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World Communist Movement

SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY 1818-1957

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**VOLUME I
1818-1945**



Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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H. Con. Res. 364

Passed September 15, 1961

Eighty-seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the third day of
January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one*

Concurrent Resolution

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the publication entitled "World Communist Movement—Selective
Chronology 1818–1957, Volume 1," released by the Committee on
Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eighty-sixth
Congress, second session, be printed as a House document; and that
there be printed for the use of said committee fifteen thousand additional
copies of said document.*

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 7, 1959

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

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* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

The growth of world communism from its beginning gives the appearance of an inverted pyramid. It is startling to consider that a movement of such dimensions and dynamism as communism is today had beginnings so meager and inconspicuous. The reality of present Soviet power and the apparent vitality of world communism cannot be ignored with impunity. It is hoped that this chronology will give some perspective in depth to the reader and provide some basis for judging the continuity, tenacity, and all-encompassing character of the world Communist movement.

That the Communist movement is a global movement with the Soviet Union as its leader is clearly and definitely demonstrated by this chronology. Other impressions come to light showing with equal force the characteristics of the movement: the unmitigating, unrelenting drive for world conquest; the resort to every stratagem of deceit, violence, and military aggression to achieve its ends; the dogmatic addiction to doctrine; its conspiratorial nature; the unquestioning obeisance of party members the world over to the ever-shifting political line laid down by Moscow; and, finally, the fanatical dedication of Communists to their cause, even to the point of accepting the most degrading personal humiliations for the sake of promoting its aims.

This chronology also demonstrates that the members of the American Communist Party have been among Soviet Russia's most dedicated followers. Clearly controlled from the Kremlin, the CPUSA has operated with fanatic zeal to further the Communist cause in the United States, and its members have obediently followed all the twists and turns of the Soviet policy line. When during the era of the Nazi-Soviet pact, Moscow decreed World War II to be an "imperialist" war, the American Communists obeyed. When Nazi armies invaded Soviet Russia in June 1941, bringing the Soviet Union into the Grand Alliance, the "imperialist" war became a holy cause not only for Soviet Communists but American Communists as well. When Moscow demanded a "second front," early in the war even though the Western Allies could not possibly assume the risks of such an undertaking until 1944, the American Communists took up the Soviet call. When Stalin launched the cold war in 1945, the American Communists hewed to the line with expected consistency, condemning the United States and other Western powers as "imperialists" and "warmongers," denouncing aid to Greece and Turkey, attacking the Marshall Plan and NATO, alining themselves with the Communists of other countries behind the Soviet "peace" campaign, and supporting the Communist invasion of South Korea with their fallacious charges of atrocities and "germ warfare" made against the United States military forces and other armed forces of the United Nations.

Nor were there any perceptible deviations from the Soviet line in American domestic affairs. With complete disdain for fundamental American loyalties, party members have consistently attacked American political and governmental institutions. The Committee on Un-American Activities and the FBI have been vehemently and persistently denounced by the Communists. Persons in Government, even our highest executive officers, who have likewise opposed the Communists by word and action, have been attacked in the most vicious manner. The derogatory comments of the Communists on American institutions, policies, and personalities demonstrate beyond doubt the wide and irreconcilable breach between world communism and the forces of freedom.

Under such conditions we must either be vigilant and strong or perish. Presently, we live in an era of challenge and crisis. The Soviet campaign of "peaceful coexistence," the dominant line of Soviet policy today, can be and has been tempting to the unwary, the uninformed, and the misguided. The disarming qualities of "peaceful coexistence" can delude the free peoples today just as many had been deluded during the era of the "united front" of the mid-1930's and World War II. Many tragic lessons of history are recorded in this chronology that expose the folly of those who compromised with communism, and it is hoped that this study will instill some caution in the unwary, provide some signposts to the misguided, and give some knowledge to the uninformed.

The limitations imposed upon a study with so broad and vast a scope as world communism are readily recognizable. Thus, the intention of this chronology is to record only in a very general way some of the developments, trends, and events of this movement from the birth of Karl Marx in 1818 to the plea for "peaceful coexistence" by the Soviet leaders on December 31, 1957.

Since communism is a world movement, this study has been placed within the context of international relations. Thus, many events that are recorded do not bear directly upon the subject of communism, but are presented here in order to provide a background upon which to project the movement. In this way the interrelationship of world events and communism is made more meaningful. For the sake of further clarity, some events relating to the American domestic scene not directly concerned with communism have also been inserted, again to provide a suitable historical framework. Bearing in mind the need for a more complete account of recent events, the chronology places progressively greater emphasis upon the period since 1945.

The sources used in this study are indicated in the "Key to Sources." Most entries contain explanatory data, but in each instance where they include opinions and judgments, it ought to be understood that they represent evaluations of the sources and not those of the person who prepared the chronology. Such Communist sources as are used in this study are designed largely to illustrate Communist attitudes and actions.

The first volume covers events in world communism from 1818 to the end of 1945. Succeeding volumes in this present series will trace the movement to the end of 1957. An index will then be published in a separate volume covering the entire period 1818-1957.

The chronology and the index were prepared by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, analyst in Soviet and East European Affairs, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. The study was carried forth in consultation with Dr. Sergius Yakobson, senior specialist in Russia Affairs, of the Library's Legislative Reference Service, and with the research staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

FRANCIS E. WALTER, *Chairman.*

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WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

TRENDS OF WORLD COMMUNISM BEFORE WORLD WAR I, 1818-1914

1818

May 5—Karl Marx is born in Treves, Rhenish Prussia. (EB, 14:995)

1820

November 28—Friedrich Engels, German Socialist, friend and collaborator of Karl Marx, is born in Barmen, Germany.

Friedrich Engels acquired practical business experience in Bremen and Berlin. During the early 1840's Engels worked in Manchester, England in a textile firm owned partly by his father. Unfavorable working conditions there greatly influenced Engels. (E: 9) (EB: 8, 422)

1835

1835—Marx attends Bonn University. (E: 8)

1836

Autumn—Marx begins studies at University of Berlin.

At the University of Berlin Marx came under the influence of Hegel's dialectic. According to Ebon, Marx

absorbed—with many misgivings and fits of critical revulsion—the philosophical tenets of George Wilhelm Hegel. Young Hegelians who were Marx's friends shared their idol's belief that the Greek concept of dialectic, viewing life's progress as a battle of opposing contrasts (thesis versus antithesis, which results in synthesis) reveals the root of all development. Karl Marx's later interpretation of the struggle between the classes of society, which must inevitably lead to a classless society, has been regarded as an adaptation of Hegel's dialectic to the realm of materialism. (E: 8)

1842

1842—Marx becomes editor of *Rheinische Zeitung* at Cologne.

Marx became editor of *Rheinische Zeitung* after his return to the Rhineland.

When his paper was suppressed by Prussian authorities, Marx turned to French Socialist literature; and within a short period he became completely absorbed in French revolutionary thought. (E: 8)

1843

October—Marx goes to Paris.

In Paris, Marx became editor of a German-French yearbook. The only issue of this projected annual which appeared in the spring of 1844 contained an article entitled "Outline of a Criticism of National Economy" written by Friedrich Engels. (E: 8)

1844

September—Engels-Marx relationship begins with Paris meeting.

While in Paris, Engels visited Marx. Both found that their theoretical points were in "perfect agreement." From the time of this Paris visit

dates the close friendship and uninterrupted collaboration and exchange of ideas which lasted during their lives, so that even some of Marx's subsequent works, which he published under his own name, are more or less also the work of Engels. (EB, 8: 442)

1848

February—Communist Manifesto is published.

In November 1847, the "insignificant" international Communist League at London asked Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to draw up a "clear-cut, provocative platform." Two months later the manuscript was completed and published in French on the date coinciding with the French Revolution of February 24, 1848.

At that time the Communist Manifesto, today the "cornerstone of an impressive revolutionary structure," seemed to be, according to Ebon,

little more than a propaganda pamphlet, composed by just another revolutionary splinter group. * * *

Much more than the highly regarded and rarely read *Das Kapital*, the Manifesto brought basic Communist ideas to the literate masses. In the Manifesto, Marx first expressed the thought that "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle" and that "the commercial crises by their periodic return put the existence of the entire bourgeois society on trial, each time more threateningly."

* * * Marx called "abolition of private property" the main and distinguishing theory of the Communists.

The Manifesto stated, "The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state; that is, of the proletariat organized as the ruling class." It is the Manifesto in which Marx gave communism its most rousing slogans: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletariat have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of the world unite!" (E: 5, 6)

1850's

1850's—Russian intellectuals become acquainted with Socialism.

One of the problems facing these intellectuals

was how to fit * * * [socialistic ideas] to the social reality of Russia. The pioneer of Russian socialism, N. G. Chernyshevski, took a special interest in the village commune, a self-governing peasant institution which

1850's

dated at least from the seventeenth century and whose powers were strengthened under the settlement by which serfdom was abolished in 1861. The first Russian socialists believed that if the peasants could be educated to socialist ideas, the commune could be transformed into the basic organ of a socialist society. In this way Russia could escape the miseries of capitalism, experienced by Western Europe in its industrial revolution, and could pass straight from its existing quasi-feudal social order to socialism. This view, which is generally known as Populism, with certain modifications, enjoyed strong support in Russia right up to 1917. (S-W: 22)

1864

September 28—First International is formed in London.

The First International held four congresses: Geneva (September 1866), Lausanne (1867), Brussels (1868), and Basle (1869). The International, described at its inception as a "society of working men of all nations, somewhat like a cosmopolitan trades union, but bearing a still closer resemblance to an international social science association for discussing and furthering the rights of Labour," held a position of importance in England and France and soon its influence spread east as far as Poland and Hungary. The International

had affiliated societies with journals devoted to its cause in every country of western Europe * * *. It was supposed to be concerned in all the revolutionary movements and agitations of Europe, gaining notoriety as the rallying point of social overthrow and ruin. Its prestige, however, was always based more on the vast possibilities of the cause it represented than on its actual power. Its organization was loose, its financial resources insignificant; the Continental unionists joined it more in the hope of borrowing than of contributing support. At the successive congresses its Socialist tendencies became more and more pronounced; it declared its opposition to private property not only in railways but in mines and the soil, holding that these should revert to the community * * *. (EB, 12: 511)

1867

1867—Marx publishes first volume of *Das Kapital*. (EB, 15: 996)

1870's

1870's—Marxist views take root in Russia.

From the beginning of the 1870's the views of Karl Marx became known in Russia where

he was greatly admired by the Populists, who regarded themselves as his pupils. They believed that his doctrines should be adapted to Russian conditions. Marx himself was open-minded on the question whether Russia could by-pass capitalism. (S-W: 22)

1870

April 22—Lenin is born.

V. I. Lenin—the pen-name of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov—was born at Simbirsk. After completing school at Simbirsk, Lenin entered the University of Kazan in 1887 to study law.

As a student * * * [Lenin] was expelled from the city of Kazan in December 1887 for taking part in an illegal gathering of students. Allowed to return in 1889, he passed his law examination in 1891, started practising

1870

law at Samara in 1892, and moved to St. Petersburg in 1893 where he embarked on revolutionary activities and polemical writings. He founded in St. Petersburg the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class (1895), a precursor of the Russian Social Democrats. He went abroad for the first time in April 1895 and got into personal touch with leading Russian revolutionaries (Plekhanov, Vera Zasulich, Axelrod and others). After his return to Russia, while preparing with other friends the publication of a new revolutionary paper *The Workers' Cause*, Lenin was arrested in December 1895 and spent 1896 in prison. There he wrote political leaflets, illegal pamphlets and his first major work, *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*. (HAF: 353, 354)

1876

1876—Last Congress of First International is held in Philadelphia.

At the congress of the First International held in 1872 at The Hague there developed a "deep division" between the Socialists under the leadership of Marx and the anarchists led by Bakunin and the Swiss Federation of the Jura. Expelled by the Marx party, Bakunin formed a rival International. The old International transferred the seat of its general council to New York. Two congresses were subsequently held: one in 1874 at Geneva, and the other in 1876 at Philadelphia. Thereafter, the First International "quietly expired." (EB, 12: 511)

January 3—Wilhelm Pieck is born.

Wilhelm Pieck, the German Communist leader and successor to Ernst Thälmann as Secretary General of the German Communist Party, was born in Guben, Brandenburg, Germany. Pieck attended elementary school, and later worked as a carpenter's apprentice. At an early age he became a member of the Social Democratic Party. (E: 155)

1877

1877—Russia's "Land and Liberty" organization is founded.

Russia's first socialist organization called "Land and Liberty" was founded. Two years later the organization split on the question of political action. The "People's Will", one section of the organization,

decided to devote itself to the attainment of a constitution, and to use the weapon of assassination. It was a highly disciplined conspiratorial group. Its members were few, and consisted of intellectuals and a few urban workers but not of peasants. Despite its small numbers, it defeated the vast machine of the Imperial Russian police and on 14th March 1881 killed Tsar Alexander II. But it did not secure a constitution or civil liberties: the autocratic regime continued, more rather than less severe, for another twenty-four years. The conspirators were rounded up by the police and the organisation effectively ceased to exist. (S-W: 23)

1879

October 26—Trotsky is born.

Leon Trotsky was born in the village of Yanovka near Herson in the Ukraine. Trotsky, whose real name was Bronstein, joined the R. S. D. L. P. (Russian Social Democratic Labor Party), and after the split in the party in 1903 he

1879

sided with the Mensheviks. In the First Revolution, 1905, he was elected a member of the Presidium of the St. Petersburg Soviet. As such he was arrested and exiled to Siberia, whence he escaped, using the passport of a soldier named Trotsky. This name he kept. He lived in Vienna from 1908 to 1912. (HAF: 566, 567)

December 21—Stalin, Russian Communist leader, is born.

Josef Stalin was born Yossif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili in the town of Gori, near Tiflis, Georgia in the Caucasus. The son of a shoemaker, Stalin's original name

was Dzhugashvili; one of his Party aliases was Koba. He attained world fame under his Party alias Stalin (the Steel One), said to have been coined by Lenin. He went to the ecclesiastical school at Gori (1888-94) and later to the theological seminary at Tiflis, from which he was expelled on 27 May 1899. At that time he already had made himself familiar with the writings of Charles Darwin, Karl Marx and certain of Lenin's works. He became a member of the Georgian section of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (R. S. D. L. P.) where he belonged to the radical Left wing. After his expulsion from the seminary Stalin worked pre-eminently in the revolutionary movement of Georgia. Between 1902 and 1913 he was repeatedly arrested by the police and several times sentenced to exile, but each time escaped to proceed with his revolutionary activities, first in Batum and Baku, later in St. Petersburg. From the formation of the Bolshevik wing of the R. S. D. L. P. at the Second Party Congress, 1903, Stalin, then in Eastern Siberian exile, sided with Lenin's Bolsheviks. He attended the Tammerfors (Finland) Conference of the Bolsheviks (December 1905), where he first met Lenin and participated in the Third (1905) and Fourth (1906) Party Congresses. At the Prague Conference of the Party (January 1912), Stalin was elected (in his absence) a member of the Central Committee for organising revolutionary work within Russia. He visited Lenin in Cracow in November 1912 and took part at the August 1913 Conference of the Central Committee at Poronino (near Cracow). After that he was again arrested, 1913, and exiled to the Taruhansk Region, beyond the Arctic Circle near the mouth of the river Yenissel, where he remained nearly four years, to be freed only after the March Revolution, 1917. (HAF: 523, 524)

1881

1881—Otto Vilhelm Kuusinen, Finnish Communist leader, is born. (E:48)

February 25—Foster, American Communist leader, is born.

William Zebulon Foster, a leading figure in the history of the American Communist Party, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts. Before becoming a Communist in 1921, Foster worked in a fertilizer factory; travelled throughout the world as a seaman; worked in logging camps; became a shepherd; dug sewers in Spokane where he became an organizer for the International Workers of the World (IWW); engaged in mining in Idaho; participated in a Budapest Anarchist Conference (1910); founded the Syndicalist League of North America; worked for a number of years as a railroad man; became a transient worker travelling "hobo-fashion"; and led an unsuccessful but widely publicized steel strike in 1919. (E: 277, 278)

1882

June 28—Georgi Dimitrov, leading Bulgarian Communist, is born in Radomir, Bulgaria. (E:100)

1883

1883—First Russian Marxian socialist organization is formed.

The group called "Liberation of Labor" which was formed outside of Russia by former members of "Land and Liberty" and "People's Liberty" has been regarded as the first Russian Marxian socialist organization. The leaders of this group were

Plekhanov, Axelrod, Deutsch and Vera Zasulich, among whom Plekhanov was the outstanding theoretician. Plekhanov and his associates went over to the Marxian viewpoint in their interpretation of Russian developments and expressed a number of ideas which subsequently figured in the ideology of the Russian Social Democratic movement. Among these ideas were the leadership of the working class in the struggle against Tsarism, the acquisition of power by the working class as the goal of the revolutionary movement, and the union of the working class with the peasantry, especially with the poorer peasants. The members of the "Liberation of Labor" translated some of the works of Marx into Russian and helped to smuggle this forbidden literature across the frontier. Their ideas influenced the Social Democratic discussion circles which existed in Russia in the eighties under the leadership of the Bulgarian Blagoev and others, although the views of these circles often represented a mixture of Marxism with peasant socialism. (C, I: 34)

March 14—Marx dies and is buried in Highgate cemetery, London, England. (EB, 14: 996)

1889

1889—Sven Linderot, leader of Swedish Communist Party, is born. (E: 208)

July 14—Second International is formed in Paris.

The attempt of Karl Marx to create an international socialist organization, the so-called First International of 1864-1876, had ended in a failure. Six years after the death of Marx

a Second International was formed. In the years up till 1914 it enjoyed considerable prestige among both friends and foes of socialism. Its most important member parties were the German and the French, but the parties of most other European states also belonged. The International was a loose organisation, which paid too much importance to formal unity to insist on rigid doctrines that might bring a split. The same was also the tendency of most member parties, which while paying lip service to Marxist orthodoxy allowed divergences to exist within their ranks. A split was considered the greatest evil, at all cost to be avoided. But though the unity of the Second International was thus always more apparent than real, yet the parties belonging to it did share certain common problems. Of these the two most important were the relations between the socialist party and the trade unions in each country, and the party's attitude to political power. (S-W: 15, 16)

1890's

1890's—Revolutionary activity increases in Russia.

During the last decade of the 19th Century there was in Russia a "distinct relivening of the revolutionary movement." Revolutionary circles

which recruited their members largely from the educated classes and especially from the university students, expanded and endeavored to carry on more intensive propaganda activity among the workers. The very rapid growth of industry during this decade strengthened the theoretical position of the Marxian Social Democrats, who contended that Russia must pass through the normal stages of capitalist development, although the *narodnik*, or peasant socialist, viewpoint still had its champions, including the famous literary critic N. K. Mikhailovsky. (C, I: 34, 35)

1890

1890—Ho Chi Minh, Indo-chinese Communist leader, is born. (E: 390)

August 28—Peder Furubotn, Secretary General of Norwegian Communist Party, is born. (E: 209)

November 22—Harry Pollitt, Secretary General of British Communist Party, is born. (E: 222)

1891

1891—Boleslaw Bierut was born Boleslaw Krasnodebski at Lublin.

During his career as a "rebel", Bierut, who later became President of Communist Poland, was forced to use "several aliases" among which were Bienkowski and Rutkowski. By combining the first three letters of these names he devised his present name, Bierut. (E: 52, 53)

May—First organized May Day celebration is held in St. Petersburg, Russia. (K: 503)

1892

March 9—Matyas Rakosi, one of Hungary's leading Communists, is born in Ada, Hungary. (E: 79)

March 30—Sanzo Nozaka, co-founder of Japanese Communist Party, is born.

Sanzo Nozaka, known later as Susumu Okano, attended Keio University; visited the London School of Economics in 1918; and became interested in Marxism while a student. (E: 346)

May 25—Tito, Yugoslav Communist dictator, is born.

Born the son of Franjo Broz, a Croat blacksmith, and Maria Broz, Tito was christened Givenas Josip Broz at the Catholic Church in Kmrovec village, Klanjec County in the Croatian Zagorje hills. (E: 119)

1893

1893—Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, is born in village of Shao Shan, Hunan Province. (E: 368)

1894

1894—Lenin publishes first work.

While still an "obscure figure in the surreptitious Marxist discussion circles", Lenin published his first major political work entitled "Who are the 'Friends of the People' and how do they fight with the Social Democrats?" The work, polemical in tone, was directed against the *narodniki* (the "populists"). (C, I: 35)

1895

1895—Edgar Lalmand, Secretary General of Belgian Communist Party, is born. (E: 203)

August 5—Engels dies in London. (EB, 8: 442)

1896

1896—St. Petersburg revolutionaries establish "Unions".

A group of St. Petersburg revolutionaries with whom Lenin had been associated until his arrest at the end of 1895 took on the name "Union of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class". Other "Unions" of similar nature were established in Moscow, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Ivanovo-Vosnessensk and other cities. Generally, the situation

was becoming ripe for the establishment of actual political parties, so far as these could function under the conditions of Tsarist repression. (C, I: 35)

November 23—Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's Communist leader, is born in Moravian village of Dedice.

The son of a farmer, Gottwald went to Vienna at the age of twelve where he became a carpenter's apprentice. At sixteen he joined the Social Democratic youth movement, and when World War I broke out he was drafted at the age of twenty-one into the Army. Gottwald served in the Eastern and Western fronts. While on leave from the Italian front, he deserted the Army. (E: 59)

1897

1897—Lenin is exiled to Siberia.

For three years Lenin was exiled to Yenissey province in Siberia. There he lived at Shushenskoye, region of Minussinsk, where he met Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya

who was to become the companion of his life, maintaining close contact with revolutionaries in other Siberian places and in European Russia, studying, writing, scheming, plotting. While still in Siberia he broke off all personal relations with those other exiles who belonged to the terrorist group of Narodnaya Volya, as it was not by terrorist methods that he meant to revolutionise Russia.

Released in 1900, he and Krupskaya went to Switzerland, founded in Munich the Russian revolutionary periodical *Iskra* ("The Spark"), and lived abroad with the exception of the time, from November 1905 till December 1907, spent in Russia after the first Russian Revolution. (HAF: 354)

August 5—Aksel Larsen, Secretary General of Danish Communist Party, is born. (E: 212)

1898

March 14—Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (R. S. D. L. P.) holds first Congress.

The first Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party was held in Minsk. The delegates to the Congress

assembled, adopted a Party name, discussed plans for publishing an all-Russian newspaper, issued a manifesto—and were promptly arrested as they dispersed to their homes. As often happened the police were well informed about this supposedly secret revolutionary congress; and it was followed by a wave of arrests which somewhat checked the growth and activity of the Social Democratic movement. The manifesto * * * contained one striking passage which accurately reflects the subsequent Bolshevik viewpoint:

"The farther one goes to the East of Europe the weaker, baser and more cowardly becomes the bourgeoisie and the larger cultural and political tasks fall to the lot of the proletariat. On its strong shoulders the Russian working class must bear and will bear the cause of conquering political liberty. This is necessary, but only as the first step toward the achievement of the great historic mission of the proletariat: the creation of a social order in which there will be no place for the exploitation of man by man. The Russian proletariat will cast off from itself the yoke of the autocracy in order with all the greater energy to continue the struggle with capitalism and with the bourgeoisie until the final victory of socialism." (C, I: 35, 36)

July 3—Ernst Fischer, leader of Austrian Communist Party, is born in Graz. (E: 74)

1899

January—Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader, is born (E: 312)

1900

July 20—Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, is born in Pas-de-Calais region near the English Channel. (E: 175)

August 18—Tsola Dragoitcheva, leading Bulgarian Communist, is born.

Described by Ebon as the "feminine revolutionary par excellence," Tsola Dragoitcheva joined the Communist Party when Communists were "a hunted group." As a "blind," Dragoitcheva became a schoolteacher

while she attended clandestine meetings and spread underground propaganda. Dragoitcheva became a member of the Bulgarian Communist central committee sometime before World War II. A government investigation blew the Communist committee wide open. She spent eight and a half years in Bulgarian prisons and was twice sentenced to death. She avoided execution of the first death sentence by becoming pregnant in prison. Another time she escaped death by a daring break from the Sofia prison and by flight to the Soviet Union. (E: 96, 97)

December 24—First number of *Iskra* is issued.

The first number of the newspaper *Iskra* ("The Spark") was issued in Stuttgart, Germany. The newspaper itself became, according to Chamberlin,

a rallying point for the Russian Social Democrats in the first years of the twentieth century. Its board of editors included three veterans of the seventies, Plekhanov, Axelrod and Vera Zasulich, and three men of the younger revolutionary generation, Lenin, Martov and Potresov; and for a time Leon Trotsky was a member of the board. It led a peripatetic existence, moving from Stuttgart to Munich, then to London, finally to

1900

Geneva. Edited abroad, it was safe from the raids of the Tsarist police; and it was smuggled into Russia in considerable quantities. Although not one of Lenin's five associates ultimately shared his Bolshevik viewpoint his forceful personality impressed itself on the *Iskra*; and it carried on lusty polemics against the "economists," [that is advocates of "economism", a revisionist conception of Marxism] the Socialist Revolutionaries and the emerging Liberal opposition to the autocracy, which had its own foreign organ, the *Liberation*, which was published in Stuttgart. (C, I: 36, 37) (K: 504)

1902

1902—Stalin is arrested in Batum and exiled to Eastern Siberia. (K: 504)

1902—Lenin publishes *What Is To Be Done*.

The importance of this publication by Lenin lies in the fact that it "foreshadowed to no small degree" the character of the future Communist Party. In *What Is To Be Done*, Lenin

expressed views on Party organization which were radically different from those which prevailed in the Social Democratic parties of Western Europe. He laid stress on the development of a class of professional revolutionaries who should hold the strings of Party leadership in their hands. "An organization of revolutionaries," wrote Lenin, "must above all and mainly include people whose profession consists of revolutionary activity. This organization must be not very broad and as conspirative as possible. * * * Give us an organization of revolutionaries—and we shall turn Russia upside down."

Along with this stress on the small picked band of professional revolutionaries as the backbone of the Party Lenin logically associated the idea of the maximum degree of centralization and discipline within the Party. He had no patience or tolerance for the waverer, the temperamental rebel against Party discipline, the champion of freedom of thought and criticism. "We go," he wrote, "along a precipitous and difficult path, firmly grasping each other by the hand. We are surrounded on all sides by enemies and we must almost always go under their fire. We united by a freely accepted decision in order to fight with enemies, and not to retreat into a neighboring swamp, the inhabitants of which blamed us because we formed a special group and chose the way of struggle and not the way of compromise." (C, I: 37)

1903

1903—Nicholas Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, is born.

The son of a tobacco worker, Zachariadis completed high school at the age of fourteen, and worked in the same factory as his father. Later Zachariadis became a tailor's helper and a sailor. (E: 141)

July—August—Second Congress of Russian Social Democrats is convened.

The Social Democrats held their Second Congress in London. Desirous of having a "small party of devoted and fanatical rebels," Lenin advanced the principle of exclusion, advocating that "the party should accept only members willing to participate actively in revolutionary work."

At this Congress Lenin won the support of the majority of the delegates. Thus, his followers were called "Bolshevists (derived from *bolshinstvo*, majority); and his opponents became known as Menshevists (derived from *menshinstvo*, minority)." The Second International was "dismayed" by the split in the Russian

1903

party. Karl Kautsky, leading theoretician of the Second International, who lived in Germany, took the view that "the responsibility for this ill-fated discord rests directly with Lenin." Differences between both groups were fundamental:

* * * The Mensheviks advocated freedom of criticism and consideration for minority opinion. They accused Lenin of creating minority "serfdom" within the party. Although Lenin then advocated total majority rule, he himself did not submit to party discipline when the Mensheviks gained a majority in 1904. He called a separate Bolshevik Congress and began publication of an anti-Menshevik magazine. (E: 11, 30, 31)

1904

1904—Georgi Dimitrov becomes secretary of General Workers' Union of Bulgaria.

At the age of 18, Dimitrov became secretary of the Printers' Union in Sofia. When he joined the Socialist Party, he immediately identified himself with the left-wing. In 1903, when the "Broad Socialists" (Social Democrats) and the "Narrow Socialists" (Communists) divided the Socialist Party, Dimitrov played a part in bringing about the break. The following year this "fiery, energetic young revolutionary" became secretary of the General Workers' Union of Bulgaria. (E: 100)

January—Stalin escapes from exile and going to Tiflis "becomes the head of the Transcaucasian Bolsheviks (Transcaucasian Allied Committee of the R. S. D. L. P.)." (K: 504)

1905

1905—R. S. D. L. P. (Bolshevik) membership numbers 8,000. (E: 35)

April 25—May 10—Third [Bolshevik] Congress of R. S. D. L. P. is convened in London. (K: 504)

September 1—Lenin holds democratic revolution must precede socialist revolution in Russia.

According to Lenin a democratic revolution had to precede a socialist revolution in Russia. Lenin's conception of how a "democratic revolution" should be achieved differed widely from that of the Mensheviks. He saw as the ally of the proletariat, the class which both parties theoretically exalted, not the middle-class liberals, but the rebellious peasantry. His formula was: "Democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry." "With all our strength," he wrote on September 1, 1905, when the revolutionary movement of that year [in Russia] was in full course, "we shall help the peasantry to make the democratic revolution, so that it will be easier for us, the Party of the proletariat, to pass over as quickly as possible to the new and higher task of the socialist revolution." (C, I: 39, 40)

October—December—Revolution breaks out in Russian Empire.

Revolt was "spontaneous" in Russia after its "defeat" in the war with Japan. At least temporarily this revolution "healed the rift" between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. Although the revolt "collapsed," the Tsarist regime "saw itself forced to permit a parliament, the Duma, to be created." This "first step toward a parliamentary democracy" pleased the Mensheviks;

1905

but, according to the official history of the CPSU, the Bolsheviks "regarded the Duma as an impotent appendage of tsardom, as a screen for the evils of tsardom." After a year Lenin, acknowledging the boycott of the Duma as a "mistake," reversed himself, noting that "when the Duma assembles, opportunities arise for carrying on useful agitation both from within the Duma and, in connection with it, outside."

Thereafter, according to the official party history, the Bolshevik delegates to the Duma began "to transform the tsarist body into a platform from which they exposed the annexationist policy of tsardom." (E: 30, 31)

October 26—St. Petersburg Soviet is established.

Thirty or forty delegates from some St. Petersburg factories and the revolutionary parties met in the hall of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute. The occasion was historic because

it was the first session of the Soviet (the Russian word means simply council) which not only played a major role in the further development of the 1905 movement, but furnished the political form which prevailed after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The initiative for the formation of this Soviet came from the Menshevik group in St. Petersburg. The organization rapidly grew in numbers and authority and became a recognized organizing centre for the revolutionary and labor movement not only in St. Petersburg, but all over Russia. * * *

The Soviet during its brief existence (all its leading members were arrested on December 16) exercised a considerable measure of informal authority. It set the dates for the beginning and end of general strikes, granted or refused the petitions of citizens who wished to send telegrams when the telegraph lines were not functioning, issued manifestoes and appeals. The St. Petersburg Soviet did not possess a definite party shade, and included in its membership impartially Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Socialist Revolutionaries and nonparty workers. Even among the more actively revolutionary workers a considerable number were nonparty, because only a few thousand of the 300,000 St. Petersburg workers belonged to either the Bolshevik or the Menshevik organizations.

It is interesting to note that Lenin first appraised the significance of the Soviets with a certain amount of reserve, fearing that their loose nonparty character might interfere with their effective functioning. Toward the end of 1905 he characterized the Soviet as "not a workers' parliament and not an organization of proletarian administration, but a fighting organization for the achievement of definite ends." It was only in March, 1906, that he recognized the Soviets as "organizations of power, despite all the embryonic, unorganized, scattered elements in their make-up and functioning."

The Soviets of 1905 were numerous, if shortlived. They existed in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kostroma, Saratov, Samara, Tver, Odessa, Kiev, Rostov, Baku, Novorossisk, Ekaterinoslav, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, and many smaller towns and special factory settlements. (C, I: 52, 53)

December 19-30—Uprising in Moscow under "predominant" influence of Bolsheviks is crushed. (C, I: 57, 58)

December 25-30—R. S. D. L. P. holds first conference at Tammerfors, Finland.

Lenin was chairman of this First Conference of the R. S. D. L. P. Stalin attended the Conference as a delegate from the Transcaucasian Bolsheviks. (K: 504)

1906

1906—Pieck, German Communist leader, while residing in Bremen, carried on revolutionary activity.

During the period 1906 to 1910 Wilhelm Pieck lived in the port of Bremen. He became a member of the city council. Bremen was at that time

one of the few places where there was a Lenin type of opposition to the moderate policies of the Social Democratic Party. The Polish-born Karl Radek, later one of the top Comintern officials, edited a Social Democratic paper in Bremen. Pieck was impressed by Radek's brilliance and became one of the founders of the antiwar "Spartakusbund," which left the Social Democratic Party in 1915. He served as liaison man, smuggling revolutionary literature from the Netherlands into Germany. (E: 155, 156)

April 2-May 8—R. S. D. L. P. holds Fourth (Unity) Congress at Stockholm. (K: 504)

July 7—Sam Carr, Canadian Communist leader, is born in Tomachpol in the Ukraine. (E: 269)

November 16-20—Second Conference of R. S. D. L. P. convenes at Tammerfors, Finland. (K: 504)

November 29-December 5—Military and Fighting Organizations of R. S. D. L. P. holds first conference at Tammerfors, Finland. (K: 504)

1907

1907—Puran Chand Joshi, head of Indian Communist Party and one of communism's youngest leaders, is born in United Provinces. (E: 401)

May 13-June 1—Fifth Congress of R. S. D. L. P. is convened at London. (K: 504)

August 3-5—Third Conference of R. S. D. L. P. (Second All-Russian Conference) is held in Helsingfors, Finland. (K: 504)

August 18-24—Second International holds congress at Stuttgart.

According to Communist sources, Lenin participated in this Congress and organized "a conference of the Lefts in the International to counterbalance" the other factions. (K: 504)

November 18-25—R. S. D. L. P. holds Fourth Conference. (K: 504)

1908

January 3-9—R. S. D. L. P. holds Fifth Conference. (K: 505)

March—Stalin is arrested and exiled to Solvychegodsk. (K: 505)

October 16—Enver Hoxha, Communist leader of Albania, is born. (E: 133)

1909

1909—Lenin publishes views on religion and Marxism.

In his "Attitude of Workers' Party Towards Religion" published in 1909 Lenin wrote:

Marxism is materialism * * * it is * * * relentlessly hostile to religion. * * * [It] goes farther than * * * [earlier materialist schools] by applying the materialist philosophy to the field of history, to the field of social sciences. We must combat religion—that is the rudiment of *all* materialism, and consequently of Marxism. But * * * Marxism goes further. It says: We must *know* how to combat religion, and in order to do so we must ex-

1909

plain the source of faith and religion among the masses *materialistically*. The fight against religion must not be confined to abstract ideological preaching or reduced to such preaching. The fight must be linked up with the concrete practical work of the class movement, which aims at eliminating the social roots of religion. (SWO: 185)

1909—Section of Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party is affiliated with Second International.

In the Netherlands "Left-wing socialism" began with this affiliation. On that occasion Lenin voted in favor of admitting the Netherlands to the International. (E: 200)

1909—Stalin escapes from exile to Baku and carries on "illegal work." (K: 505)

1910

January 27—Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslav Communist leader and deputy premier of Communist Yugoslavia, is born.

The son of a railway worker Kardelj was a well-educated man with a "persuasive fluency" in speech and in writing. He was graduated from the Teachers College at Ljubljana, but his "Communist leanings and activities" prevented him from pursuing his profession. (E: 117)

August 28—September 3—Lenin organizes "private conference of the Lefts" at Copenhagen Congress of Second International. (K: 505)

1911

1911—Ho Chi Minh, Indo-Chinese Communist leader, visits France. Ho Chi Minh edited in Paris a magazine called *The Pariah*. He was in touch

with the French Socialist Party, which consistently criticized the government's colonial policy. Ho made a rousing, highly emotional speech at the historical Socialist Congress at Tours, which split the Communists from the Socialists. He joined the Communists. He went to Moscow. Years later, he turned up as one of Michael Borodin's assistants, operating in China. (E: 390)

1912

1912—Second International holds congress at Basle.

At this extraordinary congress at Basle the Second International considered problems relating to the tense international situation and the course to be pursued by the Social Democrats to prevent the outbreak of war. In a manifesto the workers were urged to unite in order to obtain from their respective Governments a foreign policy leading to peace. (EB, 12: 511)

January 18-30—R. S. D. L. P. holds Sixth General Party Conference at Prague.

The Conference elected a "Bolshevik Central Committee headed by Lenin." Stalin became a member of the Central Committee. (K: 505)

1913

1913—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, enters Bulgarian Parliament.

Having reached the required minimum age of thirty, Georgi Dimitrov became a member of the Bulgarian Parliament, and the city and county councils of Sofia. (E:100)

1913—Stalin is exiled to Turukhansk region. (K:505)

October—Lenin expresses views on "National Question."

In his "Critical Remarks on National Question" Lenin stated:

Developing capitalism knows of two historical tendencies in the national question. The first is the awakening of national life and of national movements, the struggle against all national oppression, the creation of national states. The second is the development and growing frequency of all sorts of relations between nations, the breaking down of national barriers, the creation of international unity of capital and of economic life in general, of politics, science, etc. Both tendencies are the universal law of capitalism. The first predominates at the beginning of its development, the second characterizes capitalism mature and approaching its transformation into a socialist society. (SWO:4)

WORLD COMMUNISM FROM WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II, 1914-1939

1914

July 28—August 6—World War I begins. (L:762,763)

July 29-30—International Socialist Bureau holds meeting in Brussels.

The assembled delegates were optimistic that war could be avoided.

The coming of World War I, however,

put an abrupt end to all international activities. * * * While the war lasted no single meeting of the executive committee took place, but some tentative efforts were made to revive international action. The most important of these were an attempt by the Dutch-Scandinavian committee * * * to convene an international congress at Stockholm in 1917, and that of the Italian Socialist Morgari to convoke conferences at Zimmerwald (Sept. 1915) and at Kienthal (April 1916). The first of these efforts (the projected Stockholm conference) proved abortive mainly because of the refusal of the Allied Powers to grant passports to the delegates; at the Zimmerwald and Kienthal conferences only certain groups of the international proletariat were represented, and from these elements there was presently to emerge the Communist International known as the Third International. (EB, 12:512)

August—World War I challenges Second International.

The Second International was put to its "severest test" by World War I. Dedicated to the principle of opposing militarism, the Socialist parties were faced with the question of standing together in an antiwar policy. This type of international solidarity failed, however, because patriotic emotions

overruled Marxist principles. The Socialist parties of France, Belgium, and Great Britain backed their nation's policies of national defense. Italy's Socialists, except for an extremist wing originally led by Benito Mussolini, declared themselves neutral. The German and Austrian parties supported a nationalist policy by voting for war credits. As Lenin saw it, the moderate Socialists had betrayed the cause of world revolution. He advocated "immediate transformation of the present imperialist war into civil war." But could Marxist ideals transcend national boundaries? Kautsky wrote later, in his book *Die Internationale*, that the Socialist parties of Germany,

1914

Austria, Serbia, and Italy were unable to prevent their governments from entering the war because "the majority of the proletariat had succumbed to the war fever." (E: 12, 13)

August—Left-wing Socialists of Netherlands oppose war.

The left wing of the Netherlands Social Democratic Labor Party, which was affiliated with the Second International, adhered "strongly" to antiwar and anticolonial policies. During World War I the party held to the view: "We prefer civil war above a blood bath with our brothers in Germany, Belgium, France, England, and elsewhere." In colonial matters it had for one of its slogans: "Indonesia loose from the Netherlands!" (E: 200)

1915

1915—Tito serves in Austro-Hungarian Army.

Drafted into the Austro-Hungarian Army, Tito was sent to the Russian front where he was either captured, or deserted, in the course of the Galician campaign. Subsequently, he was sent to east-central Russia as a prisoner of war. (E: 119)

September—Lenin attacks Second International war views.

Socialist representatives of eleven nations met in the Swiss village of Zimmerwald. At this meeting Lenin "violently attacked" the policies of the Second International, and demanded that "all Socialist cabinet members of warring nations resign their posts." The "leftist opposition," which Lenin represented was, however, voted down 19 to 12. (E: 13)

1916

1916—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, is imprisoned.

The war years—the Balkan War and World War I—from 1912 to 1919 saw the "beginning of Dimitrov's career of secret agitation, court trials, and imprisonment."

On the pretext of "studying the situation of the tobacco workers," Dimitrov used his position as a member of Parliament to visit the front and agitate among the soldiers.

Convicted of insulting a "high military officer," Dimitrov was sent to prison in 1916. After a year and a half he was released by an amnesty. (E: 101)

April 24-30—Lenin again attacks Second International war views.

A meeting of Socialist representatives was held in the Swiss hamlet of Kienthal. The "leftist opposition" led by Lenin again tried to advance its views opposing the policies of the Second International with regard to the war, but this faction was again outvoted.

The significance of the meetings at Zimmerwald and Kienthal, according to Ebon, lies in the fact that they

crystallized the split between the moderate Socialists, whom Lenin denounced as "social chauvinists," and the radical advocates of immediate national revolutions. (E: 13) (K: 506)

July 2—Lenin completes pamphlet "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." (K: 506)

1917

1917—Lenin lays down ultimate aim of communism.

In his "State and Revolution" Lenin projected the ultimate aim of communism in the following terms:

We set ourselves the ultimate aim of abolishing the state, i. e., all organized and systematic violence, all use of violence against man in general. We do not expect the advent of an order of society in which the principle of the subordination of the minority by the majority will not be observed. But in striving for Socialism we are convinced that it will develop into Communism and hence the need for violence against people in general, the need for subjugation of one man to another, and of one section of the population to another, will vanish, since people will be accustomed to observing the elementary conditions of social life without force and without subordination. (SWO: 45)

1917—Left-wing Social Democratic Labor Party of Netherlands "declares its solidarity" with Lenin's Bolsheviks. (E: 200)

March 11—Central Committee of R.S.D.L.P. issues Manifesto with appeal "to form a provisional revolutionary government." (K: 506)

March 15—Tsar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates in favor of his brother Grand Duke Michael; democratic revolution begins in Russia.

On the following day the Grand Duke abdicated in favor of the Provisional Government pending the election by a constituent assembly. From March to November the Provisional Government ruled Russia. On March 20, 1917 President Wilson instructed the American Ambassador to Russia to indicate United States recognition of the new Government, the first among the great powers to do so.

At the very beginning the new Russian Government

proclaimed the civic liberties and recognized legal equality of all citizens without social, religious, or racial discrimination. Finland was recognized as independent within a Russian federation (Mar. 21); Poland's complete independence was accepted (Mar. 30); Estonia was granted autonomy (Apr. 12). At the same time the government announced a program of far-reaching social reforms, including distribution of land among the peasants (confiscation of imperial and monastery lands, Mar. 30). But the decision on these and other matters was reserved for the constituent assembly, which was being arranged for. From the very outset the provisional government, essentially liberal and bourgeois, found itself in conflict with the Petrograd Soviet (Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies), which had been organized by the Socialists Mar. 12. The government pledged itself (Mar. 18, May 1) to the continuation of the war against the Central Powers, in common with the Allies, until the attainment of a "victorious end." It attempted to maintain and increase the efficiency of the army and proceeded but cautiously toward its democratization. The Soviet leaders, on the other hand, insisted on a radical revision of war aims, renunciation of secret diplomatic agreements concluded by the tsarist government (and promising Russia Constantinople), and the speedy conclusion of a "general democratic peace," without annexations or indemnities. Suspecting the generals of counter-revolutionary tendencies, the Soviet issued (Mar. 14) the famous *Order No. 1*, which deprived the officers of all authority excepting for strategic operations, and entrusted the administration of the army to committees elected by both officers and men. The counter-order of the provisional government was virtually ignored and the committee system was subsequently introduced in all army detachments. The antagonism of the Soviet against the government became more outspoken when [on April 16] Vladimir Lenin, Zinoviev, Radek, Lunacharski, and other Bolshevik leaders arrived at Petrograd from Switzerland, having been transported through Germany in a sealed

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carriage, the German high command having calculated that these extremists would soon undermine the pro-Allied provisional government. (L: 1028)

March 25—Stalin returns to Petrograd from exile and assumes active role in revolution.

Stalin arrived at Petrograd, described as "the centre of revolutionary life," a few weeks before Lenin returned to Russia from Switzerland. In all controversies within the party Stalin

closely supported Lenin. * * * For a while he was on the editorial staff of the Party newspaper *Pravda*. From the very beginning of Soviet rule after the Bolshevik Revolution, Stalin belonged to the inner nucleus of the Party, and held governmental positions as People's Commissary for Affairs of Nationalities (1917-23) and as Commissary of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (1919-23). He took a leading part in framing the first Soviet Constitution, 1918. In the Civil War Stalin played a conspicuous part as a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Front. Together with General Voroshilov he had a major clash with the [Commissary] for War, Trotsky, over questions of organisation of the Red Army and of strategy. (HAF: 524)

April 6—United States declares war on Germany. (L: 936)

April 16—Bolshevik leaders return to Russia.

Lenin, Zinoviev, Radek and other Bolshevik leaders arrived in Petrograd from Switzerland after being transported through Germany in a sealed car. Lenin's program included:

(1) Transfer of power from the "bourgeois" provisional government to the Soviets; (2) immediate cessation of the war, if necessary by the acceptance of a separate peace with the Central Powers; (3) immediate seizure of land by the peasants, without awaiting the decision of the constituent assembly; (4) control of industry by committees of workers. Lenin was ably supported by Leon Trotsky (Bronstein), who returned from the United States and England early in May, but his program was not accepted by the more moderate (Menshevik) wing of the Socialist Party, nor by the Social Revolutionaries. Consequently much difference of opinion and considerable friction was generated within the Soviet. (L: 1028, 1029)

April 20—Lenin publishes thesis "calling for struggle against the Provisional Government and against the War." (C, II: 252)

May 7-12—Seventh All-Russian Conference of R. S. D. L. P. (Bolsheviks) is held in Petrograd. (K: 506)

May 17—Trotsky returns to Petrograd and assumes active role in revolution.

During World War I Trotsky took part in the Zimmerwald Movement. In 1916 he was expelled from France. He then went to New York where he became a member of the editorial staff of *Novy Mir* (New World). After the Russian March Revolution, Trotsky

returned to Petrograd one month after Lenin * * *. At that time he was a member of the Mezhrayonka, a group of Russian Social Democrats between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. He joined the Bolsheviks with all members of his party in July 1917. After the Bolsheviks had gained a majority in the Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky was elected chairman of that Soviet on 8 October 1917. He took a leading part in the organisation of the Revolutionary uprising. In the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet of 7 November 1917 preceding the historic meeting of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets which assumed governmental power the following night, Trotsky proclaimed the fall of the Provisional Government. He belonged to the Politbureau from its very beginning, and led the peace negotiations with the

1917

Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk as People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs. From 1918 he was People's Commissary for War. (HAF: 566, 567) (C, II: 525)

June 29-July 6—Military organizations of R. S. D. L. P. hold conference in Petrograd and hear reports by Lenin, Stalin and others. (K: 506)

July 1—Demonstration of workers takes place in Petrograd with a "predominance of Bolshevik slogans and placards." (C, II: 525)

July 16-18—Petrograd uprising fails.

When an uprising of some Petrograd workers, soldiers and Kronstadt sailors against the Russian Provisional Government failed, Lenin, Zinoviev and other prominent Bolshevik leaders went underground. (C, II: 525)

July 19—Provisional Government issues warrant for Lenin's arrest. (K: 506)

July 21—Alexander Kerensky, leader of Provisional Government, organizes new Cabinet in Russia. (C, II: 525)

August 8-16—R. S. D. L. P. (Bolshevik) holds Sixth Congress in Petrograd. (C, II: 526)

September 6-10—Kornilov revolt fails.

In an attempt to crush the Petrograd Soviet and bring about a reorganization of the Provisional Government General Kornilov, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, began a march on Petrograd. The movement collapsed, however,

as result of vigorous organization of resistance by the Petrograd Soviet and workers' organization, and of the unwillingness of his own troops to fight. (C, II: 526)

October 17—Finnish Social Democrats are defeated in parliamentary election. (E: 45)

October 23—Central Committee of Bolsheviks with Lenin as participant decides in favor of revolution. (K: 506)

November 7—Bolsheviks seize power in Russia.

After the failure of Kornilov's revolt in September, the movement toward Bolshevik seizure of control accelerated. Kerensky, leader of the Provisional Government, "tried to carry on the old policy of balancing himself between the conservative and radical forces in the country. * * * But the possibilities of effective maneuvering of this kind were slight." Bolshevik influence among factory workers and the soldiers of the Petrograd garrison had increased. During September, the Bolsheviks also obtained power over the Soviets in Petrograd, Moscow and in many local areas. Lenin then decided to instigate a coup.

On the night of November 6, the Bolsheviks began their insurrection. On November 7, they seized most of the government offices, captured the Winter Palace, and arrested the members of the Provisional Government. Kerensky escaped, and after an unsuccessful attempt to organize resistance, went into hiding and finally exile abroad. On the following day the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets approved the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. Moderate Socialists had in the meantime bolted from the Soviet.

1917

The new government, organized on November 7, was named the Council of People's Commissars. It was headed by Lenin and included Trotsky as Commissar for Foreign Affairs and Stalin as Commissar for National Minorities. On December 20, the Council organized the Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution, that is, the Cheka, later to be known as the GPU.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly held on November 25 had returned 420 Social Revolutionaries and only 225 Bolsheviks. On January 18, 1918, the assembly met in Petrograd but was dispersed immediately by the Red Troops, thus disposing of one of the most influential elements among the opposition. (C, I: 277, 278, 306-333).

November 8—Bolsheviks organize government in Russia.

As a result of the overthrow of the Provisional Government in Petrograd the day before, the Bolsheviks organized a new Government of People's Commissars consisting entirely of Bolsheviks. Decrees for nationalizing the land were promulgated and proposals of immediate peace negotiations to the belligerent powers were advanced. (C, II: 526)

November 13-19—The left-wing Finnish Social Democratic Party organizes general strike against conservative government of Premier Svinhufvud. (E: 45)

November 25—Stalin addresses Finnish Social Democratic Party Conference.

Stalin, as Russian Commissar for National Minorities, said at a conference of the Finnish Social Democratic Party:

You are experiencing a government crisis similar to the one we had in Russia on the eve of the October revolution. You, too, have been threatened with starvation, sabotage, and similar things; but let me tell you, on the basis of my experiences in the Russian revolution, that such dangers are not insurmountable if you act with determination and do not hesitate.

The question before the Finnish Social Democrats was, according to Ebon: "Should they try to overthrow the conservative government by force?" The Social Democrats were not sure, however, what Stalin meant in his speech. That is, whether or not he was inviting the Finns to follow Lenin's example of a coup d'etat by force. (E: 44, 45)

December 20—Cheka (Communist Secret Police)—"the All-Russian Commission for Combating Counterrevolution, Sabotage and Speculation"—is formed. (C, II: 527)

December 26—Ukrainian Soviet Government is organized challenging authority of Ukrainian Rada. (C, II: 528)

1918-1922

1918-1922—Civil war is fought in Russia; Bolsheviks establish control over former Russian Empire.

After the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia, fighting broke out between their forces and those of the White Russian counter-revolutionary forces. Fighting in this civil war took place in the

1918-1922

Ukraine, the Caucasus and southern Russia, Byelorussia, the Baltic region, and northern Russia, and in Siberia and the Russian Far East. In the course of the war the Allies intervened, giving some military and financial support to the anti-Bolshevik forces. The Allied forces participated in action in Odessa, Archangel, and Murmansk. In the Far East they were joined by Japan.

By December 28, 1920, the Bolsheviks finally gained control over the Ukraine, which had for a time established its national independence, after defeating both the White armies in December 1919 and the Poles who had invaded the Ukraine on April 25, 1920. Led by Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish armies defeated the Russian Red Army before it reached the city of Warsaw. Bolshevik control over Byelorussia was also sustained, but the Baltic States—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—together with Finland, succeeded in establishing their national independence in 1920. In northern Russia, the Bolsheviks quickly took over when the Allied forces abandoned Archangel and Murmansk in Autumn 1919. The Caucasian states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan declared their independence in the Spring of 1918, but after heavy fighting between the White and Red armies in the campaigns in the Caucasus and southern Russia, the Bolsheviks defeated the White Russian army of General Wrangel, compelling its evacuation from the Crimea to Constantinople on November 14, 1920. In 1921, Soviet governments were established in Georgia and Armenia. On March 12, 1922, the Soviet governments of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan were combined to form the Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Republic which on December 30 became a part of the U. S. S. R. In Siberia and the Russian Far East the Bolsheviks did not gain complete control until the White armies were defeated and the Japanese forces evacuated Vladivostok. This was accomplished by October 25, 1922. On November 19, 1922, the Far Eastern Republic was annexed to Soviet Russia. (L: 1031-33) (C, II: 297-316)

1918

1918—Comintern launches its "First Strategy."

The "First Strategy" of world communism from 1918 to 1920 was, according to Ebon, "*Immediate World Revolution*." With the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Tsarist Regime in Russia together with the German Revolution of 1917, world communism arose "with youthful vigor and unbridled ambition." To the Communists, world revolution seemed "just around the corner." (E: 18)

1918—Name "Communist Party, Holland" is adopted by Netherlands left-wing Social Democratic Labor Party. (E: 200)

1918—Czechoslovak Socialist faction forms nucleus of Communist Party.

The struggle for independence in Czechoslovakia had brought about a split in the Socialists. The majority of party members, Ebon stated,

1918

wholeheartedly supported Masaryk and the cause of self-determination. Only a minority right-wing group, headed by Bohumir Smeral, continued to favor the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. And then the unimaginable happened. Smeral, a disillusioned politician commanding an insignificant following, broke away from the Socialists. Looking around for a new star to which he might hitch his isolated wagon, he saw the newly bright red star of Moscow and the Comintern. He prepared the ground for a Czechoslovak Communist Party, to be formed around a nucleus of piqued Socialists. (E: 59, 60)

1918—Greek Communist Party is founded. (E: 141)

1918—Tito serves in Red Army.

During the Russian Civil War that followed the Bolshevik Revolution Tito fought in the Red Army. In either Moscow or Leningrad he received, at a later date, instructions "in Marxist theories and revolutionary techniques." (E: 119)

1918—Rakosi returns to Hungary from imprisonment in Russia.

As a young man Rakosi became a "radical Marxist." He participated in labor demonstrations and studied the Communist Manifesto. In 1912 and 1913 Rakosi visited Germany and England, and in 1914 he fought on the Russian front as a Hungarian soldier. While a Russian prisoner

in the Chita and Dauria camps, his Marxist thoughts crystallized, and he agitated actively among his fellow prisoners. He secretly made his way to Petrograd (Leningrad), which was in Soviet hands, observed the October revolution, and returned to Hungary in 1918. (E: 79)

1918—Membership of the Russian Communist Youth League (Komsomol) reaches 22,000. (E: 37)

January—Civil war breaks out in Finland.

Premier Pehr Evind Svinhufvud had negotiated with Lenin for a declaration of Finnish independence. Delegates were sent to the Soviet Government, and they were successful in obtaining an assurance of independence from the Bolshevik leaders. Ebon wrote:

* * * they felt that they should thank Lenin. Svinhufvud later recounted the weird scene. The delegates were standing in Lenin's civil war headquarters like frightened schoolboys in front of a stern principal. It was bitter cold, and everyone was sitting around in heavy overcoats. Lenin glanced pityingly at the uncomfortable Finns and turned to Trotsky, "What shall I do with these bourgeois? Maybe I should have them shot after all?"

The Bolsheviks failed to strengthen the left wing Social Democrats (later they formed the Finnish Communist Party) by granting independence to the conservative government rather than the revolutionaries. Stalin himself stated on January 4, 1918 that the Russians had "involuntarily granted liberty not to the people, not to the Finnish proletariat, but to the bourgeoisie of Finland."

However, while Svinhufvud attempted to strengthen the position of his government and to neutralize the Social Democrats, Trotsky sent the following telegram to the Social Democratic Party leaders:

The hour for action has come. Concentrate 15,000 Red Guards in Helsinki and environs. Seize power. Arrest government.

1918

The lines thus drawn a civil war ensued which lasted three months and took the lives of an estimated six thousand persons. (E: 45, 46)

February 19—Soviet Government agrees to sign peace with Germany after Germans begin advance. (C, II: 528)

February 20—Decree is issued for formation of Red Army. (C, II: 528)

March 3—Bolsheviks sign Peace of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. (C, II: 528)

March 6-8—Seventh Bolshevik Congress is convened at Moscow.

At the Seventh Congress of the R. S. D. L. P. the name of the party was changed from the Russian Social Democrat Labor Party to the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). This change was made at Lenin's "personal suggestion" so that there would be established "a phraseological bridge between the Communist League of Marx and Engels, and the Russian Bolsheviks—a bridge that spanned three quarters of a century of relatively moderate social democratic activity." (E: 34) (K: 507)

March 6-8—Lenin lays down foreign policy in draft program of Communist Party.

In his "Draft of Program for Communist Party" presented at the Seventh Congress of the Bolshevik party, Lenin stated:

International policy—Support of the revolutionary movement of the socialist proletariat in the advanced countries in the first place. Propaganda. Agitation. Fraternalization. A ruthless struggle against opportunism and social-chauvinism. Support of the democratic and revolutionary movement in all countries in general, and particularly in the colonies and dependent countries. Emancipation of the colonies. Federation, as a transition to voluntary amalgamation. (SWO: 344) (K: 507)

March 7—Lenin states peaceful coexistence with capitalism is impossible.

In his report to the Seventh Congress of the Bolshevik party Lenin declared:

International imperialism, with its mighty capital, its highly organized military techniques, which is a real force, a real fortress of international capital, could not under any circumstances, on any condition, live side by side with the Soviet Republic because of its objective position and because of the economic interests of the capitalist class which are embodied in it—it could not because of commercial connections and international financial relations. In this sphere a conflict is inevitable. Here lies the greatest difficulty of the Russian revolution, its great historical problem, viz., the necessity of solving international problems, the necessity of calling forth an international revolution, traversing the path from our strictly national revolution to the world revolution. (SWO: 223)

March 8—Lenin defines Soviet "democracy."

In a speech delivered at the Seventh Congress of the Bolshevik party Lenin gave the following definition of "democracy" under communism:

Soviet power is a new type of state, in which there is no bureaucracy, no police, no standing army, and in which bourgeois democracy is replaced by a new democracy—a democracy which brings to the forefront the vanguard of the toiling masses, turning them into legislators, and executives, and a military guard, and which creates an apparatus capable of re-educating the masses. (SWO: 104)

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March 12—Soviet Government moves from Petrograd to Moscow. (C, II: 528)

March 15—Special Fourth Congress of Soviets "acting on Lenin's report" ratifies peace treaty with Germany. (K: 507)

May 3-5—Lenin expresses views on war.

According to Lenin, if a war

is waged by the exploiting class with the object of strengthening its class rule, such a war is a criminal war and "defencism" in such a war is a base betrayal of socialism. If war is waged by the proletariat after it has conquered the bourgeoisie in its own country, and is waged with the object of strengthening and extending socialism, such a war is legitimate and "holy." (SWO: 289)

July 10—Soviet Russian Government promulgates new constitution.

A new Soviet constitution was adopted at the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The new Soviet Government was established along the following lines:

(1) Local soviets elected representatives to the provincial congresses of soviets, which in turn sent delegates to the All-Russian (subsequently All-Union) Congress of Soviets; (2) the latter elected the executive committee, a permanent body which acted in the intervals between sessions of the congress; the congress also elected the council of people's commissars; (3) elections were held on an occupational, and not on a territorial basis: the factory workers were more generously represented than the peasants, while the "non-toiling" bourgeois classes (including the clergy) were disenfranchised; (4) All elections were open, with no provision for secret ballot. In practice this system of "soviet democracy" was dominated by a dictatorship of (or for) the proletariat, and this in turn was exercised by the Bolshevik Party (renamed the Communist Party in Mar. 1918). No other parties were permitted, and the press and other channels of expression were put under sweeping government control. The Communist Party was governed by a central committee, within which there was a smaller group called the political bureau. This latter was the real governing body of the country. Lenin's authority remained supreme in both party and government until his death. (L: 1032)

July 25—Turkish Communist Party is founded.

The Turkish Communist Party was founded by the Moscow-born Mustafa Subhi; and until 1920 it had its headquarters in Baku. The Turkish Communist Party tried to recruit followers among Turkish prisoners of war in the Soviet Union. (E: 421)

August 30—Lenin is wounded in attempted assassination.

Fanya Kaplan, a Social Revolutionary, fired at and wounded Lenin, hitting him in the chest and left shoulder. Another Social Revolutionary, Kenigiesser, killed Uritzky, a prominent Communist, who was head of the Petrograd Cheka. Of these attacks Chamberlin wrote:

There was no coordination between her act and that of Kenigiesser; but the two terrorist acts, coming together at a moment of the greatest strain and hardship, furnished the psychological stimulus for one of the most ferocious outbursts of organized revolutionary terrorism since the French Revolution. (C, II: 64, 65, 530)

September 2—All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party institutes "Red terror."

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution "to institute mass Red terror and establish the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic." (K: 507)

1918

November 1—Communist Party of Austria is founded.

Following the founding of the Communist Party in Austria it "enjoyed relatively high popularity" for a brief period. The strength of the Austrian Communist Party, according to Ebon, lay with Austrian prisoners of war who had returned from Russia, who had seen the men who made the Bolshevik Revolution. Back in impoverished Vienna, they came to look upon the well-entrenched Socialists as traitors to the revolutionary idea. Again and again, the Communists tried to light the torch of rebellion. They failed. Their period of persistent disappointment had begun. (E: 72)

November 11—World War I comes to close as hostilities cease with armistice. (L: 951)

November 20—Rumanian cabinet dissolves Communist Party.

Illegal Communist groups had established themselves within the Rumanian Socialist Party. Finally, the Rumanian cabinet dissolved the Communist Party and "arrested left-wing Socialists who had endorsed the aims of the Third International" which was formally created in March 1919. (E: 88)

November 27—Provisional Soviet Government of Ukraine is proclaimed, preparatory step toward new Communist occupation. (C, II: 530)

December—Communist Party of Poland is formed.

The left wing of the Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S.) and the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania (S. D. K. P. L.) united to form the Communist Party of Poland (HS-W: 37)

December—Bolsheviks claim Baltic Sea is to become "Sea of the Social Revolution."

According to *Izvestia* of December 25,

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are directly on the road from Russia to Western Europe and are therefore a hinderance to our revolution * * *. This separating wall has to be destroyed * * *. The conquest of the Baltic Sea would make it possible for Soviet Russia to agitate in favor of the social revolution so that the Baltic Sea would be transferred into the Sea of the Social Revolution. (Baltic: 168)

1918-1919

Winter—Polish Communists are "strong" in Workers' Councils.

In the winter of 1918-1919 the Polish Communists were "fairly strong" in the Workers' Councils created after the Russian and German models in various Polish industrial centers. With the exception of the Dombrowa basin, however,

they were everywhere weaker than the socialists. The indifference of the peasants, hostility of the bourgeoisie, and the anti-Russian nationalism of all classes prevented the communists from making themselves a great force. The Polish-Soviet war of 1920 did not help them. From time to time in the twenties and early thirties they gained ground in municipal elections at the expense of the socialists, but they never seem to have made headway among the peasants. In the thirties the Polish communists fell a prey to factionalism. Their main leaders were in exile in the Soviet Union, and were implicated in the great purges of the thirties. Consequently the Comintern decided in 1933 to dissolve the party. (HS-W: 87, 88)

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1919—Communists fail in Austria.

Between two Soviet governments, Bela Kun's regime in Hungary and the short-lived Soviet government in Bavaria, Austria itself was beset by Communist revolutionary activities. Russian and Hungarian envoys in Vienna encouraged the idea of a Soviet Austria. In May 1919, Dr. Ernest Bettelheim arrived in Vienna "with funds and instructions from Hungary." Otto Bauer, the Social Democratic leader, charged that Bettelheim and the Austrian Communists "had planned an armed insurrection for June 15, 1919." The revolt was halted when the Social Democrats received permission from Allied authorities to retain the "Social Democratic domestic army, the Volkswehr," at its full strength. On the appointed day of the revolt the strength of the Volkswehr was to be reduced. But the Communists had earlier

tried their hands at a number of unsuccessful embryo rebellions. The Comintern didn't like this toying with the dictatorship of the proletariat and accused its Austrian branch of adolescent "putschism." On one occasion, the Communists attempted to storm the Parliament and a few other government buildings. They were stopped by the Socialists. At another time, Communists occupied the offices of Vienna's leading daily, the *Neue Freie Presse*. They abandoned it after a few hours, not quite knowing what else to do.

Moscow was not pleased with these abortive attempts by the Austrian Communists. Dimitri Z. Manuilsky expressed Comintern "impatience" when he derided the statement of the Vienna Communist daily *Rote Fahne* that "an immediate revolutionary situation" prevailed in Austria. Stating that this should mean that the situation was ripe for "an uprising in Austria," Manuilsky remarked that "the Austrian comrades are not even able to bring 2,000 to 3,000 people into the streets." He concluded "scornfully" that

such an interpretation of "an immediate revolutionary situation" means to compromise this conception, and to regard this earnest revolutionary task with lack of seriousness and through sectarian eyes. (E: 72, 73)

1919—Mexican Communist Party is founded. (E: 300)

1919—Communist Party of Spain is founded.

The Communist Party of Spain was founded by "adolescent hotheads" from the Socialist youth organization who, according to Ebon, had become "fed up with the moderate policies pursued by their elders." (E: 243)

1919—Swiss Communist Party is founded.

Shortly after the establishment of the Comintern in March 1919, the Communist Party of Switzerland was organized. While the party was made up of the "extreme" left wing of the Social Democratic Party, it "nevertheless retained some of the characteristics of trade-union Socialism." (E: 194)

1919—Communist Party of Belgium is organized.

Although the Communist Party was founded in 1919 in Belgium, the great majority of Belgian labor remained loyal to the Socialists who had played a significant role in the leadership of the Second international. (E: 204)

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1919—Indonesian Communist Party is founded. (E: 893)

1919—Pishevari, Iranian Communist, participates in "jungle revolution."

Jaafar Pishevari, an Iranian Communist who had been associated with "Moscow-directed attempts to establish autonomous governments in the Azerbaijan region," participated in the so-called "jungle revolution" at Gilan on the Caspian Sea. He became Minister of the Interior of the Revolutionary Jungle Government. The regime adopted the hammer and sickle for its flag. Pishevari fled to Soviet Russia when the government collapsed where under the name of Sultan-Zade he headed the Iranian Section of the Comintern and was "prominent in its Near Eastern Committee." (E: 414)

January 1—German Communist Party is established.

The Communist Party of Germany was founded at a meeting of the Spartacists group presided over by Wilhelm Pieck. Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were the "commanding personalities of the meeting" which discussed Communist policy toward the coming parliamentary elections in Germany. Friedrich Ebert's Social Democratic government was accused of wanting "to rule on a basis of democratic representation" which the Communists termed "bourgeois democracy." Rosa Luxemburg urged "longer preparation and for participation in the elections," but was voted down by the delegates who desired to follow the example of Lenin. (E: 156)

January 5—German Communists decide to overthrow Ebert government.

In a manifesto appealing for a "mighty demonstration" the Communists charged the Ebert Government with "seeking to uphold its power with the bayonet, and to secure for itself the favor of the capitalist bourgeoisie whose interests it has always secretly supported." Over the objections of Rosa Luxemburg, the Communists in the afternoon of January 5, decided to overthrow the Ebert government. "Several thousand people," many armed, demonstrated in Berlin. The Social Democrats, however, responded to the Communist declarations with the statement that they would no longer be "terrorized by lunatics." They counter-attacked.

Gustav Noske, the Social Democratic War Minister, called on the regular army and the "rightist Free Corps" to aid in dislodging the Communists from the building of the Social Democratic paper, the *Vorwärts*. The revolutionaries were compelled to surrender. Afterward Luxemburg and Liebknecht were found and killed by cavalry officers. During the week of the uprising one thousand people were killed. Wilhelm Pieck was captured, but by a ruse was able to escape (E: 156, 157)

January 12—Elections are held in Communist Bavaria.

In Bavaria a revolutionary regime was established for the most part by "idealistic intellectuals." The Communist premier of Bavaria, Kurt Eisner, permitted the holding of an election, the results of which went "overwhelmingly against him." Yielding

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to "popular pressure," Eisner was about to resign when he was assassinated by a nationalist student. This led to the collapse of the revolutionary government. (E: 157)

February—New York "Left-Wing" Socialists organize.

Stimulated by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, "Left-Wing" Socialists in New York formed an organized bloc within the Socialist Party. They adopted a manifesto and program for "revolutionary socialism" which would overthrow capitalism and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat in a new state of "Federated Soviets." (TD: 42, 48, 49)

In its "Manifesto and Program" the "Left Wing" of the Socialists denounced other Socialists for not having converted "an imperialistic war into a civil war—into a proletarian revolution;" advocated political action as "a struggle for the capture and destruction of the capitalist State" to be supplanted by the State "of the Federated Soviets"; and after projecting other ideas concluded

with ten short paragraphs, which may be summarized as follows: (1) a uniform declaration of principles and the "abolition of all social reform planks"; (2) "the party must teach, propagate and agitate exclusively for the overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of Socialism through a proletarian dictatorship"; (3) Socialist candidates must adhere "strictly" to the above provisions; (4) the party must engage in propaganda for "revolutionary industrial unionism"; (5) the party press must be party owned and controlled; (6) party educational institutions must be so owned and controlled; (7) the party must discard obsolete and publish new literature in keeping with the new policies and tactics; (8) demands an emergency convention "to meet the present crisis;" (9) demands repudiation of the Berne Congress and any other congress of moderate Socialists; (10) demands election of delegates to the international congress proposed by the Russian Bolsheviks and participation only in such congress that includes Communists, Spartacists and Left Wing parties.

The Manifesto and Program of the "Left Wing Socialists" caused a split in the Socialist Party a few months later. (O-W: 48-50)

February 16—Communists poll 27,000 votes in Austrian election. (E: 73)

March—Chicago group of Socialist Party members organizes "Communist Propaganda League" and adopts program similar to New York Left Wing. (O-W: 50)

March 2-6—Third (or Communist) International is formally founded at Congress in Moscow.

The Second International collapsed with the outbreak of war in 1914. From this moment, the Communists

date the epoch of the Communist International * * *. This epoch emerged out of a transitional period comprising the first three years of the war, during which Lenin struggled to "transform the imperialist war into a civil war." The foundations of the Third International were laid at the conferences of Zimmerwald and Kienthal in Switzerland. It only achieved real authority, however, when the leaders of the German army conceived the idea of making the Russian February revolution more extreme. The German supreme command brought Lenin and Trotsky to Russia in the fond hope that the fire of the Russian revolution which they were kindling in Russia would stop at the frontiers of Germany.

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The Third International was not formally founded till March 1919. Up to that date the Communist parties believed that they would be able to break up the Socialist parties from within and transform the Second International bodily into a Communist organization in the tempest of the world revolution. Especially during the episodes of the Soviet republics in Bavaria and Hungary, and even after their collapse, during the labour troubles in Britain, Germany, Italy, etc. Moscow continually believed the outbreak of world revolution imminent every hour, and expected that the Socialist parties could be simply absorbed in the Communist parties. As it grew ever plainer that this hope (which at first was shared by Lenin) was Utopian, the Communists devoted even greater energy to their own International. (EB, 12: 513)

The Third (or Communist) International was born as a result of a meeting in Moscow of left-wing Socialists called together by leaders of the Communist Party of Russia.

Opposition from other Socialist quarters continued. According to Ebon, Kautsky opposed

the Communist interpretation of democracy. Speaking about the concept of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," he noted that "unfortunately, Marx has refrained from specifying how he imagined such a dictatorship." Kautsky wrote, "Literally, the word means elimination of democracy. But, if we use a literal interpretation, it also means the sole rule of one individual, who is not bound by any law." He accused Lenin of "one-man-rule which differs from despotism because it is regarded not as a permanent state institution but as a temporary emergency rule."

In his pamphlet, "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Renegade K. Kautsky," Lenin counterattacked, by calling for

"a ruthless fight against this renegade-ism, this lack of character, this bootlicking towards opportunism, this unexampled theoretical damnation of Marxism." He wrote that old-fashioned, bourgeois concepts of democracy could not be accepted by determined revolutionaries. "Can there be equality between exploiters and those who are being exploited?" he asked. Lenin's answer was clear-cut:

"The definite basis of dictatorship is suppression *by force* of exploiters as a class, and therefore a *violation* of 'pure democracy'." The emphasis is Lenin's. The course of the Third International had been charted. (E: 13, 14)

At the time the First Congress of the Communist International met in Moscow, on March 2-6, 1919, the Comintern was "booming." Affiliated with the Third International were the Communist parties in Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Italy, Slovakia, France, and the United States. To mobilize mass action for hastening the world revolution, the Comintern adopted a program at this First Congress urging "direct collision with the bourgeois state machine in open combat." Suggesting "more subtle" alternatives to achieving the long-range objective, the document went on to say that "subject to this aim are all other methods, for instance revolutionary utilization of the bourgeois parliamentary system." (E: 18, 19)

According to Borkenau, the Comintern in 1919 consisted of three elements differing in character:

first there were small sects directly founded from Russia, mostly by war prisoners, and financially entirely dependent upon Moscow; the Hungarian party, before and after the dictatorship, and the Austrian party were typical. Secondly there were small sects which had arisen in their respec-

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five countries before or during the war, without interference from Moscow, but now loyal; such were the German Spartacists, the Dutch group of Gorter and Pannekoek, the small sects which were about to adhere in Britain; some of them needed money, but none brought the Comintern increased influence in the West. Finally, there were a few big mass parties, notably the Bulgarians, the Norwegians, and the Italians, which had adhered formally, but did not accept money and did not obey Moscow in the least. The left wing of the Swedish socialists, which adhered at an early date, lies between the last two groups. It had emerged from a split out of the old Social-democratic Party during the war, but in spite of being a relatively small group was far from being homogeneous in the Bolsheviks' sense, and very far from listening to orders from Moscow. Friendly advice from Russia was defied, at that period, by even the most obsequious followers. (B: 181)

Spring, 1919—Swedish Communist Party joins Comintern.

In February 1917, the Swedish Communists began to diverge from the Social Democratic Party Congress. Lenin wrote that the "opposition" Socialists "must be helped at all cost." Within three months,

they emerged as a separate group, joined the Comintern in 1919, and promptly called themselves the Communist Party of Sweden. (E: 207)

March 18-23—Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party convenes.

At the Eighth Congress of the Party Lenin defended his decree on the division of land among the "middle peasants" and "poor peasants." It was considered that socialization of large estates was "easier" than "eventual socialization of small estates."

Membership of the party had reached 314,000, and Lenin, not unmindful of "his principle that the party should be a core of devoted Communist fanatics, rather than an organizational catch-all of dues-paying members," initiated the first party purge.

From that time on, according to Ebon,

The principles of Communist Party organization advocated by Lenin have not materially changed to this day. The party is tightly disciplined, efficiently organized, and thoroughly indoctrinated. During World War II, requirements for admission to the party were relaxed. But they were tightened again as soon as the war had ended. (E: 34, 35) (K: 508)

March 21—Hungary's two Marxist parties agree to seize power.

A coalition of the Hungarian Communist and Social Democratic parties agreed to "take power together" under the name of the Hungarian Socialist Party. The Soviet regime which was established in Hungary lasted 133 days during which time the "red terror" enveloped the country. (E: 80)

April—Lenin cites place of Third International in history.

According to Lenin,

The First International laid the foundations of the proletarian, international struggle for Socialism. The Second International marked the epoch in which the soil was prepared for a broad, mass, widespread movement in a number of countries.

The Third (Communist) International gathered the fruits of the work of the Second International, purged it of its opportunistic, social-chauvinist, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois dross, and *has begun to effect* the dictatorship of the proletariat. (SWO: 91)

April—Marty, French Communist leader, leads French Black Sea fleet mutiny.

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Andre Marty, "founder of the French Communist Party and today his party's specialist in colonial affairs," led the mutiny of the French Black Sea fleet. (E: 172)

April 16—Bavarian Communist regime is re-established.

A group of Bavarian "intellectuals," among whom was the poet and playwright Ernst Toller, sought the reestablishment of a Communist regime in Munich. Several "determined" Communists were behind this group; after five days of a government that "proclaimed Kantian ideal of permanent peace," these "trained" Communists ousted Toller. However, the Bavarian Soviet Republic was "crushed" by War Minister Noske, the army and the Free Corps. (E: 157)

May—American Socialists vote for participation in international congress with Communists.

In a vote upon a referendum held within the general membership of the Socialist Party a "large majority" agreed on a policy set forth in the following resolution:

That the Socialist Party shall participate in an international congress or conference called by, or in which participate, the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik) and the Communist Labor Party of Germany (Spartan).

The American Socialists had been "impressed by the anti-war position of the Russian Soviet leaders and Socialists in other countries." (O-W: 62, 63)

June 12—Zinoviev declares world revolution is Communist objective.

Gregory Zinoviev, first chairman of the Comintern's executive committee, wired Bela Kun, at that time Communist dictator of Hungary, that "before long the whole of the civilized world will become Communist."

Indicative also of the "extreme optimism" of Communist leaders for the progress of communism was the statement of the Comintern's executive committee at Petrograd that: "The Great Communist International was born in 1919. The Great International Soviet Republic will be born in 1920." (E: 18)

June 28—Treaty of Versailles is signed in Hall of Mirrors.

August—The Communist Party of Finland is founded.

The Finnish Communist Party was founded at a meeting that took place in Moscow. Denouncing the right-wing Social Democrats, the Communists stated at their first Congress that

the working class must energetically prepare for an armed revolution, and not hang back with the old system with its Parliaments and professional cooperative Socialists.

In evaluating the abortive revolution, Otto Kuusinen said:

The idea of a Democratic State with which the People's Commissariat (of the Finnish Social Democrats) deluded itself, was historically false. It wished to build a bridge, to construct a passage from capitalism to socialism, but democracy is unable to bear the burden of such a mission.

Kuusinen admitted that "certain anarchic elements" among the Red Guard had "committed murder and robberies." As a

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result, he said, this "lack of discipline tended to produce disorder even in the ranks of the revolutionaries." (E: 47)

August 2—Bela Kun flees Hungary; Matyas Rakosi follows.

After the failure of Bela Kun to maintain his power, he fled Hungary. Rakosi, who had been "attracted to a political circle" centered upon Kun, followed Kun in his flight. At the age of twenty-seven, Rakosi

had been one of the youngest commissars in the Hungarian Soviet regime. Before the coup d'etat, he had established branches of the Communist Party in Szeged and other cities. During the Soviet regime, Rakosi was peoples commissar of supplies, plenipotentiary on the southern and northern fronts, organizer of grain collections, and commander of the Red Militia in Budapest. Rakosi fled to Austria, was interned, and left for the Soviet Union in 1920, in time to attend the Second Comintern Congress. (E: 80)

August 24—Communist Party receives 118,000 votes in Bulgarian elections. (E: 102)

August 28—Lenin replies to Sylvia Pankhurst on creating British Communist Party.

Sylvia Pankhurst, a "veteran British rebel," was the "first to decide that Britain needed a Communist Party." She sought the advice of Lenin who on August 28 responded to her letter with a note of "warning against un-Bolshevik waverings." To bring about unity among Britain's "would-be" Communists

called for diplomacy and toughness. Lenin revealed that he had both. First there were four, later two, parties that contested for the true Communist label. The Scottish shop stewards, an angry lot, would have nothing to do with Pankhurst's Parliament-minded London group. While the Londoners met to constitute a party (as Lenin had told them, "on the basis of the Third International and of obligatory participation in Parliament"), the Scottish Communists sent their favorite son, William Gallacher, to Moscow's Second Comintern Congress. (E: 221)

September—American Communist movement is launched.

According to Benjamin Gitlow, the idea of organizing an American Communist Party was advanced in June, but it was not until August and September at a Socialist convention in Chicago that the movement was organized and then in the form of two contending factions. One of the factions, led by Gitlow and John Reed, met in convention in Chicago on August 31. On September 2, the official name of the new party was adopted, the Communist Labor Party of America. Alfred Wagenknecht was elected Executive Secretary. At this meeting a move to unite with another Communist convention scheduled almost simultaneously was voted down. The basis for the split within the Left Wing factions of the Socialists was the question of power and principle, that is, who was to control the new party, native Americans or the "foreigners" from the foreign-language federations.

The other faction of the American Communist movement opened its convention on September 1 at the headquarters of the Russian federation in Chicago. At this meeting lasting five days the Communist Party of America was organized. The most important posts in the organization went to Charles E. Ruthenberg who was named National Secretary and Louis C. Fraina

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who became the International Secretary and editor of party publications. Membership in the Communist movement at this time totaled about 40,000. (TD: 176-184, 189) (BG: 53)

September 20—Creation of Communist Party of America is hailed by Zinoviev.

Zinoviev welcomed the creation of a Communist Party in the United States and saw in this event an "augury of the fact that the world proletarian revolution will embrace not only old Europe but that it is already stretching out across the ocean and embracing the richest capitalist country: America." At Petrograd Zinoviev proclaimed enthusiastically: "The birth of the American Communist Party and its growth is the first swallow which foretells the coming of a worldwide Communist spring." (E: 19)

November 1—American Communists state objectives in first issue of official newspaper.

In the first issue of *The Communist World*, the official organ of the Communist Party of America, the Communists laid down the following general principles:

We are no revolutionary mushroom organization seeking the favor of the workers for a day or a year. We are not spineless aggregation of theorists peddling a new brand of universal panacea. Nor are we hotheads or crack-brained enthusiasts who make the wish for revolution father to the act. We are a conscious, deliberate outgrowth of the class-conscious revolutionary sentiment in America—just as much a product of political and economic conditions as the recent imperialistic world war—as the collapse of "moderate Socialism"—as the League of Nations—as the breakdown of capitalism—as the formation of the Third International at Moscow calling upon the workers for world revolution.

Our object is the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the Communist Commonwealth through the dictatorship of the proletariat. No mere tinkering with the present capitalist structure; no peaceful growing out of Capitalism into Socialism; no parliamentary reforms; no waiting until exhausted Capitalism recuperates from the effects of the world war; no aiding of that recuperation under the guise of "reconstruction," as our Right Wing Socialists would have us do, but the immediate, continuous, bitter, implacable, uncompromising struggle with the master class until Communism is a reality. And since we differ so fundamentally with the "moderate Socialists" in our object; and since a different object implies different principles and tactics, so must we have a different organization and a different FORM of organization to carry on our propaganda. Therefore the birth of the "Communist World," official organ of the Communist Party of America. (TCW, 11/1/19: 4)

December 2-4—Russian Communist Party holds Eighth All-Russian Conference. (K: 508)

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1920's—Comintern concentrates on Middle and Near East.

During the first years of its existence the focal point of the Comintern's attention with regard to the colonial problem was, according to Borkenau,

directed towards the near and middle East, towards Turkey, Persia, and the Arabic-speaking countries. And here, where interests were strongest, failure was more complete than anywhere else. (B: 289)

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1920—Communists in Syria and Lebanon pursue nationalist line.

During the period throughout the 1920's and the 1930's the activity of the Communists in Syria and Lebanon

was hardly distinguishable from that of the nationalist groups. It followed the Comintern policy of backing the independence aspirations of the Arab nations against western control.

Communists in these Levant countries were opposed by the French administration, the Syrian and Lebanese upper classes, the orthodox Moslems, and the Christian Maronites of Lebanon. Existence as Communists was "precarious" in these countries, and the

selection and training of Syrian and Lebanese Communist leaders appears to have been difficult and often unsatisfactory in its results. (E: 419, 420)

1920—Large group of French Socialists join Third International.

Postwar difficulties of re-adjustment in France brought on many strikes. French labor was "in ferment." In 1918, the Socialist Party had a membership of 34,000; but by 1920 its membership increased to 150,000. Dominated by the Socialists, the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) had two and one-half million members. At the Socialist Congress held in Tours in 1920, a large group split off to join the Third International. Breaking off with the CGT, the Communists "created a rival union federation, the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire or CGTU." Not until the "united front" policy "opened the way to Communist participation and dominance in the CGT" did the Communists end their separatism. (E: 172, 173)

1920—Denmark's Communist Party joins Comintern.

Aksel Larsen, Secretary General of the Danish Communist Party, switched from the Social Democratic Party to the Communists in 1920. In the same year the Communists joined the Comintern. (E: 212)

1920—Gomulka, Polish Communist leader, begins career as Communist agitator.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, future Deputy Premier of Communist Poland, began his career as a Communist agitator "when he organized a cell in the Thirty-sixth Polish Infantry regiment, urging desertion to the Red Army." (E: 56)

January—Communist parties go underground as United States Government arrests Communists in nation-wide so-called Palmer raids.

In late 1919 and early 1920 leaders of radical groups were arrested, their headquarters raided, and the Communist parties went underground. Theodore Draper has given the following account of the campaign against the Communists:

Raids and arrests had been going on for over two years before the Communists began to feel the brunt of them. The first large-scale anti-Communist raids took place in New York City on November 8, 1919, about two months after the Communist parties were formed. They were made on behalf of the Lusk committee of the New York Senate, appointed to investigate "seditious activities." Over 700 policemen and special agents swooped down on headquarters and meetings, carried away tons of papers and literature, and hauled off hundreds of people. About seventy-five were prosecuted, including such well-known Communists as Benjamin Gitlow and James J. Larkin (of the Communist Labor party) and Charles E. Ruthen-

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berg, I. E. Ferguson, and Harry M. Winitsky (of the Communist party). The first four were indicted for publishing the Left Wing Manifesto in the defunct *Revolutionary Age* four months earlier, before the Communist parties were formed. The New York Communists went underground immediately after these raids. The parties operated more or less openly in the rest of the country for about two months longer.

* * * * *

A warning signal that the entire Communist movement throughout the country faced the same fate as the New York organizations came from Chicago on January 1, 1920. From four p.m. until far into the night, raiding parties brought in prisoners, mostly Communists and I.W.W.'s—real or suspected. On the night of January 2, the Palmer raids [Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer] went off as scheduled in thirty-three cities from coast to coast. A second round-up was staged on January 5. Over 5000 arrests were made. For the next two years, so many Communists were indicted all over the country that everyone in the movement regarded himself as a potential political prisoner or fugitive from the law. Most of the prosecutions took place in Illinois, New York, and California. In Chicago, twenty Communists, including L. E. Katterfeld, Charles Krumbein, and Max Bedacht, drew sentences of from one to five years. In New York, Ruthenberg, Ferguson, Larkin, Winitsky, and Gitlow received sentences of five to ten years, and actually served about two years. In California, an estimated five hundred arrests resulted in 264 convictions in 1919-21. Actually, in the end, many sentences were handed out and few served, except by the New York group and Katterfeld. The Communist leaders lived in a half-world of indictments, trials, defense committees, convictions, sentences, and appeals. John Reed once faced three indictments at the same time. To the day of his death, Ruthenberg was never free of his appeals from convictions, always living, so to speak, on borrowed time. (TD: 203, 204)

As a result of punitive action taken by the United States Government against Communist organizations, these organizations "disappeared." However, they reorganized

as secret societies. What had become [sic] a necessity was now proudly proclaimed a virtue. The underground organization produced underground offshoots in the form of literary societies, lecture forums, study clubs and the like, and through these they were able to engage in propaganda of "moderate" Communism. In a few months underground publications began to appear without any indication of the city or office in which they were published. "No longer were there party headquarters; neither national, state or local," reads an editorial in the first issue of an underground organ in June. "The active party officials were in jail or were fugitives. No meetings could be held without inviting arrests. Very little money could be raised even for defense and relief of prisoners. By February, 1920, the two thriving parties of October, 1919, had vanished." The first phase of Communist organization had not survived two months and it had witnessed the delivery of three organizations at its birth, each one at war with the other two. From their hiding place came handbills with bristling appeals to the masses to use arms for the overthrow of the "bourgeois State." * * * (O-W: 78, 79)

February 7—Admiral Kolchak, White Russian leader is executed.

In November 1918, Admiral Alexander Kolchak was proclaimed "Supreme Ruler" and "Commander-in-chief of all the land and naval forces of Russia". However, Kolchak failed in his campaign to suppress the Bolsheviks in Siberia. On January 4, 1920 he abdicated and was subsequently captured and executed by the Bolsheviks on February 7. (C, II: 173-203)

February 19—Anti-Communist Northern Government of Russia in Archangel falls. (C, II: 533)

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Spring-Autumn—Gilan Soviet controls Iran's Caspian provinces.

During the early stages of the Gilan Soviet, internal dissensions had broken out within its ranks because of differences arising between

Kuchik Khan, who was always something of a moderate, and the outright Communists. This schism led eventually in October, 1921, to the arrest and execution of Haidar Khan by Kuchik Khan. The latter, while ready to distribute land evenly among the people, was unwilling to deprive former owners of their possessions completely and in the name of justice advocated the restoration of parts of confiscated estates. Yet, despite these differences, the extreme point of view triumphed wherever Soviet troops and agents were present. Besides, Kuchik Khan owed much to the Russians: their arms and instructors permitted him to continue in control of Gilan even though at the same time they limited his freedom of action. The Iranian government viewed these events with great concern, because the presence of Soviet troops in the area signified something more than a military occupation as a safeguard against possible new British intervention. The Bolsheviks were bent upon the forcible change of the economic and social structure of Iran's Caspian provinces, and the hasty proclamation of Soviet institutions did not augur well for a speedy evacuation of Soviet troops. Moreover, it was difficult even to discuss these matters with Moscow owing to its stubborn pretense that the blame, if any, should be put on "Independent" Soviet Azerbaijan. The conclusion of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty in February, 1921, did not influence the Gilan situation immediately. Unfortunately for Iran, the British, who had long before resolved to quit that country, were slow in removing their few remaining troops and did not withdraw their last detachments until May, 1921. The British delay gave the Bolsheviks an excuse to continue their rule around the Caspian. Even the withdrawal of British troops did not bring any direct easing of the situation, and in June 1921, Kuchik Khan's forces, reinforced by some Soviet elements from Georgia, began to march on Teheran. As late as July new Soviet contingents landed at Enzeli. The Iranian Cossack Division was trying to hold the rebel and Soviet forces in check. Ultimately, following repeated Iranian protests, Soviet troops were withdrawn on September 8, 1921. Then the Iranian army could proceed, unimpeded, to restore order in Gilan. . . . [By] October the rebellion of Kuchik Khan was brought to an end. Kuchik himself was captured and executed; his head was brought to Teheran. The whole Jangali episode ended ignominiously and proved once again that, with a strong central government in Teheran, autonomist or separatist movements in Iran could thrive only so long as they obtained foreign assistance. (GL: 58-60)

March 29—April 5—Ninth Congress of Russian Communist Party is held. (K: 508)

April 27—Lenin lays down some principles of Communist tactics.

In a discussion of tactics for gaining a foothold in the trade union movement, Lenin said in his "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder":

Undoubtedly, Messieurs the "leaders" of opportunism will resort to every trick of bourgeois diplomacy, to the aid of bourgeois governments, the priests, the police and the courts, in order to prevent Communists from getting into the trade unions, to force them out by every means, to make their work in the trade unions as unpleasant as possible, to insult, to bait and to persecute them. It is necessary to be able to withstand all this, to agree to any and every sacrifice, and even—if need be—to resort to all sorts of stratagems, maneuvers and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuges in order to penetrate the trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs. * * * Of course, in Western Europe, which is particularly saturated with inveterate legalist, constitutionalist, bourgeois-democratic prejudices, it is more difficult to carry on such work. But it can and must be carried on, and carried on systematically. (SWO: 264)

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April 27—Azerbaijan Soviet Government is organized. (C, II: 533)
May—Two underground organizations of American Communists attempt unity.

In a secret unity convention held in the woods near Bridgman, Mich., in May, thirty-two delegates from the Communist Party together with twenty-five from the Communist Labor Party and a representative of the Executive Committee of the Comintern succeeded in establishing the United Communist Party of America. Some of the plans laid down in the party program were summarized as follows by Oneal and Werner:

capitalism "faces complete collapse" and that "civil war between the classes now holds the world in its grip." * * * [The] party assured its members that it "participates in election campaigns and parliamentary action" but "only for the purpose of revolutionary propaganda." * * * This will be the opportunity of the "Communist spokesmen" to confront the "yellow spokesmen of Labor," expose them, and keep "to the front of the slogan: Down with the parliamentary sham of capitalism; hail to the Soviets and the real working-class democracy!"

* * * under the leadership of the Communists, "the class struggle, which so long appeared in forms unrecognizable to the millions of workers actively engaged in it, develops into open combat, civil war." At this stage the party "will systematically and persistently familiarize the working class with the inevitability of armed force in the proletarian revolution. The working class must be prepared for armed insurrection as the final form of mass action by which the workers shall conquer the State power and establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

As a result of the unity convention, the Communist Labor Party merged into the new United Communist Party. However, a portion of the membership of the Communist Party of America refused to merge and continued to operate under the old name. (TD: 218-222) (O-W: 83-85)

May 2—Communist Party polls 182,000 votes in the Bulgarian elections. (E: 102)

June—Proletarian Party of America is established with branches in Michigan and Western New York.

Rival to the two American Communist organizations was the Proletarian Party which objected to the "vague meaning" implied by the words "mass action." The Proletarians emphasized the importance of "party organization and political action." They established branches in Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo, and like its two rivals "insisted" that the Proletarian Party was the "heir to genuine Communism in the United States." (O-W: 80)

July 4—Lenin designates principal tasks of world Communist Parties.

Prior to the opening of the Second Congress of the Comintern Lenin stated in his thesis on the fundamental tasks of the Comintern:

The principle [sic] tasks of the Communist Parties at present is to unite the scattered Communist forces, to form in every country a united Communist Party (or to re-inforce, or revive already existing Parties) in order to increase tenfold the work of preparing the proletariat for the conquest of political power, the conquest of power precisely in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. (SWO: 94)

July 15—Profintern, "Organization of the Red International of Labour," is established in Moscow. (K: 508)

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July 17—Moscow protests against imprisonment of Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist.

Dimitrov had no legal way in which to travel from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union for the purpose of attending the Second Comintern Congress. Participation in a number of "violent" strikes had deprived him of his parliamentary immunity. Thus, in the disguise of a fisherman Dimitrov set out in a sailboat with the hope of reaching Soviet Russia through the Black Sea. A storm forced the Dimitrov group to seek shelter along the Rumanian coast where they were picked up by the authorities and arrested. The Soviet Government promptly protested. On July 20 Dimitrov was released, but it was too late to attend the Congress. (E: 102)

July 19—August 7—Comintern holds its Second World Congress.

A preliminary meeting of the Congress was held in Petrograd on July 17. Two days later it met in Moscow.

At the Second World Congress of the Comintern delegations came from the three "mass parties" outside the Soviet Union: Italy, Norway, and Bulgaria. There were also, according to Borkenau,

delegations from the other Balkan countries. There were the small communist parties of Germany, Austria, and Hungary; there was a delegation of the socialist left in Czechoslovakia. Representatives of the German Independents and of the French socialists were present for the purpose of negotiations. Delegates represented the adherents of the Comintern in France, and the various British and American groups. And finally the most important Asiatic countries were represented, with the Indian Manabendra Nath Roy as the outstanding personality among the Orientals. Lenin laid enormous store upon these delegates from the Far East. He saw the world revolution as an international crisis, with Russia at the centre: on the one hand the proletarian movements of the West and America, on the other hand the national risings of the East.

Most of the debates turned on the problem of the "ultra-left," and it was made obligatory for all communist parties to participate in parliament and work within the trade unions * * *.

* * * * *

The chief business of the world congress was the negotiation with the representatives of the German Independents and of the French socialists who attended the congress; in other words, the preparation of the international split. * * * The Russians had a clear line of action. They were convinced that all European leaders were useless, that it was desirable not to take a single outstanding personality of the Western labour movement into the fold of the Comintern. The absolute rule of the Russian Bolsheviks would be only the better established for it, and their absolute rule was, they sincerely believed, the one safeguard of real revolutionism. * * *

The Russians had put the points they had enumerated in their answer to the Independents into a set of eighteen conditions, which were to be accepted or rejected. * * *

* * * * *

The eighteen conditions had become twenty-one, the famous "twenty-one points". And all over the industrial world workers were going to decide, in the autumn of 1920, whether they would accept them or reject them. In their final form they can be summed up as follows: Point 1, after an introduction about the necessity for all Comintern parties to be truly communist parties, goes on to say that the whole press of every party must be directly under control of the central committee. The task of the press and of communist agitation in general is clearly expressed: "Wherever the communists get access, they must expose systematically and mercilessly

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not only the bourgeoisie, but their agents, the reformists of all shades, as well." Point 2 formulates the general aim of the impending split. The communists must strive systematically to remove both reformists and "centrists" (the adherents of "reconstruction") from all more or less responsible positions within the labour movement and replace them with reliable communists, "without taking offence at the necessity to replace sometimes, especially in the beginning, 'experienced' opportunists by simple workers from the rank and file." Point 3 obliges every communist party to organize an underground machinery besides the public activities of the party. Point 4 makes it a duty for every communist party to disorganize, as much as possible, the army of its respective country. Point 5 insists upon the necessity of work among the peasants, a point amply elaborated in a special set of "theses" voted by the second world congress. Point 6 emphasizes for a second time the necessity of fighting not only against the patriots within the labour movement, but against the pacifists as well. Point 7, elaborating the preceding point, contains one of those additions which the representatives of the reconstructionists found unacceptable. It insists "unconditionally and as an ultimatum upon the break within the shortest delay" with both the reformists and the policy of the middle group. "The Communist International cannot put up with notorious opportunists, such as are represented by Turati, Modigliani, Kautsky, Hilferding, Hillquith (the leader of the American socialists), Longuet, Macdonald, and others, claiming the right to be members of the Communist International." Point 8 proclaims the duty of all communists to help the revolutionary movements in the colonies of their respective countries. Point 9 formulates the necessity for the communists to work within the trade unions with the aim of overthrowing their reformist leaders. For this purpose the communists must organize nuclei within the unions and other non-party working-class organizations which must daily "unmask the betrayal of the social patriots and the waverings of the middle-group people." According to point 10, all communists must "emphatically urge the break with the yellow Amsterdam International" and advocate support of the Red trade-union international. * * * Point 11 establishes the strict subordination of the parliamentary groups of the various communist parties to their respective central committees. Point 12 is of cardinal importance for the structure of the nascent communist parties: "In the present phase of acute civil war a communist party will only be able to do its duty provided it is organized with the highest possible degree of centralization and keeps iron discipline; the central committee, backed by the confidence of the members, must be invested with complete power, authority, and the most far-reaching qualifications." Point 13 concerns the periodical purges of the whole party membership. Point 14 obliges all communist parties to support "every Soviet republic." According to point 15 all parties which join the Comintern must subject their programmes to a revision; the new programme will be subject to the approval of the E. C. C. I. of the Comintern. Point 16 establishes the rule that the decisions not only of the world congresses but even of the executive committee of the Comintern overrule decisions of the national parties. Point 17 specifies that every party adhering to the Comintern must call itself officially a "communist party." The press of these parties, according to point 18, must publish all important documents of the Moscow executive committee. The last three points concern the procedure of the split within those parties which want to adhere. Such parties must accept or reject the twenty-one points at an extraordinary congress to be held within four months from the second world congress. At least two-thirds of the members of the central committees of those parties which join must have voted for affiliation before the second world congress; the E. C. C. I. has power to grant exceptions to this rule. Finally, those who reject on principle the twenty-one conditions, and especially those delegates of the impending extraordinary congresses who vote against them, must be excluded from their respective parties before the latter will be admitted to the Comintern. These, then, were the twenty-one points which were to be made the basis of the split of the international labour movement. * * *

(B: 193-195, 197-199) (K: 508)

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July 19—August 7—Gallacher, Scottish Communist, attends Second Comintern Congress.

William Gallacher, "favorite son" of the Scottish Communists, attended the Second Comintern Congress. Unable to get a passport, Gallacher made his way "secretly" on a Norwegian ship and a fishing vessel to Murmansk.

With a long record of agitation and strike activity Gallacher went to Russia a "convinced antiparlamentarian." Only a few weeks earlier, however, Lenin had written his "famous and scathing attack on super-revolutionism, *Leftist Communism; An Infantile Disorder*." With reference to England, Lenin wrote:

* * * In England, the Communists should uninterruptedly, unfalteringly, and undeviatingly utilize the parliamentary struggle and all the perturbations of the Irish, colonial, and world imperialist policy of the British government.

Gallacher, who had been "overawed by Lenin," was told by the Bolshevik dictator to return to England and help in making the new parliamentary Communist Party a success. (E: 221, 222)
July 19—Lenin forecasts establishment of "an international proletarian Soviet Republic."

In a speech before the Second Congress of the Communist International Lenin declared:

Everywhere we have proletarian armies, although poorly organized and requiring reorganization. We are able to organize these into a single detachment, a single force. If you will help us to accomplish this, then no mental exercises of guesses with respect to what can not be known and what no one can know will prevent us from accomplishing our task, and this task will be that of leading on, to the victory of the world revolution and the establishment of an international proletarian Soviet Republic. (SWO: 152)

July 20—Comintern resolution states Communist Party will dissolve only when communism is achieved.

The Comintern "Resolution on the Role of the Communist Party in the Proletarian Revolution" published in *Pravda* of Moscow stated in part:

The aim of the political party of the proletariat disappears only with the complete destruction of classes. In the process of achieving this final victory of Communism it is possible that the specific gravity of the three fundamental proletarian organizations of our time, the party, the Soviets and the productive unions will undergo changes, and that eventually a unified type of labor organization will become crystallized. But the Communist Party will become dissolved completely in the working class at the time when Communism will cease to be the aim of the struggle and when the whole working class will become Communist. (SWO: 66)

July 31—Soviets establish Polish revolutionary committee.

When Soviet troops occupied the first large Polish town of Belostok in the Soviet-Polish war, the Soviet Government established a Revolutionary Committee, headed by Communists of Polish origin, as a step towards the creation of a Soviet regime in Poland. (C, II: 533)

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July 31—August 1—British Communist Party is founded.

At a conference in London the Communist Party of Great Britain was founded. About five months later the Communists made their first offer to affiliate with the Labor Party. With the exception of periods of "extreme revolutionism" manifested by Comintern policy, the British Communists have "extended these offers throughout the decades, like an aging but determined suitor."

When the Party was founded, it claimed 10,000 members. Within two years there was a "serious purge" within the Party which brought about the expulsion of Sylvia Pankhurst and others who refused "to go along with the changing Comintern line and with Russian dominance in the affairs of the International." (E: 222)

August—Comintern President discusses activities in the East.

At the Second Congress of the Comintern Gregory Zinoviev, President, summarized the progress and future Communist strategy in Asia. He said:

The Executive Committee of the Communist International concentrated its attention on the Parties of Europe and America. At the same time, however, it recognized that the Eastern question would assume great importance in the very near future. The Executive Committee organized two conferences which were attended by representatives of the revolutionary parties of China, Korea, Armenia, Persia, Turkey, India, and other countries of the Orient. As far as possible, the Executive Committee attempted to satisfy the spiritual needs of the revolutionary movement in the above countries. A large congress of peoples of the Near East—and, in so far as is possible, those of the Far East—has been called for August 15, 1920 at Baku, capital of Red Azerbaijan. The Executive Committee hopes that the delegates to the Second Congress will be able to be present at this conference. * * *

The Executive Committee is convinced that the forthcoming Baku Congress will have great historical significance. At the same time, the Committee realizes that its work on the Eastern question up to now has been far from adequate. The coming Congress of the Communist International must give precise directions to the Communists of the Eastern countries. The next Executive Committee shall determine the exact line of action for our partisans in these countries and render them all possible assistance in the approaching gigantic struggle. (S-L: 8, 9)

September 2—Congress of Peoples of the East opens in Baku.

The Congress of Peoples of the East, which was designed "to stir up revolutionary movements throughout Asia," opened in Baku. (C, II: 534)

September 22—25—Ninth All-Russian Conference of Russian Communist Party is held. (K: 508)

October 2—Lenin states that Communist morality is determined only in terms of advancing communism.

In his "Tasks of the Youth League" Lenin said of Communist morality:

When people talk to us about morality we say: For the Communist, morality consists entirely of compact united discipline and conscious mass struggle against the exploiters. We do not believe in eternal morality, and we expose all the fables about morality.

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* * * The upbringing of the Communist youth must not consist of all sorts of sentimental speeches and moral precepts. This is not upbringing.
 * * * At the basis of Communist morality lies the struggle for the consolidation and consummation of Communism. That also is the basis of Communist training, education and tuition. (SWO: 135)

October 12—Soviet Government signs preliminary peace treaty with Poland. (C, II: 534)

October 30—Communist Party of Australia is founded. (E: 405)

November—Foster forms the Trade Unity Educational League and becomes its first secretary-treasurer.

William Z. Foster, seeking to create a strong all-trade union body, organized the Trade Unity Educational League in November 1920. The League obtained its inspiration and guidance from the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions. While still under his leadership, the League became the Trade Union Unity League in August 1929 at a convention held in Cleveland. (TD: 314) (O-W: 166, 268)

November 26—Lenin advises Communists to take advantage of "antagonisms and contradictions existing among the imperialists."

Speaking to the Moscow Party nuclei secretaries, Lenin said:

As long as we have not conquered the whole world, as long as, from the economic and military standpoint, we are weaker than the capitalist world, we must adhere to the rule that we must know how to take advantage of the antagonisms and contradictions existing among the imperialists. Had we not adhered to this rule, every one of us would have long ago been hanging from an aspen tree, to the satisfaction of the capitalists. (SWO: 267)

The Bolshevik leader also cited the inevitability of conflict between capitalism and communism:

As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism. (SWO: 223)

November 28—Yugoslav Communist Party wins 58 of 419 seats in Parliamentary elections. (E: 113)

December —Communist Party of New Zealand is founded.

The Communist Party of New Zealand was founded in the Socialist Hall at Wellington, the nation's capital. Founders of the Party came for the most part from the old New Zealand Marxian Association. (E: 408)

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1921—Comintern's "Second Strategy."

The "Second Strategy" of world communism pursued during the period from 1921 to 1927 was, according to Ebon: "*Agitation Instead of Armed Revolt.*" In the mid-twenties world communism "passed through a phase of heavy agitation." Basic to the "Secondary Strategy" was the failure of immediate world revolution, the need for time to reconstruct devastated Russia and to industrialize the Soviet economy, the need for assistance from capitalist nations, and the general effort to consolidate the gains of communism. (E: 19, 20)

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1921—American Communist Party issues "Rules for Underground Party Work."

These rules which were issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America stated in part:

(1) The unpardonable crime in underground Party work is the betrayal of it or of its workers. To give information about them to the government is equal to outright treason regardless of what means, what tortures may have been used to wrench it from the comrade. **DON'T BE A TRAITOR!** Make up your mind for that! Let this determination penetrate to the very depths of your unconscious self, so that it would stand up under any influence, under any tortures. There is no condemnation, no punishment strong enough for a traitor.

(2) To be caught with plainly written names and addresses of comrades or Party workers and places, is very nearly the same as betraying them to the government * * *. Carry in your memory as much as you can, and let your notes be mere "memory-aids". And whatever you must write down write it in good code * * *. An organizer, through whose negligence Party names and addresses fall into the hands of the government, is little better than a traitor.

(3) Keep your rooms "clean". A little care in this respect may save you in case of accidental arrest or search on suspicion. Especially keep clean of quantities of our papers, leaflets, or literature, that would show that you are participating in the distribution of them * * *.

(4) Not only for your own sake, but for the sake of the Party, for preserving yourself as a Party worker, you should avoid all unnecessary risks. Be very careful in distributing our literature, or conducting our agitation and propaganda in the shops and unions * * *.

You can imagine how it would hurt our organization work, if a District Organizer, or any comrade from the Central Departments were arrested. For these comrades it would be absolutely foolish to take the risk of distributing literature from house to house, for example. They should not even be present at any open "functions" of the Party. They should not be seen one with the other, or even in groups of more than two, if at all. If one of them may be under suspicion of being an important Party worker, why should he give the spies an opportunity to place their suspicions on the others.

The more important one's position in the Party, the more he is looked for, the greater is his risk, and the greater should be his carefulness and precautions.

(5) He is not a coward who, working for the Party, is very cautious and careful. The test is in the work: is he doing it, or not? Is he willing to take the unavoidable risk that is connected with all underground Party work: —or is he trying under one pretext or another, to avoid all risk to himself by keeping away from Party work altogether? * * *.

The rule is: —Party work must be done, with the least possible risk — without risk, if possible —but it must be done.

(6) Boasting is foolish in general, but boasting of your work for the Party, thereby incurring absolutely unnecessary risks for yourself, and for the Party work, is positively criminal. What you know, or what you have been entrusted to do of Party work, nobody else should know, except those who have a Party business [sic] to know it, —nobody else, not even the best comrade, not even your wife or sweetheart * * *.

(7) Party work, Party agitation and propaganda, —even the collection of Party funds from outsiders and the getting of new members, for the Party, can be and should be carried on without divulging one's membership in the Party. It is sufficient to say, in some cases [sic], that you endorse and support the Party, in others, that you have connections with Party members. Only when you bring a new member up to the probationary group, you have to show him that you are a member yourself * * *.

(8) Every one of us knows that thousands of spies are on the job every day in every city, bent upon ferreting out our members, our meetings and working places, —but how many of us take this in consideration and see

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that they are not being followed when going to an appointment, to a meeting or even to a working place of ours? * * *.

Do not beget a false sense of security because for some length of time no arrests are made and no raids; it may be the calm before the storm: they may simply be gathering more and more information, getting hold of more and more of our organization threads, in order to swoop down upon us suddenly and try to break them all, try to paralyze us again, as they did in the January raids. They will never do quite that again, but if our comrades are not very careful all the time, we may suffer great injuries just the same.

(9) Presence of mind, control, calmness, and preparation for emergencies count much in underground Party work. When going to it, you should always think in advance of those incriminating situations that are likely to arise, and prepare yourself for them, —how to avoid them, —how to get out of them, in unavoidable * * *.

Hide, or throw away, or destroy, as far as possible, any material evidence, when you see that you will be caught * * *.

(10) If you are arrested however: that is, if they have sufficient evidence, or sufficient grounds for suspicion, that you are a Communist, and therefore as a deathly enemy of the present order, subject to suppression and imprisonment, law or no law: but first to made use of in getting hold of other Communists, in destroying the whole organization, if possible; first to be questioned and grilled, to be pumped for various information, to be put through the Third Degree; —then the correct thing to do, the best thing in the circumstances, is absolute refusal to answer any questions (Ask for a lawyer. You have the right for that. And you have the right to refuse to answer questions, whatever that may help you) * * *.

Bear in mind the appalling danger of betraying your comrades, betraying the Party—unconsciously, against your will, but opening them up to the attacks of our enemies just the same, **IF YOU ANSWER ANY QUESTION**—and you will resolve **NOT TO ANSWER THEM**, if arrested, just the same as you are determined **NOT TO BE A TRAITOR**. (CINT, III: 119, 120)

1921—Communist Party of Canada is established.

The Pan-American Department of the Communist International "took the initiative" in establishing the Canadian Communist Party. (E:268)

1921—Socialists of Spain vote against Comintern affiliation.

Affiliation with the Communist International had been considered by the Socialists of Spain, but the proposal was voted down 8,000 to 6,000. Thus, the Spanish party, according to Ebon,

was split, and the minority formed a group of its own. So there were two Communist parties in Spain, which bickered over such questions as the transfer of party headquarters from Madrid to Barcelona, and which caused the Comintern much trouble and disappointment. (E:243)

1921—Rival Communist Party is founded in Netherlands.

A rival Communist Party, called the Communist Labor Party, was organized by two "eminent Socialists," Herman Gorter, "one of the great poets of the Dutch literary movement of the late nineteenth century," and Anton Pannekoek, an "eminent astronomer." It was, however, the "Communist Party, Holland" which represented the "Moscow-led movement in the Netherlands." (E:200)

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1921—Turkish Communists are frustrated in attempts to spread communism.

Turkish Communists sought to "spread their newly found doctrine" inside Turkey, but met with failure. They were arrested and ordered to leave the country. (E: 421)

1921—Communist attempts to infiltrate Afghanistan are revealed.

In giving instructions to a trade delegation to Kabul, Soviet authorities made it clear that

commercial relations must first of all serve the interest of the Communist propaganda of the Third International.

"Lavish entertainment in the most colorful Oriental manner" was a suggestion made to the delegation. They were also directed to form an

organization of Communist cells, which should develop into a Communist Party. (E: 404)

1921—Pollitt, British Communist leader, begins career as Communist.

Harry Pollitt, British Communist Party leader, began his career in the Communist movement when he became head of the British section of the Red International of Labor Unions. (E: 222)

1921—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, joins Greek Communist youth movement. (E: 141)

1921—Membership in Russian Communist Party numbers more than half million. (E: 35)

January—Italian Socialist Congress is held at Leghorn.

At the end of World War I there were two "small" groups within the Socialist Party that favored affiliation with the Third International: one led by Amedeo Bordiga, "an antiparlamentarian intellectual extremist;" and the other centered around *Ordine Nuovo* (New Order), a newspaper published in Turin by Antonio Gramsci. Palmiro Togliatti belonged to the latter group. Serrati, leader of the Socialists, had taken part in the Second Comintern Congress at Moscow, but on his return to Italy his enthusiasm for the Comintern had cooled, since he felt that "the Russian pattern could not be applied to Italy's moderate trade-union Socialists."

At the Leghorn Congress of Italian Socialists, attended by Matyas Rakosi as representative of the Comintern and the "experienced" Bulgarian Communist Christo Kabaktchiev, the latter urged the Italians to delay "not a day, not half an hour" in achieving "the victory of world revolution." Lenin, himself, called upon them to show the "greatest fanaticism, greatest devotion to the cause of revolution."

The Socialist Party split at this Leghorn Congress. Only the Bordiga and the Turin groups supported the establishment of the Communist Party in Italy. (E: 232)

January-June—Comintern loses in Italy and Germany.

At the close of 1920 the Comintern had at its disposal two "powerful" movements in Italy and Germany, but in less than six months

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it had been successful * * * in wrecking them both. In their disappointment great masses had joined the communists. But disgust with the failure of their hopes and illusions was something quite other than a readiness to fight, and when that passive disgust which had carried them into the communist ranks was mistaken for readiness to fight the house of cards tumbled and only ruins remained. At the time it seemed a tremendous lesson, of universal application, which would never now be forgotten. Everybody in the Comintern believed that never again would a similar experiment be attempted, and that the communist parties would now settle down and try to win over the majority of the workers. (B:218)

February 23-March 17—Uprising of sailors at island fortress of Kronstadt is suppressed but compels Soviet Russia to abandon War Communism for New Economic Policy. (L: 1033)

February 27—Soviet regime is established in Georgia after Red Army invasion. (C, II: 534)

March—German Communists fail in attempt to incite rising in Mansfeld mining area.

Seton-Watson wrote of this incident:

The crisis of 1921 in Russia still further increased the desire of the Bolshevik leaders for the spread of revolution to Europe. To expedite this process, the Comintern sent Bela Kun to Germany. The fusion of the majority of U. S. P. D. [Independent Social Democratic Party] with the original K. P. D. [Communist Party of Germany] had at last made the German Communist Party a numerous and important mass organization. At this time there was a group among its leaders who believed that immediate revolutionary action could succeed, and clamoured that the party should "take the offensive." Bela Kun urged the same view with the authority of the Comintern behind him. The stronghold of the K. P. D. was in Central Germany, the only industrial region in which it outnumbered all other working-class groups. In March 1921 the German central government decided to reinforce the police in the Mansfeld mining area. The miners decided to prevent this by force, and the K. P. D. in agreement with Kun appealed for a general strike to support the miners' fight. The response was extremely small. * * * The whole affair was fiercely denounced by the most eminent of the K. P. D.'s leaders, Paul Levi. His criticisms of the optimistic illusions of those who had ordered the rising, and of needless provocations of the police and army * * * were to some extent upheld by Lenin at the 3rd Congress of the Comintern, which met in June 1921. But Levi himself fell into disgrace because he had dared to place the blame for the disaster on the leadership of the Comintern and of the Russian party. Levi was expelled from the K. P. D. An important step had been taken in subjecting that party to Moscow. (S-W: 99, 100)

March—Failure of rising in Germany brings about change in Comintern tactics.

The "disaster of March 1921" had its effects upon the German Communists and also the Comintern itself. As a result, the policy of international communism was changed within a few months. A world-congress had to meet every year, according to a statutory rule religiously observed during the first years. Lenin used the third world-congress, which met in Moscow, in the early summer of 1921, for the change of tactics he thought necessary. The new policy inaugurated at that congress can be summarized in one sentence: the Comintern, for the time being, renounced attempts at armed risings and acknowledged the necessity of a longer period of preparation. March 1921 had shown that the time was over when the risings of small communist minorities met with any sympathy, however small, among the workers. A peaceful mood was now dominant and the workers positively hated the communist attempts at violence. As long as the majority of the working class was not won over for

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communism, no communist rising could henceforward be anything but an adventurous *Putsch* with disastrous consequences. Even the Comintern must recognize that the revolutionary period was, for the time being, over. It was convinced, however, not without reason, that this pacific atmosphere would not last forever, that the new stability was only relative and temporary, that new economic and social crises would come. (B:221)

March 4—Warren G. Harding becomes twenty-ninth President of United States. (L:1050)

March 8-16—Tenth Congress of Russian Communist Party is held. (K:508)

March 8-16—Stalin discusses capitalism, colonialism and imperialism in theses at 10th Congress of Russian Communist Party.

In a discussion of "Marxism and the National Question" at the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party Stalin stated:

The subsequent growth of capitalism in Europe, the need for new markets, the search for raw materials and fuel, and finally, the development of imperialism, the export of capital, and the necessity of protecting the great sea and rail routes, have led, on the one hand, to the seizure of new territories by the old national states and the conversion of the latter into multi-national (colonial) states with the national oppression and national conflicts natural to multi-national states (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy) and, on the other hand, have intensified the strivings of the dominant nations in the old multi-national states not merely to preserve the old state boundaries but to extend them and to subjugate new (weak) nationalities at the expense of neighboring states. In this way the national problem was enlarged and finally, in the very course of events, became merged with the general problem of the colonies; while national oppression was transformed from an internal question into an inter-state question, into a question of conflict (and war) between the "Great" imperialist powers for the subjugation of weak and non-sovereign nationalities. (SWO:5)

March 17—Soviet Russia adopts New Economic Policy (NEP).

The New Economic Policy, sponsored by Lenin, was adopted by the Soviet Government. NEP was said to be

a "temporary retreat" from communism, necessary for purposes of economic reconstruction. After the great famine of 1921-1922 (caused by drought, but aggravated by the economic collapse that preceded it), the national economy recovered at a rapid pace. Production in industry and agriculture reached the pre-war level and there was marked improvement in living standards both in the cities and in the countryside. Along with this recovery went an abatement of the Red terror and a slight relaxation of governmental censorship and repression. With the end of the civil war, more attention could be given to cultural work, and the government introduced an ambitious educational program aiming at a speedy elimination of illiteracy.

Under the terms of the NEP measures were taken which in fact contained certain elements of free enterprise. For example, private commercial establishments were permitted in the cities and the financial system was eventually recast along a semi-capitalistic line. (L:1033)

May—Unity convention of American Communists is held.

At a unity convention held in Woodstock, N.Y., in May, the United Communist Party and the Communist Party of America merged to form a single underground organization known as the Communist Party of America. This action was taken at the

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direction of the Communist International which even decided what name the party would adopt. (TD: 268-270)

May 8—Stalin denounces colonialism.

In "New Features of the National Question" Stalin stated:

The imperialist war has shown, and the revolutionary experience of recent years again confirmed: 1. That the national and colonial questions are inseparable from the question of emancipation from the power of capital; 2. That imperialism (highest form of capitalism) cannot exist without the political and economic enslavement of non-sovereign nations and colonies; 3. That the non-sovereign nations and colonies cannot be emancipated without the overthrow of the power of capital and 4. That the victory of the proletariat cannot be a lasting one unless the non-sovereign nations and colonies are emancipated from the yoke of imperialism. (SWO: 32)

May 8—Rumanian Communist Party is founded.

Communist sources stated that the Congress of the Socialist Party of Rumania "by overwhelming majority" favored the founding of the Communist Party of Rumania and joining the Third International. (FLP, 5/4/51: 2)

May 14—Bohumir Smeral formally founds Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Taking advantage of the rising "tide of disillusionment" in the immediate postwar era, Smeral established the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia. According to Ebon, Gottwald joined the Communist youth movement; he was instrumental in establishing the new Communist sports organization, the Spartacus, "which drilled its members as if they were shock troops." Gottwald went to Slovakia, and there where Communism was taking root he edited two party papers in Bratislava, *Hlas Lodu* (People's Voice) and *Pravda* (Truth). (E: 60) (FLP, 5/18/51: 2)

May 26-28—Tenth All-Russian Conference of Russian Communist Party is convened. (K: 509)

June 22-July 12—Comintern Third Congress is convened.

The Third Congress of the Comintern met in Moscow. Events dictated a "conciliatory line." Success in world revolution had not been realized; Bela Kun had been defeated in Hungary; the German Communists failed in their revolutionary efforts; fascism and not communism began to take root in Italy; and elsewhere newly created Communist parties, "quite unready" to seize control of their governments by revolution, were "desperately trying to gain strength."

Soviet Russia itself was beset by overwhelming domestic difficulties. War communism had seriously dislocated the Soviet economy, compelling the Bolshevik leaders to make compromises with capitalism by adopting the New Economic Policy. To succeed in their plans for reconstruction in devastated Russia and to advance Soviet industrial expansion, the Russian leaders "had to get along with the world they called 'capitalist.'" The new Soviet policy of establishing economic and diplomatic relations with other countries finally gained acceptance. Thus, it was "inevitable that these compromise tactics should also be reflected in the second over-all strategy of the Comintern."

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At the Third Congress of the Comintern Lenin was compelled "to battle impatient world revolutionaries" among the Communists. Convinced that the world was not yet ready for revolution and mindful of Russia's own domestic problems, Lenin fought "untiringly" for Communist cooperation with the Socialist parties. According to Lenin, world conditions no longer permitted an "elementary and chaotic rush forward." The Communist movement, he said, was "not yet on the threshold of one realization of its ultimate aim: the seizing of power on a world scale, the world revolution."

Thus, notwithstanding earlier revolutionary proclamations and dedicated Bolshevik hopes, a period of readjustment was to begin in which "capitalism and communism might have to share the world for longer than had been anticipated."

Karl Radek, the "brilliant professional revolutionary," translated Lenin's new strategic concepts into practical formulas. Emphasizing the necessity for "revolutionary agitation" rather than "premature action," Radek went on to declare: "Revolutionary agitation is struggle, revolutionary propaganda is struggle, and so are underground organizations, the military training of the proletariat, party schools, demonstrations, uprisings."

Failing to fulfill the objectives of the "first strategy," the Communists, according to Ebon, learned a practical lesson which simply stated was "only adequate preparation through international propaganda could open the way for world revolution." (E: 20) (K: 509)

June 22-July 12—Effects of Lenin's new tactic laid down at Comintern World Congress are described.

At the Third World Congress of the Communist International Lenin

insisted strongly upon the necessity to win over the *gros*, the great majority, of the workers. "To the masses!" was the slogan finally adopted, after long debates, by the congress. But in carrying the new policy through, the Russians stood almost alone. In spite of their recent defeats, the Western communists stood flabbergasted at the change. A very few months ago they had split away from the big mass parties and formed communist minority parties; one of these parties had attempted to fight in a really revolutionary manner, so they thought. And now Lenin said they had been merely foolish, and told them so with usual rudeness.

Kun, being chiefly responsible for the disaster, naturally refused to admit his guilt and insisted that the old tactics had been and continued to be the only real communist tactics; he was followed by the Hungarians and the Austrians. That would have mattered little. But there was the rump of the Italian party, the small section of the movement which had remained in the Comintern after the Leghorn congress; for Bordiga and his people, who held a firm grip upon the Italian party, the very idea of becoming the majority was a pollution of communist purity. In Germany views were divided. But those who were willing to accept Lenin's views were precisely those who, being against the March revolt, had been for Levi and were therefore suspect of treason. The bulk of the Germans violently defended what they had done. In Czechoslovakia, England, and the United States communist parties were still in the process of formation, and Lenin could not yet expect real support from those countries. The French and the Norwegians * * * held back cautiously. Lenin put through his views, after long debates, by a considerable majority, but this was a majority based upon the authority and the pressure of the Russians. * * * The formal majority * * * did not imply real assent. There remained

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parties, such as those of Belgium and Holland, which never really accepted the idea of winning over the masses, shutting themselves up in voluntary sectarianism. Many other parties, not to say all of them, accepted the task in general; but they shrank from its practical implications. (B: 223, 224)

Summer—Foster, American Communist leader, joins the Communist Party.

William Z. Foster attended a conference of the newly founded Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern) held in Moscow July 3. While in the Soviet capital, Foster became a Communist. Upon his return to the United States he joined the Communist Party. (TD: 316, 320-322)

July 1—Chinese Communist Party is established in Shanghai.

The Chinese Communist Party was founded by Mao Tse-tung, Chen Tu-hsiu, and others. (E: 366, 369)

July 3—The First Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern) opens in Moscow.

The Profintern was conceived by the Comintern in an attempt to gain greater mass influence in the labor movement. A preliminary conference was held July 16, 1920, but disagreements between the various trade-union groups as to the scope of its organization delayed the opening of the congress for a year. Contrary to the plans of the Comintern, the new trade-union international developed into an organization independent of the Comintern. In discussing the Profintern, Theodore Draper observed:

Though the Profintern was a child of the Comintern, the very existence of two centers of international Communist activity, both in Moscow, proved a fertile ground for family intrigues and rivalries. Theoretically their functions were clear enough. The Profintern was supposed to carry out the general line of the Comintern in the trade-union field. But this division of labor was often deceptive. The Profintern developed its own staff, held its own congresses, sent abroad its own representatives, and disposed of separate funds. The line between general political activity and trade-union work was frequently hard to draw, especially in terms of personnel. Some Communist leaders stayed in the trade-union movement, others took assignments in the unions or the party interchangeably. The "trade-union Communists" and the "political Communists" often vied for party leadership. If the trade-unionists temporarily lost out, they could take refuge in the Profintern apparatus until they were ready to stage a comeback. The Profintern gave them an independent line of communication and information to the real source of power, the Russian Communist Party. A number of future Communist leaders, including George Dimitroff of Bulgaria and Harry Pollitt of England, came up via the Profintern, not the Comintern. In the United States, Foster and Browder were for years closer to the Profintern and its leader, Lozovsky, than to the Comintern and its leaders, Zinoviev or Bukharin. (TD: 316-319)

August 28—Stalin, in *Pravda*, states tasks in foreign policy.

According to Stalin, the tasks of the Communist Party in foreign policy were:

- 1) to utilize each and every contradiction and conflict among the surrounding capitalist groups and governments for the purpose of disintegrating imperialism; 2) to spare no pains or means to render assistance to the proletarian revolutions in the West; 3) to take all necessary measures to strengthen the national liberation movement in the East; 4) to strengthen the Red Army. (SWO: 344)

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October—French Communists at Party Congress resist Comintern “conciliatory line.”

The French Communists had proved to be “the most rebellious, critical, and self-critical section of the Comintern.” They “violently opposed” the “conciliatory line” adopted by the Comintern Congress of 1921, declaring that Lenin and Radek “had betrayed the idea of world revolution.” At the Moscow Congress the

* * * French delegates were unable to win their point. * * * And, when the French party held its own national Congress in October, a great number of delegates refused to ratify the Comintern decisions. It was the first open break within the French party. (E: 173)

November—Comintern lays down line for American Communists.

A month before the American Communists created an above-ground organization known as the Workers Party, the Executive Committee of the Comintern adopted a “thesis” entitled “Concerning the Next Tasks of the Communist Party of America.” The “thesis”

contained instructions for the immediate organization of a legal party in the United States. This action was in accord with some resolutions adopted at the preceding congress of the Communist International, yet, despite this supreme authority, there were members of the underground organization who found it difficult to reconcile themselves to such a change. The “thesis” stated that care should be taken to assure underground “control over all the leading organs of the legal party” and to obtain “at least the majority on all important committees,” while the “entire membership of the underground party, the real Communist Party, must join the open party and become its most active element.” But in following this course Communists were warned against neglecting “illegal work,” a tendency that would likely appear when members began to participate in the “open party.” Upon finding themselves “in the easier life of legal activities, many will forget that no matter what maneuvers may be made upon the public stage, the final class struggle must be, until its end, a brutal fight of physical force.” (O-W: 130, 131)

November—Proletarian Party of America holds its second convention.

A delegate sent by the Proletarian Party to the Third Congress of the Communist International held in June 1921, reported to the second convention that the Communist International had refused to recognize him as representing communism in the United States, but had recognized another party, presumably the Communist Party.

The second convention of the Proletarian Party of America which met in November

declared itself in full accord with the Communist International and resolved to continue the organization of the Proletarian Party “until the Communist International is represented in America by a real Communist Party.” Such a party did not exist, it asserted, “owing to the widespread confusion fostered by various so-called Communist parties.”

In a Manifesto adopted by the Convention, the Proletarians denounced the Socialist Party and affirmed the necessity of the “dictatorship of the proletariat” during the “transition period between capitalism and Communism,” but not to remain as a permanent institution.

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Unlike other Communist organizations, the Proletarian Party "has maintained a consistent attitude." Because of this failure to adhere to common policy, the Proletarian Party "has never united with any other Communist organization and it survives as a denial of the claim that there is a united Communist movement in the United States." (O-W: 81-83)

December 15—Convention is called to organize "Workers' Party of America."

In the December 15 call for a convention to be held December 23-26 to establish unity among the Communists in an "open" party, a statement of principles was announced which required approval. The statement read:

1. *The Workers' Republic*: To lead the working masses in the struggle for the abolition of capitalism through the establishment of a government by the working class—a Workers' Republic in America.

2. *Political Action*: To participate in all political activities, including electoral campaigns, in order to utilize them for the purpose of carrying our message to the masses. The elected representatives of the Workers' Party will unmask the fraudulent capitalist democracy and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against their common enemy.

3. *The Labor Unions*: To develop the Labor organizations into organs of militant struggle against capitalism, expose the reactionary Labor bureaucrats, and educate the workers to militant unionism.

4. *A Fighting Party*: It shall be a party of militant, class-conscious workers, bound by discipline and organized on the basis of democratic centralization, with full power in the hands of the Central Executive Committee between Conventions. The Central Executive Committee of the party shall have control over all activities of public officials. It shall also coordinate and direct the work of the party members in trade unions.

5. *Party Press*: The party's press shall be owned by the party, and all its activities shall be under the control of the Central Executive Committee. (O-W: 116, 117)

December 19-22—Eleventh All-Russian Conference of Russian Communist Party is held. (K: 509)

December 23-26—Convention is held in New York City to organize "Workers' Party of America."

The convention to organize the Workers' Party of America was held in the Star Casino, New York City. It was ordered by the Comintern. From the beginning, the underground Communists controlled the convention. Keynote speaker at the convention was James P. Cannon, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the illegal party, the Communist Party of America. According to Theodore Draper, "the Communists in control were thoroughly chastened ones. Gone were the fantasies of 1919, the dream of power, the illusions of grandeur." Cannon, he wrote, had talked as if the Communists had "at last awakened from a nightmare and wanted everyone to know that they were conscious of the bitter reality."

According to its constitution, the purpose of the Party was "to educate and organize the working class for the abolition of capitalism through the establishment of the Workers' Republic." Nothing was said about Soviets, the dictatorship of the proletariat, or armed insurrection.

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Through the Workers' Party the American Communists were able to double their organizational influence. Their largest acquisitions were the Finnish and Jewish federations. The party was established simultaneously with the Comintern's innovation of the slogan "united front." But, according to Draper, this party was not even a "reasonable facsimile" of a united front but was the best the American Communists could do for more than a year. "It was a legal extension of the illegal party," Draper wrote, "rather than a united front with other independent workers' organizations." The Workers Party of America changed its name to the Workers (Communist) Party of America in 1925. (TD: 341-343).

1922

1922—Canadian Communists number 4,810.

For two reasons membership in the Canadian Communist Party was "very nearly stagnant" for a decade: the turnover of party membership and the "extreme-revolutionary" platform. In 1935, the Party had only 6,500 members; but the evidence

unearthed by the royal commission [investigating Soviet espionage] in 1946 certainly showed that Lenin's principle of a small and devoted party membership was successful in Canada. (E: 268)

1922—Bulgarian Communist Party membership numbers 40,000; opposes Stambulisky.

According to Vassil Kolarov, the Bulgarian Communist Party reached an estimated 40,000 members in 1922. Kolarov stated that the Party during the early period displayed

lack of organizational connection with the masses, which was necessary for control of mass action; inability to take advantage of the antagonism and strife among the various bourgeois parties, and a lack of experience in the handling of large masses.

An important factor in arresting the influence of the Bulgarian Communists was the strength and activity of the Peasant Party which was under the leadership of Alexander Stambulisky. (E: 101, 102)

1922—Bulgarian Communists continued their "violent" opposition to the Stambulisky government.

At a party conference the Bulgarian Communists resolved that "the party will continue, with ever-increasing vigor, its campaign against the peasant government, which has shown itself merely as the government of the rural bourgeoisie and of political and social reaction." The Communists "hoped to undermine the Peasants locally." (E: 103)

January 21—First Congress of the "Toilers of the Far East" opens in Moscow.

In Moscow the First Congress of the "Toilers of the Far East" opened after a preliminary conference held at Irkutsk, Siberia. The primary purposes of the Congress was

to devise ways and means of strengthening the Communist movement in Asia. Delegates included sympathizers from China, Korea, Mongolia, the Philippines, Java, America, and Japan. The Japanese delegation was a

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motley crowd; socialists and anarchists were present, as were Sen Katayama and Mosaburo Suzuki and a number of others from the Japanese Communist group in the United States. Kiyoshi Takase spoke for the Dawn People's Communist Party, while the Wednesday Society (a group of politically inclined intellectuals led by Yamakawa and Arahata) was represented by Tokuda.

By the end of the Congress there could no longer be any doubt that the Comintern was actively interested in Japan. In an appeal before the delegates Zinoviev stated:

There is no issue without Japan; the Japanese proletariat holds in its hands the key to the solution of the Far Eastern question, and the presence at this Congress of the representatives of the Japanese workers is our only serious guarantee that we are at least starting on our way to a true solution of the problem.

The only thing that really can solve the Far Eastern question is the defeat of the Japanese bourgeois and the final victory of the revolution in Japan * * * The greater then is the responsibility of the young Japanese proletariat. (S-L: 12, 13)

February 2—American Communists publish call of Comintern for "united front."

The *Worker*, a weekly issued in New York by the Communist Party, published the order of the Executive Committee of the Comintern for the convening of a special conference to meet in Moscow on February 22. According to a summarized account of the Comintern's directive, the situation

justified "the union of all forces of the international proletariat, the establishment of a united front of all the parties of the proletariat, regardless of the differences separating them." The call concluded with a challenge, not to the leaders, but to the organized masses. "You are not yet ready to renew the struggle," said Moscow; "you do not yet dare the armed conflict for power, for the dictatorship; you do not yet dare the great attack on the citadels of world reaction. Then at least join forces in a battle-front, unite as a proletarian class against the class of the exploiters and pillagers of the world. Tear down the walls which have been built up between you; take your place in the ranks—whether Communist, Social Democrat, Anarchist or Syndicalist—for the battle against the misery of the hour." (O-W: 138)

February 28—United Toilers of America is organized.

The Workers' Defense Conference of New England, which "appeared to be" directed by Communists, on February 3 issued a call for a national convention to be held in New York. The convention which met on February 28 organized the United Toilers of America, and declared that "the workers of America must present a solid front against the forces of capitalism." This new group was actually

the creation of those underground groups of Communists who believed that the organization of the Workers' Party was a "betrayal" of the masses and of Communism itself. Its weekly organ [the Workers' Challenge] did not and could not expound the views of the underground force groups, but week after week it devoted columns to attacking the Workers' Party and its prominent and active members. * * * However, the future course of American Communism had been charted by the Workers' Party and the romance of underground adventure was being liquidated. Even the United Toilers were to join within another year with those whom they roundly cursed. (O-W: 124-127)

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March 27–April 2—Eleventh Congress of Russian Communist Party is convened in Moscow. (K: 509)

April 3—Stalin is appointed General Secretary of Russian Communist Party and employs post as instrument to gain power.

After the Eleventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party Stalin became General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. This post became under Stalin

the most influential single position in State and Party, because he controlled the appointment of Party officials throughout the country. During Lenin's long illness, especially in 1923, when Lenin was no longer able to work, Stalin formed, together with Kamenev, the chairman of the Moscow Soviet, and with Zinoviev, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, a triumvirate ("troika") within the Politbureau, which proved strong enough to give to its members control over this most influential body of the Party and thus domination not only over the Party but also over the State. The Troika on one side and Trotsky on the other side came into sharp conflict. At the end of 1923, shortly before Lenin died, Trotsky came out in open opposition against the Troika. His attack was directed against the small "bureaucratic clique" which had assumed power; the deprivation of the Party members of the right to self-expression; the faulty conduct of affairs by the leaders of the Comintern which involved this general staff of world revolution in one defeat after another. (HAF: 524, 525)

April 20—Young Communist League, youth branch of underground Communist Party of America, is organized at secret convention. (TD: 344)

May 13–15—Young Workers League, youth branch of above-ground Communist organization known as Workers Party of America, is organized at open convention. (TD: 344)

July—Comintern sends "plenipotentiary representative" to America to help local Communists overcome their "difficulties."

This representative, H. Valetski, accompanied by Joseph Pogany (alias John Pepper) and Boris Reinstein, tried to get the numerous Communist factions in America to end their bickering and unite in a single above-ground party organization. The American Communist movement in 1922 was actually composed of the above-ground Workers Party of America, an above-ground "United Toilers" party, and two underground Communist organizations, one of which was split into two unyielding factions. The 4th Congress of the Comintern had decided there should be a single party organization in America, operating on a "legal" basis such as the Workers Party of America. (TD: 362–365)

July—Chinese Communist Party at its Second Congress joins the Comintern. (S-W: 139)

July 5—Japanese Communist Party is created.

The Communist Party of Japan was organized secretly in Tokyo "under the direct guidance and with the assistance of the Comintern." (S-L: 14)

July 8—Dutch Communists receive 54,000 votes in election and win two parliamentary seats. (E: 200)

July 15—Japanese Communist Party holds first convention. (S-L: 15)

1922

August—Comintern proposes that Communist Party of China enter Kuomintang Party.

An emissary of the Comintern at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party proposed that it fuse with the Kuomintang. (S-W: 139)

August—Trade Union Educational League holds first national conference in Chicago.

The first national conference of the Trade Union Educational League convening in Chicago proved "how thoroughly Communist it was." The Editorial Committee

consisted of Knudsen, Carney, Wortis, Buck and Foster—all Communists. The report on the Building Trades was by Jack Johnstone, a Communist. The report on the Metal Trades by Knudsen, a Communist. The report on the Printing Trades by H. M. Wicks, a Communist. The report on the Needle Trades by Rose Wortis, a Communist. The report on the Boot and Shoe Industry, by Harry Canter, a Communist. William F. Dunne, Communist, was chosen to lead the Metal Mining campaign. O. H. Wangerin, Secretary of the Railroad Amalgamation Campaign, was a Communist. Representing the Profintern—that is, the Profintern's Commissar at the conference—was Carl E. Johnson, alias Scott.

The program of the Trade Union Educational League combined nearly everything that the radicals and the progressives had been advocating for years. Its main features included the transformation of the craft unions into industrial unions by amalgamating all the craft unions of a single industry into one industrial union; a militant strike policy in place of the policy of class collaboration * * * ; and independent working class political action through the unions, although at its inception the Trade Union Educational League did not come out openly for a labor party * * *. In addition, however, there were other points in the program which had nothing to do with the immediate task of reforming the American trade unions, as, for example, recognition of Soviet Russia, affiliation with the Profintern, wholehearted support of the Russian Bolshevik revolution, and abolition of the capitalist system. (G: 174, 175)

August 4-7—Twelfth All-Russian Conference of Russian Communist Party is held. (K: 509)

August 22—Communist underground convention held in woods near Bridgman, Michigan, is raided.

A secret underground convention of American Communists was held in the woods near Bridgman, Michigan. The convention was raided by Government officials who had been informed by Francis Morrow (alias for Francis Ashworth), one of the delegates and an undercover agent of the Department of Justice. Seventeen delegates were arrested, all leading figures in the underground movement, and "practically all their secret documents" were seized. (O-W: 132)

William Z. Foster had addressed the meeting on its second day and outlined plans "for Communist infiltration into the trade-union movement." (E: 279)

October 28—Fascists' "March on Rome" opens way for establishment of Mussolini dictatorship a month later.

When Mussolini's Fascists marched on Rome, "all Communist aspirations faded into oblivion." Finally, as fascism grew stronger and became more entrenched in Italy, the "infant Communist Party disappeared." (L: 988) (E: 232)

November 5–December 5—Comintern holds Fourth Congress.

1922

At the Fourth Congress of the Comintern Lenin spoke on the subject of "the New Economic Policy and the prospects of world revolution." (K: 509)

November—Japanese Communist Party receives recognition at the Fourth Congress of the Comintern.

The Fourth Congress of the Comintern recognized the Japanese Communist Party as the "Japanese Branch of the Comintern." On this occasion Zinoviev reported to the Comintern delegates:

The Executive Committee of the Communist International and its Presidium paid special care and attention to the younger parties which are making their first steps on the field of political mass action. With the assistance of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, organized Communist Parties and groups were established during these fifteen months in such countries as Japan, China, India, Turkey, Egypt, and Persia—countries wherein, at the time of the Third Congress, we had only a few loosely organized groups. Numerically, these parties are still very weak, but the nuclei have been formed * * *

In Japan we have a small party which, with the help of the Executive Committee, has united with the best syndicalist elements. It is a young Party, but is an important nucleus, and the Japanese Party should now issue a program. (S-L: 16)

December 26—Stalin forecasts establishment of "a single World Socialist Soviet Republic."

In his report to the Tenth All-Russian Congress of Soviets Stalin stated:

The will of the peoples of our republics, who recently assembled at their congresses and unanimously [sic] resolved to form a Union of Republics, is incontestable proof of the fact that the cause of amalgamation is pursuing the right lines and that it is based on the great principle of voluntary consent and equality of peoples. Let us hope that by forming our confederate republic we shall be creating a reliable bulwark against international capitalism and that the new confederate state will be another step towards the amalgamation of the toilers of the whole world into a single World Socialist Soviet Republic. (SWO: 152)

December 30—Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is organized. (L: 1033)

December 30—First Union Congress of Soviets is opened and Articles of Confederation are adopted. (K: 509)

1923

1923—Workers Party of America membership numbers 16,421.

Membership in the Workers Party of America increased from a low of 8,339 for March-June 1922 to 16,421 for April 1923. (TD: 391)

1923—French Communists oppose Ruhr occupation.

By its opposition to the occupation of the Ruhr the French Communist party was "further weakened." Among the French troops, the Communists spread the slogan: "The German workers are our brothers. Fraternize with them." As a result thirty-seven Communist leaders "were charged with incitement to sedition and sentenced to imprisonment." (E: 173)

1923—Australian Labor Party rejects Communist bid.

In accordance with Lenin's policy "To the masses!" the Australian Communists proposed affiliation with the Labor Party, but the latter was "cool" to the proposal. (E: 405)

1923

1923—Comintern executive committee urges recognition of Palestinian Communists.

The executive committee of the Comintern recommended recognition of the Communist Party of Palestine. The Comintern urged the Palestinian Communists to

support the nationalist movement for freedom of the Arab population against the British-Zionist occupation. (E: 412)

1923—Peder Furubotn, Norway's leading Communist, becomes chairman of Communist Youth League of Norway. (E: 210)

1923—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, becomes member of Communist Party.

Nicholas Zachariadis, who had joined the Communist Party youth movement in 1923 at the age of 18, became a member of the Greek Communist Party. In that capacity he

agitated among sailors and was arrested at Salonika and charged with treason. During this early period of his political career, the future head of the Greek Communist Party was arrested nine times. He managed to escape five times. All in all, he spent two years in prison during this part of his career. (E: 141)

1923—Thorez, French Communist leader, becomes "professional revolutionary."

Thorez became a Communist shortly after the Armistice of 1918. After returning from service in the French army he became a bricklayer and later a house painter. Active in the Young Communist League and in Communist union work, Thorez helped in organizing "several" strikes in the Pas-de-Calais area. In 1923, Thorez gave up his work as a house painter and became a "paid Communist Party functionary" or as he said "a professional revolutionary." (E: 176, 177)

1923—French Communist Party strength is reduced.

After the 1920 Socialist Congress in Tours the French Communist Party numbered 150,000. However, by 1923 its strength was reduced one-third. The spirit of French individualism resisted the "dominating Russian influence on the party's policies." The Secretary of the Party, L. O. Frossard, broke with Moscow, and rejoining the Socialists brought with him an "influential group of leaders." (E: 173)

1923—Finnish Communist Party is banned.

Finish Communists pursued "revolutionary activity" until 1923 when "the party was accused of a plot against the state." The party was officially banned, but this action "did not * * * effectively curtail its parliamentary activity." Under a variety of names the Communists succeeded in electing candidates to the Parliament. (E: 47)

1923—Communists poll 21,000 votes in Austrian election.

During the decade of the 1920's activity among the Austrian Communists was not conspicuous. Generally the popular support of the party "dwindled." (E: 73)

1923

1923—Bierut, Polish Communist leader, enters Poland for "illegal party work."

With the defeat of the Bolsheviks at the gates of Warsaw in 1920, hopes for a "legal" Communist Party in Poland were shattered. Communist agitation, facilitated by the nearness to Soviet Russia, remained underground in Poland. Boleslaw Bierut, Poland's future president, was among those who crossed the border "on clandestine missions." In 1923, Bierut entered Poland, after having attended Moscow's Lenin School for two years' training in illegal party work. On his return

to the Soviet Union, he joined the staff of southeastern agents under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, the brilliant Bulgarian revolutionary. Active first in Vienna, and then in Prague, Bierut gathered experience that he is now able to use against the widespread and violent anti-Communist underground movements inside Poland.

Emerging "unscathed from the factional strife that shook the Polish Communist Party during the Stalin-Trotsky controversy," Bierut retained the "confidence" of Moscow and the Comintern. Entrusted with organizing the Polish Communist Party, Bierut returned to Poland for "this difficult task." Arrested for carrying on subversive activities, he was given seven years at hard labor. Because he held Soviet citizenship, Bierut, however, was able to have his sentence shortened by an exchange for a Polish national then held by the Soviet government. (E: 52, 53)

1923—Chinese Party enters Kuomintang Party.

According to earlier demands of the Comintern for all Communist parties to create a "united front", the Chinese party not only entered the Kuomintang during 1923, but also infiltrated various military, civil and economic organizations on Kuomintang territory. During this period Moscow was represented by Michael Borodin as "political adviser", and by the Soviet military adviser to the Kuomintang, General Blucher. This trend to the Left lasted through 1925. (S-W: 139, 140) (E: 366)

January—German Communist Party holds congress at Leipzig.

The final resolution adopted at the Leipzig congress of the German Communist Party illustrated the "united front" tactics of the party. According to a summarized account, the resolution said in part:

"The workers' government * * * is neither the same thing as the proletarian dictatorship, nor is it an attempt to bring this dictatorship about by peaceful parliamentary means; it is an attempt of the working-classes to carry out a working-class policy within the framework and, for the time being, with the means of bourgeois democracy, backed by proletarian institutions and mass movements." This was a clear announcement of the party's readiness to cooperate with the socialists in a democratic coalition government. It was a prospect already very attractive to the left of the Socialist Party and likely to win over its majority. But, at the same time, it was a wholesale recantation of all the basic principles of communism. It threw a queer light upon the alleged character of the united-front tactics as a manoeuvre. (B: 236)

January—German Communists exploit German nationalism encouraged by the French occupation of the Ruhr.

1923

The German Communists exploited the spirit of German nationalism that issued from the French occupation of the Ruhr. In one of the "serious clashes" that occurred a nationalist, Albert Leo Schlageter, had attempted to blow up a French-controlled railroad. Schlageter was court-martialed and shot. The Communists seized upon the incident "as a point of agitation among the nationalist masses." Karl Radek "extolled Schlageter as a martyr, and as the symbol of a German generation that was seeking its place in the sun." (E: 158)

January—Anna Pauker, leading Rumanian Communist, is arrested.

In 1921, a wave of anti-communism began in Rumania. During this period Anna Pauker was, according to the Communist International, "an organizer, a propagandist and a mass agitator." Along with "several hundred others" she was arrested in January 1923 and imprisoned in Bucharest's Vacaresti prison. When Anna Pauker was released from prison, she

went abroad, presumably to the Soviet Union. She now speaks Russian and French fluently. She returned to Romania illegally—again following the general pattern of Communist underground workers—and was able to do underground work for some time. She was arrested and condemned to prison but managed to escape to the Soviet Union. (E: 88, 89)

March—Japanese Communists lay down party demands.

New Party regulations were drawn up at the Second Congress of the Japanese Communist Party. At a meeting in the Tokyo area a month later

Party members agreed upon the following demands: abolition of the monarchy, of the existing army, and of the secret and military police; confiscation of large estates as well as the property of religious organizations and of the Emperor, with redistribution to farmers; withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, Sakhalin, Korea, and Formosa; and diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia. (S-L: 16, 17)

April 7—Communist Party of America, at convention in New York, votes to dissolve in accordance with decision of Fourth Congress of Comintern.

By a unanimous vote at the third national convention of the Communist Party of America held in New York it was decided to dissolve the underground organization and by a similar vote recognized "the fact that the Workers' Party of America, of which the members of the Communist Party of America were a component party, has developed into a Communist Party." (O-W: 132, 133) (TD: 390)

April 17-25—The Bolshevik Russian Communist Party convenes Twelfth Congress.

The Twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party was the first congress not attended by Lenin. Stalin delivered

the organizational report of the Central Committee and a report on the national factors in Party and state construction. (K: 509)

May 27—Second Socialist International is reconstituted at Hamburg Congress. (EB, 12: 512)

1923

June—Failure of Bulgarian Communists to act in coup is denounced by Comintern.

On June 9 a coalition government under the premiership of Alexander Tsankov, containing all groups except the Peasants and Communists, was established in the face of opposition from the Stambulisky forces. The Communist Party decided to remain neutral in the struggle. On the day of the coup, *Rabotnicheski Vestnik*, organ for the party, declared that the Communists would "not take part in the armed fight between the urban and the rural bourgeoisie." The latter meant the Peasant Party while the "urban bourgeoisie" referred to the Tsankov group.

The Comintern reacted vigorously to the position taken by the Bulgarian Communists. In a session of the "enlarged Comintern executive" Karl Radek stated that the Bulgarian coup d'etat represented "the most serious defeat ever experienced by any Communist Party." It was "a positive defeat" for Communist tactics, he said, adding that the Communist Party of Bulgaria proved "unable to accomplish the transition from agitation and opposition to deeds and action."

In reply Christo Kabaktchiev declared that the June coup "might have wiped out the party in Bulgaria." Zinoviev responded with the remark that "The Bulgarian Central Committee wanted a revolution 'with guarantees.'" (E: 103, 104)

June 5—Tokyo police arrest "large segment of the young Communist Cadre" in seizure of over hundred individuals for radical activities. (S-L: 19)

July 3—Farmer-Labor conference meets in Chicago; Communists seize control.

At the Farmer-Labor conference that convened in Chicago the "Communists, with probably less than 15,000 members, only 1,500 of whom were English-speaking, 'captured' the convention and organized the 'Federated Farmer-Labor Party.'" The Communist delegates

obtained a majority for their program and organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Of the 33 members of the National Executive Committee, at least 14 were known to be Communists and the remaining 19 were probably Communists too. Joseph Manley, a prominent member of the Workers' Party, was elected National Secretary. Foster and Ruthenberg were also elected members of this committee. A "Statement of Principles" was adopted, which declared for "nationalization of all public utilities and all social means of communication and transportation," with increasing control and management extended to farmers and workers "through their own economic organizations." A program of social legislation was included which differed little from the Labor and Socialist platforms of the period. The final section was devoted to the farmers, which promised to eliminate landlordism and tenantry, which favored public ownership of "all means of transportation, communication, natural resources and public utilities, to be operated by and for the people," the issue and control, "of all money and credit by the government, for service instead of profits, payment of all war debts by a tax on excess profits and a moratorium for five years for all indebted working farmers.

* * * The Chicago conference destroyed the Farmer-Labor Party, which had called it, and brought confusion and bitterness into other non-Communist organizations. The Workers' Party took out of the conference practically what it put into it, its own delegates and the delegates of the

1923

mysterious organizations that were admitted, together with another party name—the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It has captured “nothing more substantial than its own padded enlargement” [and did not represent 600,000 affiliated farmers and urban workers as claimed by the Workers’ Party]. (O-W: 154-159)

August 2—Calvin Coolidge becomes thirtieth President of the United States on death of Warren G. Harding. (L: 1051)

September—Bulgarian Communists attempt armed uprising.

In an effort to wrest control from Tsankov, the Bulgarian Communists attempted an armed uprising. However, the attempt was “belated, in many respects foolhardy,” probably the result of “Moscow’s continued goading.” Although some sources have indicated that the September uprising was not a Communist revolt “but merely a trick on Tsankov’s part,” an official Communist source admitted that Dimitrov and Kolarov left Sofia for the “nearby border regions of Bulgaria, to lead an armed uprising there.”

The revolt was quelled “quickly and ruthlessly,” and Dimitrov together with “1,000 to 2,000 other Communists, crossed into Yugoslavia.” (E: 104)

October 5—German Communists enter provincial governments of Thuringia and Saxony; revolt is precipitated in Hamburg.

When the German Communists entered the provincial governments of Thuringia and Saxony, they hoped “to gain control of the police in both states and to arm the workers.” While they waited for the signal to revolt, the Hamburg Communists staged their insurrection which was suppressed. The government of Saxony fell, while Berlin “was in confusion.” One month later in a Munich beer cellar, Adolf Hitler, using Communists’ “efforts as his cue,” declared that the “nationalist revolution” had begun.

It was the Communist International that had “decided on an insurrection in Germany.” However, as Franz Borkenau has written, “the Comintern as a whole mistook the approach of fascism for the approach of communism.” (E: 158, 159)

1923-1924

Winter—German Communists recognize defeat.

During the winter of 1923-1924 the German Communist Party realized that

it had been very definitely defeated; that all its illusions about the impending proletarian revolution had been cruelly destroyed. A violent psychological crisis overcame the party. The sudden economic crisis had given the employers a chance to purge the factories of party members, and most of them found themselves unemployed instead of in power, as they had expected. At the same time, the party as a whole felt that the era of revolution was at an end, that this time it was a decision for good. Thus they started furiously to seek after the traitor who had ruined the proletarian revolution for which, in reality, all through 1923 there had never been a chance. It was the last time that the membership of the party gave a free verdict, uninfluenced by bureaucratic pressure. In fact, the authority of the party machinery was simply swept away in the storm. “Brandier has betrayed us,” was the cry of the members; he had become the best-hated man in the German party. The left wing, under

1923-1924

Maslow, Fischer, and Thaelmann, had never suggested a rising during all these months. But now it was the left which profited by the disaster. * * * (B: 253)

December 30—January 2—Workers' Party of America holds third convention in Chicago.

Foster and his followers, long engaged in factional dispute with the Ruthenberg group, obtained majority control of the party organization at the convention. The main concern of the convention was how to carry out the Comintern-inspired program to induce American workers to accept the Communist-controlled Federated Farmer-Labor Party as their "instrument for political representation." These efforts were "without any favorable results." (H-C: 153) (O-W: 163)

The FFLP had become a discredited "red elephant" limited chiefly to the Communists themselves by the time of the third convention. After the convention, therefore, Communists, with Comintern blessing, sought to obtain influence by allying with "labor leaders, third-party groups and Farmer Laborites." When Farmer-Labor groups planned a convention in St. Paul on June 17, 1924

the Communists again swung into action, prepared to repeat both their whirlwind blitz and their spectacular errors of Chicago. The St. Paul meeting would nominate LaFollette as a Farmer-Labor candidate, the "third revolution" would begin—and all under the auspices of the Workers Party!

In trying to realize these ambitions, the Communists were foiled not only by the opposition of the Farmer-Laborites and LaFollette, but also by the Comintern which at the last minute withdrew its permission to the American Communists to endorse LaFollette. "The isolation of the Communists was now complete," and a "hastily arranged conference of Communist leaders, meeting on July 8-9 [1924], agreed . . . to run candidates openly under the Workers Party label [in the 1924 Presidential elections]: Foster for President and Gitlow for Vice-President." (H-C: 129, 134, 137, 139, 140)

1924-1925

1924-1925—General situation of Comintern is described.

During the years 1924 and 1925 the history of the Communist International presented a

far from coherent picture. In many countries a violent change of communist policy towards left extremism had been effected precisely at the time when every revolutionary chance had vanished from the horizon. Essentially the turn to the left in Germany, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and a number of other countries was a measure of despair. The attempt to win, through the indirect methods of the united-front tactics, the majority of the workers for a communist revolution had failed conspicuously and led the communist parties into a very dubious position. Now, after the failure had become clear, the parties were driven to a policy which, if containing very few chances of success, at least seemed to guarantee communist purity. But in countries such as England, China, the United States, and Yugoslavia, where a more broad-minded policy seemed still to hold out

1924-1925

serious chances of success, the Comintern did not stop at applying exactly those "opportunist" policies of the united front which elsewhere it condemned ruthlessly.

But there was more than one weakness in this attitude. First of all, the Russians were never able to realize the hopelessness of their revolutionism in the West. * * * (B: 265, 266)

1924

1924—American Communists number 8,456. (B: 368)

1924—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership reaches 140,000.

The reason for the increase in the party membership to 140,000 was the "inflation and economic insecurity [which had] hit the * * * Czechoslovak workers." (E: 61)

1924—French Communist Party members number 68,191. (B: 367)

1924—German Communists are divided in Stalin-Trotsky dispute.

After the Communist defeats in Germany, the Communists turned to the strategy of "agitation instead of armed revolt." Heinrich Brandler, the chief of the German Communists, was deposed and Elfriede Friedlander—known also as Ruth Fischer—an "energetic woman in her twenties," became the "leading Communist figure." During the 1920's Ruth Fischer advocated a policy "more radical than that prescribed by Moscow." Thus, Moscow, itself witnessing the Stalin-Trotsky conflict, commanded the German central committee to choose between the Fischer group and the Comintern, the wing led by Ernst Thaelmann. Having assured Moscow of its "continued allegiance," the committee led by Thaelmann had the "inside track," while the "supporters of Fischer were slowly eased out." Pieck's star was in the ascendancy.

Later Ruth Fischer received a death sentence in absentia at Moscow. (E: 158, 159)

1924—Bulgarian Communists foresee "immediate" Marxist "millennium."

During the early 1920's the Bulgarian Communists were "dreaming great dreams." They were preoccupied with a "Balkan Communist federation." They were excessively optimistic that the "Marxist millennium was just around the corner." Writing in 1924, Kolarov said "the country had entered into a stage of the revolutionary struggle which was bound to terminate in the establishment of a Soviet regime." (E: 102)

1924—Indonesian Communist Party advocates activity among workers.

The Indonesian Communist Party adopted the slogan "work and agitation among the working class through the trade unions." (E: 393)

1924—British Communists change name of their labor organization.

According to Moscow, the name Red International of Labor Unions "failed to attract followers" in Great Britain. Harry Pollitt was, therefore, instructed by RILU chief Lozovsky: "You must give the movement a national name." The Communist labor organization thus adopted the name National Minority Move-

1924

ment since it was a minority within the Trades Union Congress. Pollitt was made Secretary General. (E: 223)

1924—Rakosi returns to Hungary.

Like "most" Comintern leaders who were skillful at languages, Rakosi carried on "illegal underground work in a number of European countries." In 1924 he returned to Hungary from which he fled in 1919. (E: 80, 81)

1924—Thorez advances in French Communist Party.

Thorez became a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and was made the regional secretary for the Pas-de-Calais, Le Nord, and Somme departments. (E: 177)

1924—Tito returns to Yugoslavia.

Tito returned to Yugoslavia where he carried on agitation among metal workers at Zagreb and Kraljevica. (E: 119)

January—Dimitrov projects establishment of Bulgarian "Workers' and Peasants Government."

In a conference with Kosta Todorov in Schoenbrunn, Austria, Dimitrov suggested that the Communists and Peasants establish a "Workers' and Peasants Government" in which the ministries of war, interior, and communications were to be held by the Communists. Later Todorov and Dimitrov met again, this time in Moscow, but the negotiations were inconclusive. (E: 105)

January 16-18—Russian Communist Party convenes Thirteenth Conference. (K: 510)

January 21—Lenin dies at 6:50 p. m. at the age of 54; factionalism erupts in Soviet party.

The death of Lenin marked the beginning of a struggle for power within the Soviet Government and the Russian Communist Party. Trotsky and Stalin were the principal contestants. Stalin had at first

allied himself with Leo Kamenev (Rosenfeld) and Gregory Zinoviev (Radomyslsky), but these two soon quarreled with Stalin and adhered to the opposition bloc of Trotsky. Open conflict of the factions broke out in 1928. (L: 1034) (K: 510)

January 26—Stalin cites Lenin's version of ultimate Communist victory.

Writing in *Pravda* at the time of Lenin's death, Stalin stated that Lenin

never regarded the Republic of the Soviets as an end in itself. To him it was always a link needed to strengthen the chain of the revolutionary movement in the countries of the West and East, a link needed to facilitate the victory of the working people of the whole world over capitalism. Lenin knew that this was the only right conception both from the international standpoint and the standpoint of preserving the Soviet Republic itself. Lenin knew that this alone could fire the working people of the world to fight the decisive battles for their emancipation. That is why on the very morrow of the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, this most brilliant of all leaders of the proletariat, laid the foundations of the Workers International. This is why he never tired of extending and strengthening the union of the working peoples of the whole world, the Communist International. (SWO: 204)

1924

April—Stalin defines "Leninism."

In his "Foundations of Leninism" Stalin defined Leninism in the following terms:

What, then, in the last analysis, is Leninism?

Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular. Marx and Engels pursued their activities in the pre-revolutionary period (we have the proletarian revolution in mind), when developed imperialism did not yet exist, in the period of the proletarians' preparation for revolution, in the period when the proletarian revolution was not yet an immediate practical inevitability. Lenin, however, the disciple of Marx and Engels, pursued his activities in the period of developed imperialism, in the period of the unfolding proletarian revolution, when the proletarian revolution had already triumphed in one country, had smashed bourgeois democracy and had ushered in the era of proletarian democracy, the era of the Soviets.

* * * * *

Leninism is the further development of Marxism. (SWO:61)

April—Canadian Communists emerge from underground.

For three years the Canadian Communist Party had carried on its activities underground. In April 1924, it emerged from the underground when it published a four-point program calling for the

overthrow of the dictatorship of capitalism and establishment of the dictatorship of the working class and the republic of labor.

In Canada the Communists concentrated their agitation among the foreign born, "notably inside the fraternal organizations of immigrants from the Ukraine and Finland," and within the ranks of organized labor. Through their efforts "some success was achieved," although the Communists "were unable to gain decisive control" of Canada's organized labor. (E:268)

April 25—Indian Communists action program is revealed.

The action program of the illegal Indian Communist Party directed Communists and their sympathizers to enter the local councils of trade unions "with the object of wrecking them" and to prepare the country for "mass civil disobedience (general strike)." While the Communist Party in India was banned by the British Government, "the Trade Union Congress was the main center of Communist influence." (E:401)

May 23-31—Russian Communist Party holds Thirteenth Congress. (K:510)**May 23-31—Stalin emerges victorious over Trotsky at Thirteenth Congress of Party.**

At the Thirteenth Congress of the Communist Party the theses advanced by Trotsky were "unanimously defeated" which gave Stalin

his first victory over his formidable antagonist. In the same year Stalin evolved his theory of "Socialism in One Country", in which he contended, in contradiction of Trotsky's theory of "Permanent Revolution" that a country as rich in natural resources and manpower as Russia could by its own efforts establish Socialism without any necessity of waiting for the success of proletarian revolutions in other countries. It is mainly over this issue that the following contest for leadership between Stalin and

1924

Trotsky was fought. Trotsky's decline as a leader began as a result of his defeat at the Thirteenth Party Congress and of Stalin's policy of appointing some of his strongest supporters to posts abroad—which contributed to Trotsky's isolation. The theory of Socialism in One Country alienated Zinoviev and Kamenev from Stalin, breaking up the Troika and strengthening the Trotsky opposition by the accession of these two famous old Bolsheviks. With Bukharin and Rykov Stalin formed a new Troika which again proved stronger than Trotsky's combination. * * * (HAF: 525)

June 7–July 8—Comintern holds Fifth World Congress.

The Fifth World Congress of the Communist International was an event of first importance in the history of the Comintern because, according to Borkenau,

it had to deal with the aftermath of the German disaster. It happened to be the last congress held at a regular interval from the preceding one; during the next year the outbreak of fierce fights within the old guard of Bolshevism made the statute of the Comintern, as so many other communist statutes, a scrap of paper.

The fifth world-congress marked a turn to the left. The habit of automatically extending the same policy to almost all communist parties of the world had made great strides since 1922, and it was regarded as a matter of course that the new, more extreme policy should be international. As usual, it was formulated in a general theory. The slogan of a "workers' and peasants' government" was dropped, or rather explained away as a synonym of the proletarian dictatorship. The "united front from above" was dropped too, and only the "united front from below" was still permitted, which, again, was only a polite formula for breaking with the united-front tactics as a whole. The theoretical explanation given for it was the following: It would be all right for various working-class parties to co-operate; but, unfortunately, the socialists happened to be no mere working-class party. They were the "third party of the bourgeoisie." For the character of a party does not depend on the social structure of its membership, however proletarian it may be, but on the character of its policy, which where the socialists are concerned is invariably bourgeois. (B: 257) (K: 510)

June 7–July 8—Leaders of major factions in the Workers' Party of America sign a resolution at the Fifth Comintern Congress denouncing Trotskyism. (H-C: 154).

August—Comintern issues instructions to open new base in Northern Afghanistan to influence India.

The Executive Committee of the Comintern issued instructions to Tashkent to establish a new propaganda base in Northern Afghanistan at Maza-i-Shariff. Immediately thereafter,

a steady increase in the number of Russians entering Afghanistan became evident. While Afghanistan was the base of operations, India, however, was the main objective. It was also thought that a Bolshevised Afghanistan would expedite the process of Bolshevisation in India. In an article by an Indian communist in Europe, it was said: "The very existence of a pro-Bolshevik Afghanistan will be the greatest signpost of Bolshevism to the tribes of the North Western Frontier Province who will pass the message onward to India." (M: 22)

August—Carr, Canadian Communist leader, arrives in Canada.

Born in the Russian Ukraine, Sam Carr, Canadian Communist leader, came to Canada in August 1924. He worked as a harvester and laborer in western Canada. (E: 269)

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September—American Communists begin a survey of membership.

According to a survey made of members in the American Workers' Party, only 4,350 of the 13,556 members reached belonged to unions. (O-W: 204)

October 22-23—Norwegian Communists poll 59,000 votes in national elections. (E: 210)

October 31—Czechoslovak Communist Party holds Second Congress. (FLP, 5/18/51: 2)

November—Foster, American Communist leader, polls 33,361 votes as Communists participate in presidential election.

His running mate for vice-president, Benjamin Gitlow, who later broke with the Communist Party, stated that "Moscow furnished a special \$50,000 fund for the campaign." (E: 280, 281)

November—Factional warfare in American Communist movement intensifies.

After the elections, bitter open debate began between chief antagonists—the Foster-Cannon majority group, and the Ruthenberg-Jay Lovestone faction. A third faction was led by Ludwig Lore, who represented the German language group of the Workers' Party. Oneal and Werner observed:

The documentary material related to these factional wars * * * is so bulky that it almost baffles any attempt to sift the important from the trivial. The issues had also been complicated by frequent appeals to Moscow, whose decisions were elaborated in long and wearisome documents which go into minute details of these internal wars. * * * One must go back to the obscurantist discussions of medieval scholastics to find anything similar to the debates that have accompanied the factional wars within the Communist movement. (O-W: 198, 199)

In a discussion of party factionalism Howe and Coser wrote:

As in almost all the other internal disputes among the American Communists, what matters is no longer the issues themselves—these have long ago been buried or settled—but the way in which they were approached * * * almost every American faction fawned and maneuvered for Russian favor, trying to guess which group of Bolsheviks it was best to support and pay homage to. Independence was fast becoming a lost art among the Communists throughout the world, but among the Americans it was downright rare.

* * * Anyone examining the details of their (factional) struggles will notice that they frequently seemed to shift sides, at one point the Fosterites saying what the Lovestoneites had said a year or two earlier and the Lovestoneites repeating what the Fosterites had said. * * * (H-C: 151, 152)

December 1—Communists attempt coup in Estonia.

The Communist Party of Estonia whose numbers were negligible attempted a coup d'état. The terrorist group

had derived its direction from Moscow, which contributed funds as well as upward of a hundred adept agitators. When about 350 armed revolutionaries, some recruited from the Soviet trading affiliate in Tallinn, descended upon the Government buildings in the capital, the battle that ensued on that December 1, 1924, was a brief encounter, the result of which was the imposition of a limited period of martial law and the passage of an act on February 12, 1925, outlawing front organizations of the Communist Party or any party seeking to destroy the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia by force and violence. * * * (Baltic: 97)

1925

1925—Russian Communist Party membership reaches 800,000. (E: 35)

1925—Communists in United States personally report to Moscow.

In early 1925 a phalanx of Communist leaders—Foster, Cannon, Ruthenberg and Lovestone—went to Moscow in order to plead their factional causes before a special American Commission created by the Comintern. (H-C: 155)

1925—American Communist movement numbers 4,100. (B: 368)

1925—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership is placed at 93,220. (B: 367)

1925—French Communist Party members number 83,326. (B: 367)

1925—Zinoviev forecasts victory in India through China.

According to Zinoviev, instead of the "well-trodden paths to India through Persia and Afghanistan," it was China that had "become for us the central starting point for action in India." "Via revolutionary China to the Federal Republic of the United States of India," was the "fighting slogan" of the Communists. (M: 23)

1925—American Communist movement is summarized and analyzed.

The first six years of the Communist movement in America, presented bewildering and striking changes of opinion, "numerous and conflicting policies and programs, recantations, affirmations and swift reversals of what but a few months before had been regarded as final." Within these six years the Communist movement

ran the whole gamut of ideas, from support of civil war to a demand for progressive reforms in politics. It rejected political action as a snare of the "bourgeois State" and ordered its followers to boycott elections, only to go into politics later as a political party. It sneered at labor parties as too "moderate" and then tried to organize them. It denounced all economic and political organizations of workingmen as "agents of capitalism," and followed this by appeals to these organizations for a "united front." It was eager to join the political coalition of 1924 to support Robert M. La-Follette, and then denounced all who gave that support. It vociferously proclaimed its faith in "dictatorship" and pleads for democracy when its members are in trouble. Believing once that an underground existence was the true test of loyalty to Communist principle, it eagerly came out of its hiding place to seek association with all those it stigmatized as "betrayers of the revolution." From 1919 to the end of the year 1921 twelve Communist organizations had been formed, an average of four each year. Each organization was heralded as the final type of Communist perfection, only to be abandoned for something else. The Workers' Party became the heir of all these experiences. * * * (O-W: 198, 199)

1925—American Communist leader claims progress for Trade Union Educational League.

In the early part of the year William Z. Foster claimed "considerable progress" had been made by the Trade Union Educational League in the United Mine Workers, the Carpenters, the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the Machinists, the Fur Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, "numerous local unions and a number of central labor bodies." The Trade Union Educational League and its members

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worked with zeal to give Communism an ascendancy in the trade unions. It planted what it calls "nuclei" in such unions where a few of its adherents could be found, and these were pledged to follow the instructions of the league or the Workers' Party. The result has invariably been to bring these organized groups into conflict with the trade unions, and where the groups acquired considerable numerical strength, the factional warfare brought prostration to the unions. * * * (O-W: 171, 172)

1925—Swiss Communists are reprimanded by Comintern.

The Swiss Communists had made an offer to the Socialists to form a coalition during the municipal election at a time when the Comintern "was fighting the Socialists tooth and nail." For this action they were reprimanded by the Comintern. Otto Kuusinen, later president of the Karelo-Finnish Republic of the U. S. S. R., sent a letter to the Swiss Communists ordering them "not to extend such coalition offers in the future" and to "refrain" from supporting the Social Democratic Party. (E: 194)

1925—Malayan Communist Party is founded.

The Malayan Communist Party remained illegal from the time of its founding until World War II. (E: 385, 386)

1925—Comintern agents report on progress of communism in Mexico.

Comintern agents sent from New York reported that the Communists of Mexico

had begun to infiltrate into the railway, textile, and oil unions but needed outside help. Although immediate prospects were bleak, Moscow heard that "once the Communist International establishes a strong foothold in Mexico, it shall have, as it were, crossed the Rubicon in the establishment of a mighty Pan American Communist movement."

A Pan American office of the Communist Party was established in Mexico City which was subsidized by Moscow through New York. (E: 300)

1925—British Communist Party leaders are arrested.

As a consequence of the publication of a letter allegedly written by Zinoviev in which he urged British Communists to "overthrow the Conservative government by force," Communist Party offices were raided by the police and the party leaders arrested. Along with other Communists, Pollitt was "tried, judged guilty of conspiracy," and sent to Wandsworth prison.

British police authorities

had collected a large number of documents at Communist headquarters. There were accounts of the arrival and dispersal of Moscow funds, detailed strategy instructions written by Otto Kuusinen, and some touching attempts by Nikolai Bukharin at writing letters in English. (E: 223)

1925—Carr joins Young Communist League of Canada.

Sam Carr, Canadian Communist, left Winnipeg and travelled to Montreal where he joined the Young Communist League as an organizer. (E: 270)

1925—Mao Tse-tung is made propaganda head.

In 1925, Mao became head of the propaganda department of the Chinese Communist Party, and at the same time became editor of a weekly Kuomintang paper in Canton. (E: 369)

1925

1925—Dimitrov returns to Vienna from Moscow.

On returning to Vienna from Moscow, Dimitrov coordinated Communist propaganda and clandestine activities in the Balkans. In carrying out these activities Dimitrov

changed apartments frequently and met representatives of Communist parties who had smuggled themselves across borders and were to return in the same fashion. The Communist Vienna headquarters published newspapers and clandestine leaflets and bought arms, which were sent into Balkan countries, including Bulgaria. Dimitrov commuted to Moscow whenever that seemed necessary and occasionally made daring trips into countries where the Communist Party was banned.

From Vienna or Moscow Dimitrov carried on clandestine Communist activity inside Bulgaria. (E:105)

1925—Thorez makes first trip to Soviet Russia.

When Thorez returned from his first trip to the Soviet Union, he went to Paris and engaged in "big-time party works." (E:177)

1925—Furubotn is named head of Norway's Communist Party.

From 1923 to 1925 the Norwegian Communist Party was "nearly obliterated by internal dissensions." Martin Tranmael, leader of the Party and an "old-time labor pacifist," would not take orders from the Kremlin. Thus, he left the Communist movement, "taking most of the party membership with him." Furubotn was made Secretary General of the Party, and he "became captain of a sinking ship." (E:210)

1925—Linderot, Swedish Communist leader, edits Communist paper.

From 1925 to 1927 Sven Linderot, leader of the Swedish Communist Party, edited the Communist paper *Norrskensflamman*. (E:208)

1925—Gramsci becomes head of Italian Communists.

Antonio Gramsci replaced Amedeo Bordiga as head of the Italian Communist Party which had practically disappeared with the growth of fascism. As leader of the illegal Communist Party, Gramsci was imprisoned. He died in 1927. (E:232, 233)

1925—Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist, advances within Party.

During the 1920's Gottwald continued to rise within the party. He moved from Bratislava to Prague in 1925 where he became a member of the central committee. Gottwald was instrumental in creating the "Spartacus" sports organization. Under his "watchful eye" the organization became "more militant." (E:61)

March 4—Calvin Coolidge is inaugurated as President of United States. (L:1051)

March 22—Stalin states world Communist parties must support USSR.

According to a review by Stalin of the "International Situation and Problems" published in *Pravda* on March 22, the tasks of the Communist parties were

to support Soviet power and foil the interventionist machinations of the imperialists against the Soviet Union * * * mainstay of the revolutionary movement in all countries * * * since the maintenance of and strengthening of the USSR means the speediest victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie. (SWO:96)

1925

March 25—Comintern praises progress of Indonesian Communists.

Under the leadership of Sardjano Indonesian Communists were able to claim that 70 per cent of the trade-union members were under their influence. One outstanding Communist leader was Tan Malakka, who represented the Communists in the Moslem society Sarekat Raya.

The organ of the Comintern, the *Communist International*, praised the work of the Indonesian Communists in the following terms:

other nationalist organizations are progressing, that is, they are being revolutionized and their membership is growing, although not as rapidly as our party and the Sarekat Raya, which is under Communist influence. (E: 393)

April 16—Cathedral explosion blamed on Bulgarian Communists.

On April 14, General Konstantin Gheorgiev, Bulgaria's chief of military justice, was assassinated. Two days later funeral services were held in Sofia's Sveti Nedelia Cathedral in which the entire cabinet and many government officials were assembled. During the ceremonies a bomb was exploded in the Cathedral tower, causing the roof to collapse. As a result 128 persons were killed and hundreds injured. The Communists were blamed for the incident, but they "have always vigorously denied that they had any part in it."

According to anti-Communist sources, the Communists were, however, responsible. The explosion, intended to kill all important government officials, was to be the signal "for a nationwide uprising."

The Tsankov Government banned the Bulgarian Communist Party and expelled the Communist Deputies from the Assembly. Dimitrov was condemned to death "in absentia." Three "alleged conspirators" were hanged. Another wave

of * * * trials began. During a four-month period, 3,557 people were tried. Three hundred were executed officially. The number of those who were killed unofficially may have reached several thousands. Forty-seven Communist and Peasant Party delegates were killed between June, 1923, and April, 1925. (E: 105, 106)

The Minkov-Jekov group of the Bulgarian Communist Party executed this plot described as "probably * * * the biggest coup of the kind in all history."

Borkenau observed:

If the defeats of June and September 1923 had discredited the old leaders and the right wing of the party, the cathedral affair discredited the left. For a time the old group of leaders took over again, but only debris were left of the relatively strongest of all Comintern parties and only the gradual and partial restoration of democracy, owing to disagreements in the camp of the counter-revolutionaries, gave it some scope for action. It never again attained its original strength. And the rifts within the Comintern, * * * shattered the party for a second time. (B: 242)

April 17—Korean Communist Party is organized secretly in Japanese-occupied Korea. (E: 354)**April 27-29—Fourteenth Conference of Russian Communist Party is convened. (K: 510)**

1925

April 27-29—Stalin urges consolidation of revolutionary movement in colonial areas.

In a report to the 14th Conference of the Russian Communist Party Stalin said:

The task is to consolidate the advanced elements of the workers in colonial countries into a united Communist Party capable of taking a lead in the growing revolution. This is what Lenin said about the growing revolutionary movement in colonial countries as early as 1922: " * * * In these lands, 1905 is fast approaching, inexorably and with ever increasing speed, but with this essential and enormous difference—that in 1905, the revolution in Russia could (at the outset at any rate) proceed in isolation, that is to say, without immediately drawing other countries into the revolution; whereas the revolutions growing in India and China are already being drawn, and have been drawn, into the revolutionary struggle, into the revolutionary movement, into the international revolution." (SWO: 403)

May 9—Stalin cites inevitability of conflict between capitalism and communism.

In his "Results of the Work of the XIV Conference of the RKP (B)" Stalin stated:

Who will conquer whom?—that is the whole question * * * the world is divided into two camps—the capitalist camp, headed by Anglo-American capital, and the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union. The international situation, therefore, will be more and more determined by the correspondence of forces between these two camps * * *. Stabilization under capitalist conditions * * * necessarily carries along with it a sharpening of capitalist contradiction * * *. The gist of the matter is that capitalism cannot develop without sharpening all these contradictions and without accumulating the very conditions which bring about, in the end, the fall of capitalism * * *. The essential fact is that the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the other hand, cannot develop further without creating conditions which advance the revolutionary movement of all countries to a higher stage and which prepare for the final victory of the proletariat * * *. That is why the stabilization of capitalism cannot be either long or stable. (SWO: 225)

June—Comintern tries to end internal Communist disputes in America.

The Communist International ordered the Workers' Party of America to hold its fourth convention in the fall of 1925 and to end disputes. It proposed that a commission be set up, composed of representatives of major American Communist factions, with a Moscow representative as chairman. The chairman was T. Gussev, a "high-ranking officer of the Red Army, who in America christened himself P. Green." (H-C: 156)

August 21-30—American Workers' Party holds fourth convention in Chicago, bows to Moscow decision on party disputes and changes name to Workers' (Communist) Party of America.

Although the Foster faction constituted the majority at the convention (and in a previously-held referendum), the action of the Comintern installed the Ruthenberg-Lovestone faction in control of the party. The post of party chairman, held by Foster, was abolished, and Ruthenberg was chosen to the newly created post of general secretary. (H-C: 158-160)

Oneal and Werner observed that the

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Communist International intervened by cable, informing its representative in this country that "it has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to decisions of the Communist International and stands closer to its views," and that the Foster group employed "excessively mechanical and ultra-factional methods." It ordered that the Ruthenberg faction should have not less than 40 percent of the membership of the Central Executive Committee, that Ruthenberg should remain the party's secretary, and his group be given coeditorship on the *Daily Worker*. Although this order permitted Foster to have a majority in the party executive, he declined to take it in the face of the declaration that the Ruthenberg faction was more satisfactory to Moscow. Foster proposed equal representation of both factions, which was agreed to, but as the American representative of the Communist International serves as chairman and acts in accord with Moscow, the Ruthenberg faction became the Majority. The long discussions, maneuvers, caucuses and the bitter duel of the convention had decided nothing. Moscow decided. (O-W : 207, 208)

The fourth convention of the Workers' Party also agreed that Loreism "is a right-wing deviation from the revolutionary Leninist line of the Comintern and must therefore be relentlessly combatted." Lore and his followers then withdrew from the "Workers' Party." (O-W: 203)

August-September—American Communists reorganize Workers' Party on "nuclei" basis.

In accordance with Comintern instructions and decisions taken at the fourth convention, work began a few weeks after the convention to reorganize the party on the basis of "nuclei." The resolution presented at the convention

asserts that the "territorial branch is a relic carried over from the Socialist Party," while the foreign-language branch tends to isolate its members and is "most fertile soil for factionalism and for the sharp division of the party members according to nationality." The resolution provided for the gradual dissolution of these forms of organization as their members were reorganized into "shop nuclei" and "street nuclei." Regardless of nationality, the members in a shop or mine were to be organized into "nuclei" which were to become the units of organization of the party. The former branches were to become Workers' Clubs to which are to be admitted non-party members, but the Communist members of these clubs should in turn constitute themselves "nuclei" in these clubs "for the purpose of exerting the maximum influence over the non-party workers and drawing them close to the party." An extension of this "nuclei" organization into local, district and national conferences was also outlined in the resolution. * * * The frequency with which instructions and explanations appeared in the *Daily Worker* suggests that "Bolshevization" of the party would prove a big disappointment. (O-W : 208, 209)

September 26-28—Czechoslovak Communists hold Third Congress.

According to Communist sources, the inner-Party crisis was overcome at the Third Congress of the Party. Clement Gottwald was first elected to the Central Committee, and later, at the constituent assembly of the Central Committee, he was elected a member of the Political Bureau. (FLP, 5/18/51: 2)

October 12—French Communist Party calls general strike.

In protest against the French Moroccan expedition to suppress native uprisings and also in protest against French action against "unrest" in Syria, the government's tax policy, and wage limitations, the French Communist called a general strike, its first political strike in the party's history. Described as a "show of

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strength," the party claimed that 900,000 workers joined in the strike. (E:173, 174)

November 26—Proletarian Party holds fourth convention in Detroit.

The Proletarian Party, a factional American Communist group, reaffirmed at its fourth convention "its support of the program and tactics of the Communist International" even though Moscow did not accept the party as an affiliated section of the International. The Proletarian group, however, ignored the question of "nuclei" organization. (O-W:211)

December—American Communist leader admits decline of Trade Union Educational League.

William Z. Foster surveyed the work of the Trade Union Educational League, and

reluctantly admitted that its status in the trade unions had become desperate and that Communists were being expelled from many unions. * * * The feeling against his organization and its methods had become so menacing that he believed that "our fight against expulsion must be a flexible attitude." Its members "must be prepared to deny" their membership in the league and the Workers' Party "rather than be expelled from the unions." Such denial "means the occasional swallowing of nasty pills in the way of signing the various statements that are put up to us by the reactionary officials in the hope that our revolutionary gorge will rise against them to the extent that we will not sign them and thus make our expulsion more easy." (O-W:177)

December 18-31—Fourteenth Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) is held.

At this Congress, the name of the party was changed from the Russian Communist Party to the CPSU (B), the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik).

The political report of the Central Committee to the Congress was delivered by Stalin who defined the place of the Communist Party in Soviet life, stating:

The dictatorship of the proletariat is not carried out of its own accord, but primarily by the Party forces under its (the Party's) direction. Without the direction of the Party, the dictatorship of the proletariat would have been impossible in the contemporary conditions of capitalistic encirclement. * * * I want to say only that in all basic questions of our domestic and foreign policy the directing role belonged to the Party. And for that reason only did we have successes in our domestic and foreign policy. (SWO:69)

1926

1926—World communism has 1,200,000 "registered supporters." (E:463)

1926—Russian Communist Party membership reaches 1,000,000. (E:35)

1926—Workers' (Communist) Party of America claims 2,300 members.

During the years of postwar prosperity there was a perceptible "ebbing of Communist influence throughout the world," and in America, this trend was "particularly marked." Membership figures declined to 2,300 in 1926, after which they

climbed slowly during the following years and jumped considerably during the depression period. (E:281)

1926

1926—British Communist Party increases its membership to 10,000.

Although the general strike of 1926 in Britain did not come about "as a result of orders from Moscow", the British Communists did endorse it. As a consequence of the strike "Communist support rose sharply and temporarily, particularly in the mine regions." In 1926, the membership was placed at 10,000. Up to the mid-thirties Communist membership fluctuated between 5,000 and 10,000. Party membership turnover was "rapid." Moreover, the "extreme-revolutionary period of world communism was ill-suited for British conditions." While this was a "difficult period" for British communism, the party itself, "hardly touched" by the Stalin-Trotsky conflict, remained "remarkably cohesive." (E: 223, 224)

1926—French Communist Party members number 65,213. (B: 367)

1926—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership is estimated to be 92,818. (B: 367)

1926—Communists establish Lenin University in Moscow to train leadership.

Represented at the newly established Lenin University for the training of Communist leadership were Communists from every country in the world. During the first year

the Communist party of the United States sent a small contingent of ten students. The following year, twenty students were sent, and after that from forty to fifty students a year.

No other school in the world provided those who attended such a thorough,

well-rounded training in the methods of fomenting revolution, gaining power, setting up a dictatorship, operating a government under a dictatorship, and handling the forces of oppression. In addition, the Lenin University gives the student a theoretical basis and a very adequate background in international power politics. The graduates are the well-trained ambassadors of world communism, the skilled agents of world revolution.

During the three years, the Lenin student is also drilled and trained in military science, OGPU espionage work and sabotage. The agenda includes a course on the organization of combat groups, how to induct people into their formations, and the training techniques which must be used. (BG: 242, 246)

1926—Swedish Communist Party is split.

Described as "one of the most restless sections of the Communist International," the Swedish Communist Party split when Zeth Hoglund, one of the early party leaders, left the party because Soviet influence became "paramount." With Hoglund went a group of followers who rejoined the Social Democrats. Hoglund has been the finance minister of Sweden since 1940, according to Ebon, and "he would not think of becoming a Communist again." (E: 207)

1926—Chilean Communist Party is banned.

During the rule of Carlos Ibanez the Chilean Communist Party was banned because it opposed "the constitutional and social order." The party promptly changed its name to the National Democratic Party, and played a "major role" in Chilean politics for twenty years. (E: 329)

1926

1926—Indonesian Communist Party is banned.

The Dutch authorities succeeded in suppressing the nationalist rebellion in Indonesia. Thereafter until the end of hostilities in World War II in 1945 the Indonesian Communist Party was banned. (E: 393)

After the "bloody" rebellion in Java and Sumatra, the Communists were exiled in Tanamerah. There, the Communists "kept their faith" with Moscow by listening daily to shortwave broadcasts of the "powerful" Moscow radio. Although they could obtain books and magazines and have their families with them, they were not free. (E: 392)

1926—Otto Kuusinen, Finnish Communist leader, becomes Comintern secretary.

As a member of the Comintern, Kuusinen

enjoyed high prestige among Communist parties throughout the world. Together with Karl Radek, and later under Dimitrov, he served as a contact man between the Russian leaders and the Communist parties abroad. * * * (E: 48)

1926—Rakosi, Hungarian Communist leader, is condemned to eight and a half years in Vacz prison for carrying on illegal underground work. (E: 81)

1926—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, is accused of murder.

Rizopastis, the Greek Communist paper, was attacked by a group of anti-Communists. Zachariadis, accused of killing one of the attackers called by the Communists a "Trotskyite provocateur," succeeded in evading the police. (E: 141)

January 25—Stalin's *Problems of Leninism* is published. (K: 510)

June—Repercussions of Stalin-Trotsky conflict is revealed in French Communist Party Congress.

At the Lille Congress held in June 1926 there was "strong and outspoken opposition" led by the Russian-born Boris Souvarine, who was later "forced to leave the movement." Several Communist parties

were able to survive the break between Trotsky and Stalin fairly well. Not so the French. Several of the most able and most persuasive men broke with the Comintern. Some threw in their lot with Trotsky; others became politically homeless. The Comintern's Third Strategy, revolutionary extremism as protection for Russia, made the task of the French central committee exceedingly difficult. The party lost influence rapidly. * * * (E: 174)

Thorez, at the party congress, opposed the Socialist endorsement of war-debt payments, declaring: "It is the Communists who strive to prevent the produce of many generations of workers from being turned over to Anglo-American bankers." (E: 177)

July–October—Stalin defeats Trotsky oppositionists.

Stalin succeeded in his contest for power with the leftist opposition led by Trotsky. The oppositionists

insisted on discontinuation of the NEP policy, the speeding up of "socialist construction," and the active resumption of work for the world revolution. Trotsky held that a communist regime in one country was an anomaly and that the proletarian revolution could be safe only when the whole world

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had been directed into the same channel. Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radak, and other leaders were now expelled from the political bureau of the party. (L: 1034)

October 26–November 3—Fifteenth All-Union Party Conference of CPSU (B) is held.

At the Fifteenth All-Union Party Conference of the CPSU (B) Stalin reported on "*The Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party.*" (K: 510)

November 22–December 16—Seventh Plenum of Comintern Executive Committee is held.

The Seventh (Enlarged) Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern was convened at which time the members heard a report by Stalin entitled "*Once More Concerning the Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party.*" (K: 511)

December 10—Stalin cites importance of USSR in world revolution.

In a speech to the Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Stalin declared:

Lenin draws a strict distinction in his works between the victory of Socialism in a single country and victory on a "world scale." Speaking of victory on "a world scale," Lenin meant to say that the success of Socialism in our country, the victories of Socialist construction in our country, is of such enormous international importance that it (the victory) cannot confine itself to our country but must call forth a powerful movement towards Socialism in all capitalist countries; and although it does not coincide with the victory of proletarian revolution in other countries, at all events, it must be the starting point of a powerful movement of the proletarians of other countries towards the victory of the world revolution. (SWO: 206)

1926–1930's

1926–1930's—Dimitrov attempts to resurrect Bulgarian Communist Party.

From Vienna Georgi Dimitrov attempted to re-establish the Bulgarian Communist Party under a variety of names. The so-called Bulgarian "Labor Party" was banned by the Supreme Court, charged with being "financed by Moscow." Then an "Independent Labor Party" was created which "may or may not have been based on Communist support," but it attracted the "politically homeless Communist voters." (E: 106)

1927

1927—Workers' (Communist) Party of America members number 3,257. (B: 368)

1927—French Communist Party membership numbers 56,010. (B: 367)

1927—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership is estimated to be 138,000. (B: 367)

1927—India's Communist Party urges universal Communist uniformity.

The Masses of India, the magazine of the Communist Party of India, warned its followers that

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it is absurd to seek for a special Indian variety of communism; an Indian who calls himself a Communist must be a Communist like the others in the rest of the world. (E: 401)

1927—Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist, is promoted.

Gottwald was elevated from membership in the central committee to secretary-general of the party. Within a short time he became a member of the Czechoslovak Parliament as a Communist delegate. According to Ebon,

During the period that followed, probably the most critical of Communist history in Czechoslovakia, Klement Gottwald came fully into his own. His prestige in Moscow seems to have been based on his ability to fit himself into the Comintern apparatus without friction. He was able to coordinate his thinking completely with the ideas of the men in charge of Comintern policy making. Even today, Gottwald lacks the sparkle and vigor that have made other Communist leaders into dynamic orators or militant pamphleteers. He speaks slowly, with deliberation, gesticulating ever so carefully with his long-stemmed pipe.

Gottwald operated the Czechoslovak Communist party during the late 1920's and early 1930's on an even keel and strictly according to Comintern instructions. * * * (E: 61)

1927—Carr joins Canadian Communist Party.

Sam Carr, leader in the Canadian Young Communist League, moved to Toronto where he joined the Communist Party. Records of the Canadian government indicate that Carr went to the U.S.S.R. in 1929 in order to take a course at the Lenin Institute, although Carr has denied this allegation. (E: 270)

1927—Decline of American communism is marked with new year. (O-W: 223)

January—*Daily Worker* is transferred from Chicago to New York.

William Weinstone, a representative of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America, purchased a building at 30 Union Square, New York with a down payment of \$70,000 for the new headquarters of the *Daily Worker*. The Comintern had been dissatisfied with the record of the *Daily Worker*, and thus

Moscow decided to transfer it from Chicago, where it was making no headway, to New York, and house it and the Party printing plant in the Union Square building recently purchased by the New York District. The *Daily Worker*, far from paying its way, was constantly losing money; the Comintern had poured many times over the initial sum of thirty-five thousand dollars it had invested to start the paper, to the growth of which it attached tremendous importance as organizer of the American masses around the banner of Communism. Our hope was that with the transfer of its headquarters to New York, the *Daily Worker* would begin to yield better returns on its investment in the form of increased circulation. The total cost of the building, general repairs, the new printing plant and incidentals ran well over three hundred thousand dollars. * * * (G: 307)

March 2—Ruthenberg, American Communist leader, dies and ashes are buried in Kremlin wall. (G: 410, 414)

Even as Ruthenberg's body lay in state in Chicago, an "intense struggle for succession was being waged among the leaders of the party." (H-C: 144)

Jay Lovestone "took up the anti-Foster gantlet." (E: 282) During the years of Lovestone's ascendancy, the Fosterites were "outvoted and outmaneuvered each time they sought to regain leadership." (H-C: 144, 161)

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April 12—Chiang Kai-shek arrests Communist leaders.

Chiang Kai-shek marched on Shanghai, occupied the city, arrested Communist leaders, installed his government at Nanking, and announced his break with the Communists in April. Chiang rejected "a super-government under Borodin" stating that

Dr. Sun admitted the Communists into the (Kuomintang) Party as co-laborators and the Russians as friends. If the Communists wish to dominate, and if the Russians desire to mistreat us, that means the end of their activity. (E: 367)

April 25—Communists poll 18,000 votes in Austrian election. (E: 73)

May 24—Stalin delivers speech on "*The Revolution in China and the Tasks of the Comintern*" before Executive Committee of Comintern. (K: 511)

May 26—Great Britain severs relations with Soviet Russia for continued Bolshevik propaganda violating treaty agreements. (L: 1034)

Summer—Comintern receives setbacks.

During the summer of 1927 the Comintern experienced

defeat everywhere! There had been defeat in Germany in 1923, defeat again in 1924-25, from which the German party had scarcely recovered. The year 1926 had brought defeat in Britain; a few days later, defeat in Poland. The movement for international trade-union unity lay in ruins. In March 1927 came Shanghai, in June and July, Wu-han. And not a single success. The new turn to the right, timidly and inconsistently effected on the European continent, carried to great lengths in Britain, in the United States, in China, had led to catastrophe. Its continuation had become almost impossible. It was impossible to carry out a policy of alliance with any section of the Kuomintang, because all sections of the Kuomintang were equally severe in their persecution of the communists. It was impossible to co-operate with the T. U. C., because the T. U. C. made a laughing-stock of the Anglo-Russian committee, until the Russians were forced to dissolve it. All hopes, all attempts were at an end. Left policies had been tried and failed; right policies had been tried and failed. Only one thing could maintain the vanishing hopes of revolutionaries: in the dim future a new revolutionary wave might come. In the meantime, the Comintern had little importance. The Russians, after the Chinese defeat, were seriously losing confidence in it. (B: 332)

July 29—August 9—CPSU (B) acts on Trotsky and Zinoviev expulsion.

At the Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Russian Communist Party, a resolution adopted by the Plenum to expel Trotsky and Zinoviev from the party was commuted, according to Soviet sources, "after their statement of August 8, to a strict reprimand with a warning." (K: 511)

August 1—Stalin urges defense of U. S. S. R. in speech at Plenum of Central Committee and Central Control Commission.

According to Stalin, a revolutionary is

he who without arguments, unconditionally, openly and honestly * * * is ready to defend and strengthen the USSR, since the USSR is the first proletarian, revolutionary state in the world * * *. An internationalist is he who, unreservedly, without hesitation, without conditions, is ready to defend the USSR because the USSR is the base of the world revolutionary movement, and to defend, to advance this revolutionary movement is impossible without defending the USSR. (SWO: 175) (K: 511)

1927

September 9—Stalin denies American Communists receive orders from Moscow.

In an interview with an American labor delegation, Stalin declared:

The assertion that the American Communists work "under orders from Moscow" is absolutely untrue. There are no Communists in the world who agree to work under orders from outside against their own convictions and will, and contrary to the requirements of the situation. Even if there were such Communists, they would not be worth a cent * * * the value of a Communist, among other things, lies in that he is able to defend his convictions. Therefore, it is strange to speak of American Communists as not having their own convictions and being capable only of working according to "orders from the outside." (SWO: 96)

October—American Communists move office from Chicago to New York.

After receiving permission from Moscow, the American Communist Party transferred its national office from Chicago to New York and established its headquarters at 35 East 12th Street. (G: 307)

October 19—Norwegian Communists lose votes in national elections.

The moderate Socialists gained supporters in the Norwegian elections while the Communists, losing "popular appeal," polled 40,000 votes or four per cent of the total number cast. (E: 210)

October 21-23—CPSU (B) removes Trotsky and Zinoviev from top party body.

According to Soviet sources, a Joint Plenum held by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission removed

Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee. On October 23 Comrade Stalin delivers his speech at the Plenum entitled *The Trotskyist Opposition Before and Now*. (K: 511)

December 2—Fifteenth Congress of Communist Party of Soviet Union (B) is convened. (HAF: 525)

December 2—Stalin expresses views on war.

In a speech to the Fifteenth Party Congress on December 2, Stalin remarked:

We cannot forget the saying of Lenin to the effect that a great deal in the matter of our construction depends on whether we succeed in delaying war with the capitalist countries, which is inevitable but which may be delayed either until proletarian revolution ripens in Europe or until colonial revolutions come fully to a head, or, finally until the capitalists fight among themselves over the division of the colonies. Therefore, the maintenance of peaceful relations with capitalist countries is an obligatory task for us. The basis of our relations with capitalist countries consists in admitting the co-existence of two opposed systems. (SWO: 291)

December 3—Stalin outlines collectivization policy.

In a report of the Central Committee to the Fifteenth Party Congress, Stalin declared:

The way out is to turn the small and scattered peasant farms into large farms based on the common cultivation of the soil, to introduce collective cultivation of the soil, on the basis of a new and higher technique. The way out is to unite the small and dwarf peasant farms gradually but surely, not by pressure, but by example and persuasion, into large farms based on common, cooperative, collective cultivation of the soil with the use of agricultural machines and tractors and scientific methods of intensive agriculture. There is no other way out. (SWO: 329)

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December 3—CPSU report emphasizes importance of Chinese revolutionary movement.

Stalin, in reviewing communism in the Far East at the Fifteenth Party Congress stated:

Such facts as the growth of the Revolutionary movement in China, in Indonesia, in India, etc., cannot help but have decisive significance for the fate of world imperialism. Consider this. Of 1,905 million people of the whole world 1,134 million live in colonies and dependent countries, 143 million live in the USSR, 264 million in intermediate countries, and only 363 million in great imperial countries, oppressing colonies and dependent countries.

It is clear that the revolutionary awakening of the colonial and dependent countries presages the end of world imperialism. The fact that the Chinese Revolution did not lead to direct victory over imperialism, this fact does not have decisive significance from the standpoint of the perspective of revolution. In general the great national revolutions never secured a final victory in the first turn of their appearance. They grow and strengthen in the course of ebb and flow. This happened everywhere, including Russia. So it will be in China.

The most important result of the Chinese Revolution is this fact, that it awakened from the sleep of ages and brought into movement hundreds of millions of exploited and oppressed people. It unmasked completely the counter-revolutionary quality of the generals' clique, tore the mask from the Kuomintang servants of counter-revolution, strengthened the authority of the Communist Party among the lower classes of the people, raised the movement as a whole to an elevated stage and stirred new hopes among the millions of people of the oppressed classes of India, etc. (SWO: 407)

December—Trotsky is expelled from CPSU (B); Stalin emerges as absolute leader of the Soviet Communist Party.

The Fifteenth Congress of the CPSU (B) expelled Trotsky together with "all active Trotskyists and Zinovievites." In 1925, Trotsky had been

relieved from his post of Commissary for War and given minor appointments in the economic field. Trotsky and his followers now started a propaganda campaign among the younger generation of students and workers. In 1927 they had to resort to secret meetings, but came out into the open in October and November 1927, when they tried to appeal to the masses assembled by the Party for official demonstrations and festivities. The oppositionists were attacked by Stalin. Zinoviev and Kamenov were brought into submission. Joffe, a staunch supporter of Trotsky, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, committed suicide. Trotsky moved from his apartments in the Kremlin into private quarters.

The expulsion of Trotsky and his followers from the CPSU (B) confirmed Stalin's "complete victory" over the oppositionists. (HAF: 525, 526)

The Congress condemned all "deviation from the general party line" as interpreted by Stalin. After expulsion from the CPSU, Trotsky and his followers were exiled to the provinces. (L: 1034)

It has been said that the period of Stalinism may be reckoned from 1928 because from this time until his death Stalin was supreme in the Party. (HAF: 526)

The opposition that had arisen within the Russian Communist Party had serious repercussions abroad, and shortly after Trotsky and Zinoviev were expelled from Russia at the end of 1927

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the purge had come to an end among the oppositionists abroad.

The losses inflicted upon the various parties by this purge were different, both in quantity and kind. Some movements, and especially the Communist Party of France, suffered a real disaster, losing most of the men who counted. Losses were great, though not catastrophic, in Germany, substantial in the United States, but small in Britain, in Sweden, in Czechoslovakia, and, at that time, in China. The moral loss was altogether enormous. Not that the rigid narrowness and the revolutionary romanticism of the left had much to commend it. But here those who stood by their convictions were thrown out and those who submitted took their place. It was a process to be repeated twice during the following years, until the Comintern was completely purged of all those who could possibly have an opinion of their own. The immediate effect was to defeat the good advice of the "open letter" as to less rigid methods of ideological discipline. * * * (B: 270)

December 11-14—Communists establish "commune" in Canton, China.

After Chiang's break with the Communists, the Comintern, "under Stalin's personal supervision," sent a number of European specialists to China, including Heinz Neumann, Gerhart Eisler, and Joseph Pogany (alias John Pepper), who were instructed

to apply the insurrection methods taught at the Lenin Institute with Vitinsky's military experience. For three days, * * * this group installed a "commune" in Canton. It was a bloody rebellion. The commune gave and received no quarter. This event became a turning point in China's modern history. It symbolized rivalry between Chiang Kai-shek and his former Communist fellow revolutionaries, stripped of all pretenses. (E: 367)

1928

1928—Russian Communist Party membership reaches 1,300,000. (E: 35)

1928—French Communist Party membership numbers 52,526, a drop from 1925 figure of 83,000. (B: 367)

1928—Czechoslovak Communist Party is estimated to have 150,000 members. (B: 367)

1928—Italian Communists expose themselves to attack by Mussolini.

Communists have referred to the years 1928 and 1929 as "the years of Fascist police terror." In Italy the Communists had "organized a number of 'cells' in urban streets and in villages" from which illegal literature was distributed. The Twelfth Plenum of the Comintern's Executive Committee expressed its dissatisfaction with Italian activities and urged the Communist Party of Italy to

come out from underground by developing the mass struggle against the Fascist dictatorship on the basis of the defense of the everyday interests of the toilers, taking advantage of Fascist meetings, organizing impromptu meetings in the factories, penetrating into the Fascist trade unions, cultural and cooperative organizations, preparing and carrying on strikes and demonstrations.

In concluding the order the Comintern stated that "mass illegal work must be increased to the maximum extent."

The Italian Communists attempted to carry out the order. According to Ebon, the party "stuck its neck out and promptly had it chopped off." Thus, by attempting to carry out the Com-

1928

intern order, the Italian Communists "exposed their underground network." (E: 233)

1928—Korean Communist Party is dissolved.

The Korean Communist Party, "nationalist first and Communist second," was dissolved by the Comintern which accused it of "irresponsible factionalism." (E: 355)

March–April—Tanaka arrests Japanese Communists and sympathizers.

In a drive which especially affected "social-study" groups at universities and other educational institutions, General Giichi Tanaka arrested "some thousand persons accused of communism or Communist sympathies."

During the period from 1928 to 1936 some 60,000 persons were arrested by the political police. According to Ebon, the majority were non-Communists who had been accused of "sympathizing" with the party. (E: 344, 345)

May 20—Social Democrats and Communists gain in German election.

Elections held in Germany raised the Social Democratic vote from 7,900,000 in 1924 to 9,150,000. The Communists gained half a million votes and thus increased their "supporters" to 3,600,000. Capable of mustering only 4,700,000, the Nazi vote was reduced by four million.

In Parliament, the Communists won 54 seats, the Social Democrats 152, and the Nazis 78. Wilhelm Pieck was one of the nine new Communist members. (E: 160)

July 17–September 1—Sixth Comintern Congress convenes.

Since the meeting of the Fifth Congress in 1924 momentous events had occurred in Russia that were to determine the future course of world communism. Lenin had died. Stalin emerged as the advocate of "socialism in a single country." To Stalin "the strength and safety of the Soviet Union was the strongest basis for international Communist activity." Opposed to Stalin was Leon Trotsky, who, championing the concept of "permanent revolution" as a process "leading successively from democracy to socialism and finally to a classless society," contested with Stalin the inheritance of Lenin's mantle. The issue was resolved when Trotsky was expelled and went into exile and Stalin "emerged as undisputed ruler of the Soviet Union and leader of the Comintern."

The Sixth Congress of the Comintern "fully implemented" Stalin's ideas. It adopted the official constitution of the Communist International which had been drafted with the assistance of Stalin and Nikolai Bukharin. It adopted also Stalin's view of Soviet Russia "as the main basis of world communism" and expressed this central concept in its programs and resolutions. Forewarning the Communist world of the specter of "a future capitalist war against the Soviet Union," the Congress resolved that:

It is essential that attention should be concentrated on the defense of the USSR, which is menaced by the gathering forces of imperialism; we must

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stimulate coordinated work which can turn a war against the USSR into a war against the imperialist governments, and thus into a war for the defense of the USSR.

As a consequence of the action taken by the Congress, the Communist parties throughout the world "immediately adopted a new militant revolutionary policy." Thus, the Communist International itself, of which the Russian Communist Party had been a constituent part, was transformed into a "weapon of the Soviet Union, which could be used for defensive or offensive purposes." The strength of the Soviet Union was "paramount," the Comintern constitution emphasized. The Communist parties of the world had, therefore, "become foreign outposts of the USSR." (E: 20, 22)

The Congress revealed that there still existed a certain balance between "right and left, between Bukharin and Stalin." Stalin would never have allowed Bukharin to carry through his policy but did not want an open clash. The congress, therefore, was more or less a formal affair. Both sides prepared for the approaching decision. The programme of the Comintern was voted; it did not contain anything new compared with the viewpoints previously established. More important was the analysis of the present situation. Bukharin, executing the orders of the political bureau of the Russian party, submitted the thesis that the post-war world was entering into its "third period." The first period had been that of revolution, between 1918 and 1923. Then, as the fifth world-congress had stated, an era of democratic pacifism and of relative stabilization had come. This era was nearing its end. What was to come instead? Paradoxically, Stalin and Bukharin had accepted the formula of the "third period," but put on it two mutually exclusive interpretations. To Bukharin the third period meant that capitalism was in a process of enormous expansion, which was a clear advance on the pre-war standard. To the left wing it meant the approach of a new revolutionary era. The acceptance of such a formula meant nothing if the interpretations given to it were strictly contradictory. But the lip-service to an elastic formula was a sign of submission. In the meantime, the exclusion of all right-wing elements was visibly approaching. Bukharin, who felt that soon the storm would burst, made use of the platform of the congress for what, as he knew, would be one of his last public utterances; he stood up to criticize the methods of exclusion and ideological dictatorship within the parties in his farewell speech to the congress: "Discipline, in our party, is the highest rule. But I want to quote an unpublished letter which Lenin sent to me and Sinovjev [Zinoviev]. Lenin writes: 'If you chase all intelligent people who are not very pliable, and only keep obedient idiots, then you will certainly ruin the party.'" It was almost a declaration of war, but the issue could not be doubtful. (B: 336, 337)

July 17-September 1—"Third Strategy" of the Comintern, reflected by decisions of Sixth Congress, is summarized.

The "Third Strategy" of world communism which called for "*Revolutionary Extremism as Protection for Russia*," according to Ebon, began in 1928 and extended to 1934.

Dominant characteristics of the "Third Strategy" were: the Soviet Union became "the main basis of world communism;" the Communist International was transformed into a "weapon of the Soviet Union;" the division between the Communists and the moderate left-wing and labor groups (Socialists, Social Democrats, and liberal trade unionists) was widened; world revolution was foreseen as imminent, and in the Soviet Union the first

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Five-Year Plan "became a vast national effort to strengthen Russia's position." (E:20-22)

July 17-September 1—Sixth World Congress of Comintern declares Communist policy relating to Negro in America.

According to Howe and Coser,

The theses of the Comintern declared that the American Negroes constituted an oppressed nation, i. e., "an historically developed community of people with a common language, territory, economic life and an historic tradition reflecting itself in a common culture." * * * "The Communist Party must stand * * * for the establishment of a Negro republic in the Black Belt." (H-C: 206)

American Communists pushed this theory with persistence from 1928 to about 1934. (H-C: 208)

July 17—Japanese delegate to Sixth Congress expresses views of Japanese Communist Party on fidelity to Soviet Union.

In his opening address to the Congress July 17, Katayama, a Japanese Communist leader, declared:

In the name of the Communist Party of Japan, we greet you and tell you that the time has come to prepare ourselves for the fight against world imperialism which threatens our fatherland, the Soviet Union.

Another delegate to the Congress was more outspoken in his demands for action when he said:

The most important tasks the Communist Party of Japan faces on the international level are to make sure that not a single [Japanese] soldier remains in China; to counter all attempts on the part of the Japanese bourgeoisie to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union; and to transform the imperialist war into a civil war against the Japanese bourgeoisie. (S-L: 34)

July 17-September 1—Communists admit failure of influence among Austrian workers.

At the Congress of the Comintern the "rightist opposition," representing the Austrian Communist party, reported that

the Communist Party of Austria has no tangible influence with the workers, and it has no organizational foundation within the decisive strata of the working people.

The "extremist-revolutionary Third Strategy of the Comintern" was not willingly accepted by the Austrian Communists. By the time the "united front" was adopted as a Comintern tactic, the Austrian "Christian Socialists had established their tight totalitarian regime a year earlier." (E: 73, 74)

July 17-September 1—Alimin, Indonesian Communist leader, attends Comintern Congress.

Alimin, the Indonesian Communist leader who had fled Indonesia after the unsuccessful rebellion of 1926, represented the Indonesian Communists at the Sixth Comintern Congress. (E: 394)

July 17-September 1—Sixth World Congress theses cite inevitability of conflict between capitalism and communism.

According to the theses of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International published in the Comintern organ, *Intercomm*, the "proletariat" in the Soviet Union

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harbors no illusions as to the possibility of a durable peace with the imperialists. The proletariat knows that the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union is inevitable; that in the process of a proletarian world revolution wars between proletarian and bourgeois States, wars for the emancipation of the world from capitalism will necessarily and inevitably arise. Therefore, the primary duty of the proletariat, as the fighter for socialism, is to make all the necessary political, economic and military preparations for these wars, to strengthen its Red Army—that mighty weapon of the proletariat—and to train the masses of the toilers in the art of war. There is a glaring contradiction between the imperialists' policy of piling up armaments and their hypocritical talk about peace. There is no such contradiction, however, between the Soviet government's preparations for defense and for revolutionary war and a consistent peace policy. Revolutionary war of the proletarian dictatorship is but a continuation of revolutionary peace policy "by other means." (SWO: 228)

July 17–September 1—Sixth Congress adopts theses on colonialism.

The "Theses on Revolutionary Movement in Colonies" adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Comintern and published in *International Press Correspondence* stated in part:

The toiling masses of the colonies struggling against imperialist slavery, represent a most powerful auxiliary force of the Socialist world revolution * * *. The proletariat of the USSR and the workers' movement in the capitalist countries headed by the Communist International, in their turn are supporting and will more and more effectively support in deeds the emancipatory struggle of all colonial and other dependent peoples; they are the only sure bulwark of the colonial peoples in their struggle for final liberation from the yoke of imperialism. Furthermore, the alliance with the USSR and with the revolutionary proletariat of the imperialist countries, creates for the toiling masses of the people of China, India, and all other colonial and semi-colonial countries, the possibility of an independent, free, economic and cultural development, avoiding the stage of the domination of the capitalist system or even the development of capitalist relations in general * * *. In this struggle, the cooperation of the revolutionary proletariat of the whole world and of the toiling masses of the colonies represents the surest guarantee of victory over imperialism. In this struggle, every conflict between two imperialist states, as also war of the imperialists against the USSR, must be utilized in the colonies for the mobilization of the masses and for drawing them into a decisive struggle against imperialism, for national emancipation, and for the victory of the workers and peasants. (SWO: 406)

Emancipation of the country from the yoke of imperialism and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry; consolidation of the hegemony of the proletariat * * *

Strengthening of the Communist Party and its conquest of a firm leading position among the toiling masses * * * How far the bourgeois-democratic revolution will be able in practice to realise all its basic tasks * * * will depend on the course of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants * * *

The bourgeoisie of China, India and Egypt * * * attempts by means of empty nationalist phrases and gesture to keep the petty-bourgeois masses under its influence and to induce imperialism to grant certain concessions.

Without the liberation of the toiling masses from the influence of the bourgeoisie and of the national-reformism, the basic strategical aim of the Communist movement in the bourgeois-democratic revolution * * * cannot be achieved.

In India, Egypt * * * etc. * * * it is necessary to carry through much work in the building up and consolidation of the Communist Party and trade union organisations of the proletariat * * * in winning over of the masses and their liberation from the influence of national-reformist bourgeoisie * * *

It is necessary by means of correct communist tactics, adapted to the conditions of the present stage, to help the toiling masses of India, Egypt, Indo-

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nesia and such colonies to emancipate themselves from the influence of the bourgeois parties * * *

The fundamental slogans, through which the Party must seek to win over the masses are: Overthrow of imperialist domination * * * Union with the USSR and the world proletarian movement * * *

The basic tasks of the Indian communists consist in struggle against British Imperialism for the emancipation of the country * * * The Union of all communist groups and individual Communists scattered throughout the country into a single, independent, and centralised Party represents the first task of the Indian communists * * * (M: 30, 31)

July 17-September 1—Sixth Congress adopts policy line on China.

In the theses and resolutions of the Comintern's Sixth Congress the following commentary was made regarding future policy in China:

In China, the future growth of the revolution will place before the Party as an immediate practical task, the preparation for and carrying through of armed insurrection as the sole path to the completion of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and to the overthrow of the power of the imperialists, landlords and national bourgeoisie—the power of the Kuomintang. Under existing circumstances, characterized fundamentally by the absence of a revolutionary impulse among the wide masses of the Chinese people, the general line of the Party must be the struggle for the masses. The carrying through of this line under the conditions of the strengthening of the anti-imperialist movement, of a certain revival of the strike struggle and of the continuing peasant activity, demands from the Party the exertion of all its strength for gathering, consolidating and uniting the proletariat around the basic slogans of the Party, and immense organizational work for the strengthening of the revolutionary trade union and peasant associations, maximum attention to the conduct of the everyday economic and political work among the masses of the proletariat and the peasantry, and intense activity in explaining to the proletariat the experience of the preceding period of the revolution * * *. The Party must utilize every conflict, however insignificant, between the workers and the capitalists in the factories, between the peasants and the landlords in the villages, between the soldiers and the officers in the army, deepening and sharpening these class clashes in order to mobilize the widest masses of workers and peasants and to win them over to its side. The Party must utilize all occurrence of violence on the part of international imperialism against the Chinese people, which at the present time takes the form of a military seizure of different regions, as well as all the bloody exploits of infuriated reaction, in order to widen the popular protest of the masses against the ruling classes.

The fundamental slogans, through which the Party must seek to win over the masses [of China] are the following:

1. Overthrow of imperialist domination.
 2. Confiscation of foreign enterprises and banks.
 3. Unity of the country, with recognition of the right of each nationality to self-determination.
 4. Overthrow of the power of the militarists and the Kuomintang.
 5. Establishment of the power of Soviets of workers', peasants' and soldiers' representatives.
 6. The 8-hour working day, increase of wages, assistance to the unemployed and social insurance.
 7. Confiscation of all lands of big landlords; land for the peasants and soldiers.
 8. The abolition of all governmental, militarist and local taxes and levies; a single progressively graduated income tax.
 9. Alliance with the USSR and the world proletarian movement.
- (SWO: 408, 409)

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September 1—Comintern program adopted September 1 calls for creation of World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through violence.

Adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Comintern in Moscow, Section 4, Part 1 of the program of the Communist International stated:

Thus, the dictatorship of the world proletariat is an essential and vital condition precedent to the transformation of world capitalist economy into socialist economy. This world dictatorship can be established only when the victory of socialism has been achieved in certain countries or groups of countries, when the newly established proletarian republics enter into a federal union with the already existing proletarian republics, when the number of such federations has grown and extended also to the colonies which have emancipated themselves from the yoke of imperialism and when these federations of republics have grown finally into a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics uniting the whole of mankind under the hegemony of the international proletariat organized as a state * * *.

The conquest of power by the proletariat does not mean peacefully "capturing" the ready-made bourgeois State machinery by means of a parliamentary majority. The bourgeoisie resorts to every means of violence and terror to safeguard and strengthen its predatory property and its political domination. Like the feudal nobility of the past the bourgeoisie cannot abandon its historical position to the new class without a desperate and frantic struggle. Hence, the violence of the bourgeoisie can be suppressed only by the stern violence of the proletariat. The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of bourgeois power, the destruction of the capitalist State apparatus (bourgeois armies, police, bureaucratic hierarchy, the judiciary, parliaments, etc.), and the substitution in its place of new organs of proletarian power, to serve primarily as instruments for the suppression of the exploiters. (SWO: 117)

September 1—Comintern pledges support to Soviet Union.

The program of the Communist International adopted at the Sixth Congress in Moscow by Comintern delegates declared:

In view of the fact that the USSR is the only fatherland of the international proletariat, the principle bulwark of its achievements and the most important factor for its international emancipation, the international proletariat must on its part facilitate the success of the work of Socialist construction in the USSR and defend it against the attacks of the capitalist powers by all means in its power. (SWO: 156)

September—Effect of new era of Communist extremism in Europe is described.

A "new, clearly outlined era of extremism" in world communism was inaugurated. The storm broke in Germany when the whole central committee of the German Communist Party voted to repeal the action taken by the right wing when it managed "for a few days to win the majority and to overthrow Thaelmann." Leaders of the right wing were expelled from the central committee. This policy of

new extremism was inaugurated long before the world depression set in, though this depression gave it an enormous impulse. The main doctrine of the "new" policy was the same as that of every previous turn of the Comintern to the left. Ordinary trade-union work and the ordinary parliamentary activities of the modern labour movement were again condemned as traitorous, as they had been by the ultra-left around Gorter in 1918-20 and by Maslow and his friends in 1924-25. Only this time the biggest economic crisis the world had ever experienced provided an ideal ground for the spreading of left extremism.

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* * * Thus the turn of the Comintern to the left, which had originated in internal feuds rooted in its previous history, found an unexpected response among the workers as a result of the crisis.

The theory of the "third period" provided general justification for the new policy. It was now definitely interpreted as implying the beginning of a new revolutionary era. The change of tactics had been a mild one at the beginning. But the new trend had its own momentum, which drove to ever more furious exaggerations, and additional factors worked to increase the original impetus. One of them was the resistance met by the new tactics among the right-wing elements within the communist parties and which merged with the bitter fight between Bukharin and Stalin in Russia. A second element was the first Five-Year Plan in Russia, with its fearful vicissitudes, the attempts to collectivize agriculture in one year, the driving out of millions of wealthy peasants to the arctic wilderness, the famine, the trials of alleged wreckers, etc. The specific atmosphere of the first Five-Year Plan, formed of a mixture of wild enthusiasm, cruel persecution, disregard for the suffering of countless victims, bureaucratic corruption and inefficiency—an atmosphere as un-Western as anything can be—transferred itself automatically to the leading Comintern men who were living in Moscow or in close contact with it, and brought this atmosphere of civil war in the midst of peace to the European communists. In the course of this crisis, Bukharin was ousted from the presidency of the Comintern. No new president was nominated. Stalin did not want to entrust anybody with this outstanding qualification. The real work was handed over to Molotov, a man who had never been abroad, and to a number of minor personalities such as Manuïlski, Kuusinen, and others. The choice of this personnel was a clear implication that international communism was no longer regarded as important in itself, but as a minor dependency of the Russian state, directed not even so much along the lines of Russian *raison d'état*, as according to the necessities of Stalin's fight with his factional adversaries in Russia.

But, in Europe, a very propitious atmosphere for the new policy of the Comintern was created by the sufferings, the exaltations, the wild revolutionary illusions, and the deep and growing despair brought about by the world depression. These paroxysms provided a suitable atmosphere for the growth of Fascist mass movements all over the world, and the rapid growth of Fascism, with the menaces and the seductions it entailed for the various communist parties, added, in its turn, to the general hysteria of the Comintern machinery and the machinery of the various communist parties. At no moment, however, did Moscow take practical steps for the preparation of a revolution in the West during this period, which proves that it did not regard it as a practical proposition. But the trend to the left which had been created within the communist parties suited it well. (B: 337-340)

1928—Comintern urges Spanish Communists to act.

During the period of revolutionary strategy the Comintern urged the Spanish Communists to act. According to Enrique Matorras, former head of the Spanish Communist youth movement, the Spanish party used all the paraphernalia of underground revolt, including

illegal membership administration, the obtaining of false passports, administration of funds obtained from the International, relations with Moscow by correspondence, distribution of manifestos and clandestine bulletins, preparation of false documents, * * * (E: 243)

The Communist Party in Spain was "so insignificant", however, that "Primo de Rivera, the military dictator who ruled Spain from 1923 to 1929, did not find it worth his while to prohibit it, and the Communist press appeared during the whole period of the dictatorship." (B: 402)

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1928—Australian Communists criticize Comintern “extremist-revolutionary” policy.

From 1924 to 1929 the Communist Party of Australia had “dwindled into obscurity.” Australian Communist leaders resisted Moscow’s imposition of the “extremist-revolutionary strategy” because, as Kavanagh, Secretary General of the Party, had told the Comintern, Australia was not ready for “out-and-out” class warfare.

In a message to the Australian Communist Party the Comintern accused it of “virtual isolation of the Communist Party from the masses.” According to Moscow, the Australian Communist Party “gravely underestimates the intensity of the class struggle in Australia.” In fact, the Comintern message went on, the decision of the majority of your Central Committee to support the Labour Party in the last elections (of 1928) is a glaring example of grave right deviation, deserving the severest condemnation.

The Moscow message concluded with the following remark:

If you really have the cause of communism at heart, you will alter your course and henceforth pursue the line of the Communist International.

Thereafter, Kavanagh and other Communist leaders were expelled. (E:405)

1928—American Communists change propaganda line in response to shift to left ordered by Sixth World Congress of Comintern.

In an analysis of this shift Howe and Coser observed:

During the whole Third Period the American Communist Party was faced with an extremely difficult task: it had to align its picture of America with the ideological demands of the Comintern line. This means systematically to write, and sometimes to behave, as if America were entering a pre-revolutionary situation. Politically, it meant to abandon the earlier Communist stand in favor of a labor party. * * * Organizationally, it meant a frantic campaign to toughen the CP into a tightly disciplined, quasi-military party. * * * (H-C: 188)

1928—Factional disputes of American Communists are complicated by appearance of new Trotskyite faction.

All the factions of American communism were “represented” at the 6th World Congress of the Comintern in Moscow. One of the delegates was James P. Cannon, who was “prominent enough to be placed on the Program Commission.” Upon Cannon’s return from Moscow, he organized a Trotskyist faction within the Workers’ (Communist) Party of America, claiming that he had been converted to Trotskyism by studying various Trotskyist documents while in Moscow. (O-W: 239) (H-C: 162).

Both the Foster group and the controlling Lovestone group in the Workers’ (Communist) Party, “feverish to prove their devotion to Moscow,” fought the new Cannon faction. (H-C: 162, 163)

Autumn—American Communists inject new Comintern line of Negro self-determination into Party’s presidential campaign.

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During the Communist Party presidential campaign, American Communists advanced the Comintern policy on Negro self-determination. In pursuance of Comintern instruction

the Party made every effort to attract the Negro masses. * * * The campaign for a Negro republic in the South was tied up with a campaign in the Party ranks against white chauvinism. Party members who failed to carry out the Negro policy or disagreed with it were accused of white chauvinism. * * * The Negro question was injected into every situation, in every campaign. The Negroes were looked upon as the chosen people who were to be the vanguard of the Communist revolution. Party members were urged to make every effort to establish personal as well as social relations with the Negroes. Negroes were brought into the Party, not on the basis of their Communist convictions, but on the promise that in the Party they could enjoy a sociable evening together with whites on a basis of equality. Negroes who had recently joined the Party were pushed into places of leadership simply because they were Negroes and as a demonstration that the Negroes enjoyed preferred treatment in the Party. This was done not out of sympathy or consideration for the Negro masses, but for purely political reasons.

Behind the Negro agitation and the stress laid on exploiting the Negro issue was the desire to comply with the orders from Moscow. It was hoped through a Negro minorities movement in the United States to give leadership to a colored nationalist movement of world proportions in the countries of South and Central America, Africa, Asia and the Antipodes. The American Nationalist Negro movement, Moscow believed, would provide the leadership for such a world movement. Besides, the Communist Party could dominate the American Negro movement, because it was believed possible for a small handful of American Communists to organize and control the two million Negro workers in American industry, which force could be the most decisive in the broader world-wide Negro movement * * *. Said the Comintern resolution:

"To the extent to which the Party succeeds in developing a strong revolutionary Negro movement in the United States, it will also be able to exert a decisive influence upon the revolutionary movement of the Negroes in all parts of the world."

It was hoped by the development of this Negro nationalist movement on a world scale to bring millions of new supporters in defense of the Soviet Union, ardent supporters, who could actually fight against Russia's enemies over a far-flung territory. The Negro nationalist movement was thus part and parcel of Russian political imperialism. (G: 480-483)

October 1—Soviet Russia inaugurates First Five Year Plan.

The "New Socialist Offensive" was proclaimed which called for the rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union through several successive Five-Year Plans. In this "New Socialist Offensive"

considerable success was achieved in the development of heavy industries (primarily for purposes of national defense). But production of manufactured products still lagged far behind the needs of the population and the government was constantly faced with inefficiency, to say nothing of ill-will * * *. In the field of agriculture the government now returned to a policy of socialization by pooling individual peasant farms in large concerns, such as the collective farms * * * and the state farms * * *. The collectivization campaign in the villages was carried out by means of both propaganda and coercion (drastic measures against the recalcitrant peasants and especially against the well-to-do farmers or kulaks, who were completely wiped out). The objectives of the government were substantially achieved and within a few years the great majority of the peasants were collectivized, the government controlling the output of the new farms. (L: 1034)

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October 27—American Trotskyite group is expelled from party.

James P. Cannon, described as the "High Priest" of Trotskyism in the United States and "Patron Saint" of the Fourth International, had organized a "left-wing" opposition within the Workers' (Communist) Party known as the Communist League of America. This group, having lost no time in carrying on anti-Stalinist activities, was expelled from the party on October 27, 1928. The following month the League published the first issue of its official organ, *The Militant*, which came out with the Trotsky program. Thus began the "open fight for *American Trotskyism*." (O-W: 240) (H-C: 163)

November—Foster, American Communist, runs for President on the ticket of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America. (E: 282)

December—Indian Communists meet in Calcutta to organize program in accordance with resolution of Comintern's Sixth World Congress. (M: 34)

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1929—American Communist Party claims 9,000 members. (E: 283)

1929—French Communist Party members number 46,000. (B: 367)

1929—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership is placed at 81,432. (B: 367)

1929—Albanian Communist Party is officially formed. (E: 133)

1929—Swedish Communist Party splits again.

Another split occurred in the ranks of the Swedish Communist Party when Nils Flyg broke with the Party and "took a majority of the members with him." The Communists labeled Flyg "a right opportunist, who later became a Trotskyite." (E: 207)

1929—Australian Communists agitate among workers.

The Australian Communist Party sponsored the Workers Defence Corps which was active during the coal strike in New South Wales. However, the miners did not succeed. The Communists also formed the Unemployed Workers Movement,

organized protest demonstrations, and agitated among seamen, textile, and sugar workers. The party's membership turned over so fast that much of its agitation was useless. * * * (E: 405, 406)

1929—Raditch, Yugoslav peasant leader, is assassinated.

A short time after the elections of 1920 the Yugoslav Communist Party was banned. A Croatian nationalist and peasant leader, Stepan Raditch, had for a time associated his movement with "Moscow's Red Peasant International," but he abandoned "all ideas of cooperation with the Communists." During a session of Parliament in 1929, Raditch was assassinated. (E: 113, 114)

1929—Tito is arrested.

Tito carried on agitation and "organizing activities" in Yugoslavia until his arrest. He was sentenced to a term of five years in the Mitrovica jail. At the conclusion of his sentence Tito left Yugoslavia for the Soviet Union. (E: 119)

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1929—Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader, joins Communist Party.

Luis Carlos Prestes, the Brazilian rebel leader, went to Argentina where he met Rodolfo Ghioldi, Secretary General of the Argentine Communist Party, member of the Comintern's executive committee, and, in Prestes' case, a "Moscow talent scout." According to an anonymous Brazilian Communist, Prestes at that time "developed from a national rebel into a conscious revolutionary with clear aims." Prestes joined the Communist Party in Buenos Aires. (E: 314)

1929—Joshi, Indian Communist leader, is imprisoned.

The United Provinces Student Movement led by Purand Chand Joshi had shown "influences of Communist agitation." Joshi was arrested and accused of conspiracy; and along with 28 others, was sentenced to a 5 year prison term. (E: 401)

January—Trotsky is exiled from Soviet Union.

After being exiled from the Soviet Union, Trotsky took refuge in Constantinople. Later he lived in Norway and finally Mexico. (L: 1034)

January 28—Stalin underscores non-interference of Soviet foreign service personnel in domestic affairs of other countries.

In an interview with Thomas Campbell which was published in *Bolshevik* on November 30, 1932 Stalin declared:

With regard to propaganda, I must declare in the most categorical way that none of the representatives of the Soviet government has the right to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of the country in which he happens to be. In this respect the most rigid and strict instructions have been given to the entire personnel employed in Soviet institutions in the United States * * * if any of our employees should violate these strict instructions with regard to non-interference, that employee would be immediately recalled and punished. Certainly we cannot be responsible for the actions of persons not known to us and not subject to our orders. But we can take upon ourselves the responsibility for and give the maximum guarantee as to non-interference with regard to persons employed in our institutions abroad. (SWO: 368)

February 18—Czechoslovak Communists hold Fifth Congress.

According to Communist sources, the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party

marked a turning point in the development of the Party. The policy adopted by the Party at the Fifth Congress and carried out by the new leadership, headed by Comrade Gottwald, enabled the Party to become the vanguard of the working class and of all working people in Czechoslovakia. (FLP, 5/18/51: 2)

March 1-10—American Communists change name of party at Sixth Convention and Comintern acts to end factionalism.

Orders from the Comintern clearly indicated that party leadership would be switched from Lovestone to Foster.

At the Sixth Convention held in New York, the name of the party was changed from the Workers (Communist) Party of America to the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA), and declared its unconditional affiliation with the Communist International. (TC, 5/29: 248)

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The impending Comintern action against Lovestone, who had made the mistake of supporting Comintern president Bukharin in 1928 when Stalin was maneuvering against the Comintern leader, was foreshadowed in an open letter to the American Communists' convention from the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The letter ordered an end to factional feuds and an accompanying set of organizational proposals instructed that Foster was to become the new general secretary of the Communist Party, that Lovestone was to "report to Moscow for international work," and that "two Comintern representatives, Harry Pollitt from the British party and Philip Dengal from the German, would make all further decisions."

The Lovestoneites, nevertheless, named a representative of their own group, Ben Gitlow, to be general secretary. Lovestone, Gitlow and others from the faction journeyed to Moscow at Stalin's invitation to "talk things over". (H-C: 169, 170)

March 4—Herbert Hoover becomes thirty-first President of United States. (L: 1052)

March 28—British arrest Communist leaders in India.

The British Government in India "cut short" the activity of Indian Communists by the arrest of thirty-one of India's leading Communists including Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani and S. A. Dange. Documentary evidence disclosing the workings of the Communist Party in India was confiscated. (M: 36, 37)

April 16-23—Soviet Party ruling organizations condemn "deviations."

At a Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission internal party problems, party purges, etc. were examined. According to Soviet sources, the

Plenum condemns the Right-opportunist factional activities of Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky. (K: 512)

April 23-29—Sixteenth Conference of CPSU (B) is held. (K: 512)

May—Stalin gives "detailed instructions" to American Communists.

Stalin gave the following "detailed instructions" to American Communists in Moscow:

I consider the Communist Party of the United States one of the Communist parties to which history has given decisive tasks from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis has not yet reached the United States, but we already have knowledge of numerous facts which suggest that it is approaching. It is necessary that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting the moment of crisis fully equipped to take the direction of future class wars in the United States. You must prepare for that, comrades, with all your strength and with every means; you must constantly improve and bolshevize the American Communist Party. You must forge real revolutionary cadres and leaders of the proletariat who will be capable of leading the millions of American workers toward the revolutionary class wars. (E: 282)

May—Trotsky followers meet in Chicago convention, form independent organization (Communist League of America) and designate as their ultimate aim overthrow of American capitalism and establishment of "Workers' State." (O-W: 241)

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May 6—Stalin foresees collapse of America.

In a speech delivered in the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the American question, Stalin stated:

I think that the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will develop in America. And when a revolutionary crisis develops in America, that will be the end of world capitalism as a whole. (SWO: 367)

May 12—Moscow orders Lovestoneite faction to submit.

Leaders of Lovestone faction of American Communist Party, after futile talks in Moscow, were told to surrender to Foster's leadership, despite Communists' admission that Lovestone had the backing of 85 percent of American party membership. The verdict of the Comintern's American Commission

was pronounced on May 12, 1929, in an address to the American party read before the assembled Lovestoneites. Stalin attended the meeting presumably to judge, for future reference, the relative submissiveness of the majority's leaders. The address * * * generally condemned Lovestone's leadership of the party. * * * Lovestone, Gitlow, Wolfe and Bedacht were ordered to surrender unconditionally and publicly endorse the address. All but the last refused. * * *

Lovestone and his followers reached New York in June to find the party completely turned against them

* * * Deprived even of a hearing, the Lovestoneites formed their own organization, pathetically calling themselves The Communist Party, USA (Majority Group). Hardly 200 members joined in their secession. (H-C: 172, 173)

June—Thorez, French Communist leader, is imprisoned.

Shortly after the Lille Congress of 1926 Thorez was charged with the "incitement of the armed forces to disobedience" and had to defend himself before the Court of Appeals. On two occasions Thorez was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and given a fine, but he avoided arrest. During the next two years Thorez, "eluded the police, changing his address, living with other Communists, but continuing to attend party meetings." Finally, in June 1929, he was captured by the police, and after receiving two prison sentences, he was imprisoned for more than two years in Saint Charles Prison. (E: 177)

June 1—Finnish Communists win 23 out of 200 parliamentary seats.

During the depression the influence of the Finnish Communist Party "grew considerably." Aggressive and dedicated to the "extremist-revolutionary Third Strategy of world communism," the party also made "considerable headway in the labour movement." (E: 47)

July 3—Tenth Plenum of Executive Committee of Comintern convenes and acts on Bukharin.

At the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern Bukharin was removed from "all work in the Comintern."

After Bukharin was ousted as president of the Comintern, no new president was nominated. According to Borkenau, Stalin did not want to entrust anybody with this outstanding qualification. The real work was handed over to Molotov, a man who had never been

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abroad, and to a number of minor personalities such as Manuïlski, Kuusinen, and others. (K: 512) (B: 339)

July 5—Dutch Communists receive 37,000 votes in election and win only one seat in Parliament. (E: 200)

August 31—Trade Union Educational League holds convention in Cleveland and changes its name to Trade Union Unity League (TUUL).

Attending the Trade Union Educational League convention in Cleveland were "close to seven hundred delegates, most of whom were Party members who were selected by the Communist Party to attend it." Among this group were

over a hundred and fifty youth delegates, who represented no trade union organizations; seventy-two women delegates, in the same category; and no less than one hundred and eighty-one delegates from its largest constituent body, the newly-formed National Miners Union, which did not have over three thousand members. Nevertheless, this convention went on record to change its name to that of the Trade Union Unity League and to organize as a national trade union federation rivalling the American Federation of Labor. The new organization was given a Communist political program, which proclaimed that the new unions "aim to sharpen, deepen and unite the scattered economic struggles of the workers into a general political struggle aiming at the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a workers and farmers government." It characterized the A. F. of L. as a Fascist organization which must be destroyed. Revolution was just around the corner in the summer of 1929—very much like Hoover's prosperity. (G: 477, 478)

Autumn—Japanese Communist Party purges "moderates" and "deviationists" advocating break with Comintern and sacrifice of anti-monarchy theme. (S-L: 40)

October—Stock market crash occurs in United States.

The effect of the stock market crash which occurred in the United States was to usher in prolonged depression which gradually settled upon the country with increasing unemployment, bank failures, and business disasters. (L: 1952)

November—Finnish Communists announce anti-religious "festival" at Lapua.

Resistance against the activity of the Finnish Communists had been mounting "for months and years." The announcement of an "antireligious demonstration festival" in the "strongly" Lutheran town of Lapua "proved detrimental" to the interests of the Finnish Communists, for the Communists were prevented by "vigilantes" from assembling at Lapua. (E: 47)

November 17—Bukharin and followers in Rightist opposition are expelled by CPSU.

Bukharin and other members who belonged to the Rightist opposition were expelled, leaving Stalin the "undisputed master of the situation and dictator of Russia." The Rightist oppositionists advocated further concessions to the peasants in line with those made during the New Economic Policy. (L: 1034)

December—Character of Japanese Communism is revealed.

The Japanese Government continued "further large-scale roundups" of Communists in Japan. With a membership of 3,000 the Communist party "continued to function underground."

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The character of Japanese communism was, however, changing. According to *Kaizo*, a Japanese magazine,

few students and no women at all took part in the original Communist party, whereas many students and quite a number of women could be found in the reorganized party.

Kaizo concluded that "the sphere of action is passing from factories, mines and rural villages to the schools and colleges," with the tenor of agitation growing "too abstract for the proletarian mass to follow its lead." (E: 344)

December 1—Anti-Communist Lapua movement in Finland demands suppression of communism.

The anti-Communist Lapua movement, "which closely resembled the Nazi Party in Germany and the Italian Fascists," demanded the complete suppression of communism by the government. Supporters of the Lapua movement turned to "lawless kidnaping of Communist leaders, or even of attorneys for the defense of persons accused of subversive activities."

A companion of the Lapua movement was the Lock movement which appealed to employers "not to hire alleged Communists and to fire those whom it considered Communists." (E: 47, 48)

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1930's—Motivations of Soviet foreign policy in direction of "united front" are explained.

Some of the general characteristics of Soviet foreign policy in the 1930's and their relationship to the developing concept of the "united front" were as follows:

If the decade of the 1930's was highlighted by the Nazi Revolution, it was highlighted in no lesser a way by the adherence of Soviet Russia to a policy of engagement in the West. The policy of rapprochement with Germany, laid down at Rapallo, now suffered a complete reversal with the revival of German militarism, and the events of the early 1930's were in themselves grave enough from the point of view of Soviet national interest to catapult Soviet Russia from its previous status of quasi-isolation back again onto the stage of European international politics. The aggressive potentialities of Germany, demonstrated with greater clarity as Nazi policy aims unfolded, compelled Soviet Russia to seek new arrangements for its security, even among nations heretofore reluctant to associate with the foremost international outcast of the decade.

In the Far East, where Japan had emerged as the primary threat to world peace, Soviet Russia liquidated temporarily many of its interests and commitments so that by appeasing its bellicose oriental neighbor, the eastern flank of the U. S. S. R. would be better secured, thus permitting the Soviets to meet Germany on more equal terms. Europe was now to take precedence, for only in Europe, it was argued, could a fatal blow be struck against Soviet Russia.

Collective security seemed to be the watchword of Soviet policy, and cooperation with other powers became the order of the day. For a time Moscow stopped pursuing the policy of world revolution, at least superficially, and settled down to somewhat less overtly hostile preoccupations in the so-called "united front." Basically, Soviet policy objectives were: To establish friendly relations with all nations which could contribute to the advancement of Soviet economic well-being; secondly, to prevent the creation of an anti-Soviet bloc; finally, to broaden the security system al-

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ready existing between the Soviet Union and its neighbors as an added precaution against an attack from the West * * *.

Conclusion of a series of bilateral nonaggression treaties provided the means for the Soviet Union's entry into European affairs on a larger scale. Expanding the network of treaties already concluded with its Middle Eastern neighbors, the Soviet Government negotiated from 1931 to 1933 treaties of nonaggression with Finland, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, France, and Italy. The Franco-Soviet rapprochement, described as "epoch making," was largely responsible for launching the Eastern Locarno project in 1934, which culminated in the Franco-Soviet alliance of 1935. With the conclusion of this important pact and its extension in May 1935 to include Czechoslovakia—an outgrowth of common apprehension of German recrudescence—the Soviet Government aligned itself with the antirevisionist powers, a significant development in its latest demarche.

Resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States in 1933 was significantly part of the Soviet Union's broader objectives to seek greater security in the Far East and in Europe.

Entry of the U. S. S. R. into the League of Nations in 1934, a complete reversal of past policy and proclamation, was a further manifestation of the changing attitude of the Soviet Government. Heretofore, the League, described by Moscow as "the holy alliance of the bourgeoisie for the suppression of the proletarian revolution," had been regarded with "contempt not unmixed with the suspicions that its underlying purpose was the organization of collective action against the Soviet Union." Factors motivating the Soviet demarche are, however, brought into clearer focus by the knowledge that the Soviet Union entered the League on the third anniversary of the Manchurian crisis and less than 12 months after the day on which Germany announced its intentions of withdrawing from the League. (Baltic: 192, 193)

1930—Earl Browder takes over leadership of Communist Party, USA. Gitlow commented that when

Stalin removed me as the General Secretary of the Party in 1929, Max Bedacht, a member of our group who remained loyal to Stalin, was given the post. Stalin, however, made it clear that Bedacht's appointment was a temporary one. A struggle took place among the leaders of the party for Bedacht's post when the time approached for replacing him by a permanent General Secretary. * * * Stalin chose Browder for the post. * * * (G: 327, 329)

Howe and Coser observed that

Browder had always been especially distinguished for the docility with which he obeyed Comintern orders. It was a gift that earned him the leadership of the American party. * * * Foster, though clearly the most notable public figure in the American party, suffered the humiliation of seeing his former lieutenant placed above him, in part as punishment for having shown during the faction fights of the late twenties an occasional impulse toward independence such as Browder either never knew or had carefully suppressed. (H-C: 346)

1930—Communist Party of Peru is officially founded. (E: 328)

1930—Costa Rican Communist Party is organized.

Supporters for the Costa Rican Communist Party came from the intellectuals in the capital of San Jose, the students, and workers. Among the peasantry the Communists had "little success." While Costa Rican Governments disapproved of the Communists, they "have not interfered with their activities." (E: 309)

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1930—Communist Party of Indochina is founded.

Tran Phu, Secretary General of the Indochinese Communist Party, declared war on "the imperialists, the feudal lords, the big landowners, the clique of mandarins, thieves, and oppressors."

Tran Phu was arrested and later died in a Saigon jail. (E: 388)

1930—Finnish Communist Party is made illegal.

After the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the Communist Party of Finland attempted to seize power, but "in a bloody, if brief civil war" it was defeated. From 1930 to 1944 the Finnish Communist Party was illegal. As a consequence many of the Party's leaders have served prison terms. (E: 44)

1930—Russian Communist Party membership reaches 1,852,000.

In 1929, following the expulsion of Trotsky by Stalin, 160,000 persons were purged from the Russian Communist Party. New admissions, however, increased markedly, bringing the membership to 1,852,000 by 1930. (E: 35)

1930—Kardelj, Yugoslav Communist leader, is imprisoned.

Charged with "agitation among students," Edvard Kardelj was sentenced to two years in prison. Upon release from prison Kardelj resumed his underground work and "acted as a Comintern agent." Finally, he went to Moscow. Apparently, Kardelj, who spoke Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Russian, French, German and English, had carried on "illegal party work in several countries." (E: 117)

1930—Ho Chi Minh's Comintern activities are cited.

Ho Chi Minh had been a "prominent member" of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Communist International. Among his activities were the organization of a Moscow training center for Asiatic Communists and the initiation of the Annamite rebellion in 1930. From 1931 to 1933 Ho was imprisoned in Hong Kong; later he worked at the Soviet consulate in Canton, China. (E: 390)

January 14—Lower Court in India reveals Communist activity in its findings.

The findings of the Lower Court in India summarized the development of Indian Communism. According to the Court,

It has been definitely proved that (1) the Communist International was founded in 1919, with its headquarters at Moscow, as the supreme head of all Communist organisations throughout the world; (2) its chief aim is to establish Workers' Republics in every country; (3) for this purpose it has as its fixed policy the exciting of violent revolution in all countries; (4) in particular it has turned its attention to India and determined to cause a revolution which has for its immediate object the overthrow of the sovereignty of the King Emperor in British India; (5) with this object it has formed a conspiracy with persons and bodies in Europe and India and elsewhere to excite the Indian workers and peasants to revolution; (6) these persons and bodies, who may be called conspirators, have laid down a general plan of campaign under the direction of the Communist International; (7) this plan includes the formation of such bodies as a Communist Party of India and Workers' and Peasants' Parties; (8) the immediate work of these parties is to gain control of the working classes by organising them in Unions, teaching them the principles of Communism, inciting them to strikes in order to educate them and teach them solidarity, and in every way to use every possible method of propaganda and instruction; (9) the workers are thus to be taught mass organisation with a view to the declaration of a general strike followed by revolution; (10) the peasants

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are to be organised in a similar manner so as to form an effective reserve force for the proletarian masses and to effect an agrarian revolution; (11) in pursuance of these aims a Communist Party of India and four Workers' and Peasants' Parties, in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces, were formed; (12) these bodies were given financial aid from Moscow and their policy was dictated from Moscow, directly and *via* England and the Continent, through communications conducted in a secret and conspiratorial manner * * *. (M: 37, 38)

March 6—American Communists respond to Comintern order for mass demonstrations against unemployment.

In response to the Comintern order to all Communist parties throughout the world to arrange demonstrations on March 6 in protest against unemployment, the CPUSA called for a general strike to be staged on that day. The largest demonstration took place in Union Square in New York. The demonstrators together with observers

numbered altogether around sixty thousand. The Communists flaunted banners demanding the overthrow of the United States government and the establishment of a revolutionary workers' government. Orders were given to the Communists to resist the police if any attempt would be made to stop the demonstrators from marching to the City Hall. In charge of the demonstration were Foster, Amter and Minor. As the march to City Hall was about to begin, Foster, Minor and Amter took a taxi and drove off there * * *. When the demonstrators attempted to form columns for the march down to City Hall, the police interfered and a fight took place. Amter, Foster and Minor were picked up like fugitive pickpockets, arrested and sent to jail for a short term.

But the Union Square demonstration was used by the Communist International in Russia and throughout Europe as evidence that bloody revolutionary battles had taken place in the United States. * * * (G: 478, 479)

April 3—Stalin declares war on Soviet kulaks.

Pravda published a reply from Stalin to the "Collective Farm Comrades" in which he said:

The kulak is an enemy of the Soviet Government. There is not and cannot be any peace between him and us. Our policy towards the kulaks is to eliminate them as a class. (SWO: 331)

June 22—Seventh Convention of the CPUSA opens in New York. (NYT, 6/22/30: 17)

June 26—July 14—Sixteenth Congress of CPSU convenes. (K: 512)

June 27—Stalin notes aims of Soviet foreign policy.

In a report to the Sixteenth Congress of the CPSU (B), Stalin declared:

Our policy is the policy of peace and of the development of trading relations with all countries * * * the result of this policy is the fact that we have succeeded in preserving peace and we have not let ourselves be involved in any military conflicts, despite a series of provocative acts and provocative raids which have been carried out by the war-mongers. It is our intention to continue this policy of peace with all our strength and with all the means in our power. We do not covet a hand's breadth of foreign territory but we are not prepared to surrender an inch of our own to anyone. This is our foreign policy. Our task is to continue this policy for the future with all the persistence which invariably characterizes the Bolsheviks. (SWO: 381)

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Stalin also denounced "capitalist encirclement:"

Our capitalist encirclement is not simply a geographical conception. Our capitalist encirclement means that around the USSR there are hostile class forces, ready to support our class enemies within the USSR morally, materially, by means of financial blockade and, when the opportunity offers, by means of military intervention * * *. The imperialist world is not interested in having the USSR stand on its own legs and develop the ability to overtake and surpass the foremost capitalist countries. Hence the aid it grants to the forces of the old world in the USSR. (SWO:8)

Stalin also stated in his political report to the Congress that the Soviets were pupils of the West in "sphere of technique."

We have never concealed, and we do not intend to conceal, that in the sphere of technique we are the pupils of the Germans, the English, the French, the Italians and, first and foremost, the Americans. (SWO:341)

July—Lapua and Lock movements merge in "March on Helsinki."

In a "conscious imitation" of Mussolini's "March on Rome," supporters of the Lapua and Lock movements merged and prepared a "March on Helsinki." Twelve thousand "rightists" entered Helsinki and there were met by leading government officials including General Mannerheim. Thereafter,

Svinhufvud was entrusted with the formation of a new government. He tried to get three anti-Communist bills passed by the Parliament, but ran into strong opposition from the Social Democrats. He therefore dissolved the Parliament and called for a new election. * * * (E:48)

July 14—Raids on Japanese Communist headquarters end "brief era of armed action." (S-L:41,42)

October 22—Norwegian Communists continue losing votes.

The Norwegian Communist Party polled only 1.7 per cent of the votes cast, or 20,000 votes, in the 1930 elections. (E:210)

November—Communist Party is established in Iceland.

During the 1930's the Icelandic Communist Party participated in municipal governments under the leadership of Brynjolfur Bjarnason, who was later to become a cabinet minister. The Party also gained "representation" in the directorate of the "powerful" Cooperative Association of Reykjavik. (E:216)

November 11—Communist parliamentary activity is restricted in Finland.

As a result of general restrictions placed upon Communist activities, the Communists received only 11,500 votes in the Finnish elections of 1930. In 1929, they had polled 128,000. When the new Parliament met, it forbade "entrance into Parliament of members of a party working for the overthrow of the state." Thereafter,

the Finnish Communists led a precarious underground existence. Successive Helsinki governments continued to enforce the anti-Communist decrees strongly. * * * (E:48)

November 20—Bukharin recants.

In a statement to the Central Committee of the CPSU Bukharin admitted his "mistakes." According to Soviet sources, the Central Committee "deems this statement to be satisfactory in the main." (K:512)

1930

December 17-21—Alexei Rykov, veteran Communist leader, is dismissed from Soviet party and government posts.

The Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission dismissed Rykov from his position as member of the Political Bureau and President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. (K: 512, 513)

December 19—Molotov is appointed President of the Council of People's Commissars. (K: 513)

1931

1931—Comintern records place Spanish Communist membership at 150. (E: 243)

1931—New drive by police almost ends Japanese Communist Party. (E: 344, 345)

1931—Communist Party is suppressed in Philippines.

Uprisings broke out among the farmers in Tayug, Pangasinan Province. The Government suppressed the riots and arrested the leaders of the "Communist-led" National Peasants' Confederation. Juan Feleo, Secretary General of the Confederation, was charged with sedition and imprisoned. Cresanto Evangelista, the Moscow-trained leader of the Philippine Communist Party, was also arrested. The Communist Party, having been declared illegal, "went underground." (E: 380)

1931—Chilean Communist Party is reorganized.

The Chilean Communist Party had been split into two factions: the Stalinists led by Elias Lafferte, and the Trotskyists led by Manuel Hildago. The Trotskyists of Chile retained their identity for a few years, one of the few countries to do so. In 1931, Lafferte succeeded in reorganizing the Party. In 1932, he ran for the presidency. (E: 329)

1931—Thorez, French Communist leader, is released from prison and later becomes secretary general.

Although Thorez had served his two years in prison, he was required to pay a fine. According to the French Communist leader, the French Communist Party under Barbe and Celor refused to pay it. Thorez appealed directly to the Comintern which paid the fine. Subsequently,

Barbe-Celor *et al.* were kicked out of the party, and Maurice Thorez was moved from his prison cell into the secretary-generalship. (E: 177)

1931—Hoxha, Albanian Communist leader, continues studies in Brussels.

Enver Hoxha became interested in Communist ideas when he was studying in Paris. In 1931, while employed as a secretary at the Albanian consulate in Brussels, Hoxha continued his studies at the Belgian capital. (E: 133)

1931—Carr is named "organizing secretary" of Canadian Communist Party.

Sam Carr was appointed "organizing secretary" of the Communist Party. On June 23, 1931, he became a naturalized citizen of Canada. (E: 270)

1931

1931—Nozaka, Japanese Communist leader, attends Comintern Conference.

Sanzo Nozaka, co-founder of the Japanese Communist Party, was imprisoned in Japan in 1928. Eighteen months later he succeeded in escaping to the Soviet Union. In 1931, Nozaka attended the Comintern Conference. (E: 346)

March 7—Czechoslovak Communists hold Sixth Congress.

According to Communist sources, the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

proclaimed the policy of the united front and elaborated forms and methods of struggle for a proletarian way out of the economic crisis. (FLP, 5/18/51: 2)

Spring—German Communists and Nazis join to force Social Democrats from the Prussian government.

Unemployment caused by the depression of 1929 increased the ranks of Communist and Nazi supporters. The Communists called the Social Democrats, "Social Fascists." Hatred of the Social Democrats led the Communist party to form a "tactical alliance" with the Nazis when in the spring of 1931 the Nazis "pushed a referendum designed to force the Social Democrats out of the government of Prussia." (E: 160)

August 11—Police authorities crack down on Canadian Communists.

In 1921, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police planted an agent, Sergeant John Leopold, in the Communist Party under the name "Comrade Esselwein." Leopold remained within the Party until 1928, and in August 1931 the police authorities decided to "take action" on the basis of the material collected by Leopold. On August 11, police authorities raided the Communist headquarters at Toronto, the office of the party's trade union body, the Workers' Unity League, and the plant of the Party's paper, *The Worker*.

The Secretary General of the Party, Tim Buck, was arrested with five others. All were

tried under Section 98 of the Canadian Criminal Code, which considers "unlawful" any organization that teaches governmental or economic change by violence. The party was declared illegal, and the accused—with one exception—sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. S. A. Clark, speaking several years later before the Seventh Comintern Congress, said that the 1931 illegality had prompted the party to change itself "into a party of the native working class," in an attempt to gain mass support outside of Canada's foreign-born population. (E: 269)

September 19—Mukden Incident leads to Japanese conquest of Manchuria and establishment of protectorate regime within five months. (L: 1119, 1120)

October—Thorez, French Communist leader, urges discipline in French Communist Party.

The party daily *L'Humanité* carried an article by Maurice Thorez entitled "We Don't Want Dummies in the Party!" In criticism of the Barbe-Celor group, which had "experienced the wrath of the Comintern," Thorez said:

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* * * They interpreted the democratic centralism laid down by Lenin in terms of arbitrary decisions from above, passive obedience from all ranks, stifling of all free discussion, suspicion, timid acquiescence or else silence, sealed lips, no fruitful criticism and, in short, a barrack-like atmosphere. The Party sank to a caricature of itself, reduced to impotence and condemned to vegetate hopelessly instead of being, as it should be, the conscious spearhead of the working class. (E: 174, 175)

November 7—Provisional Government of Chinese Soviet Republic is established with Mao Tse-tung as president. (E: 370)

December—Comintern attempts shift of policy "somewhat to the right."

At the end of 1931 the Communist International made an attempt to change the course of its policy "somewhat to the right." A general reshuffling of leading personnel accompanied the change. Reality had

little importance * * * for the communists at that stage. The decisions of the eleventh plenum, implying a turn to the right, were never carried out in practice. All remained the same for many years: the same hopeless lack of influence within the existing mass organizations, the same fratricidal feuds with the socialists, the same political insignificance of the communist parties. The one thing which had been changed was the leadership of the parties; it had been purged of the last elements likely to stick to a definite policy or reluctant to accept every order from above. And the members seemed quite content to have found scapegoats. International communism had reached its lowest ebb. * * * (B: 355, 356)

1932

1932—Foster outlines blueprint for Communist government in America.

In his book *Toward a Soviet America* William Z. Foster expressed "with frankness and clarity" the extremist-revolutionary Third Strategy of world communism when he laid down the following blueprint for a Communist government in America:

The American Soviet government will be organized along the lines of the Russian Soviets. The American Soviet government will join with the other Soviet governments in a world Soviet Union. The American Soviet government will be the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At this time the American Communist Party was becoming "more and more radical in its approach, in accordance with the resolutions of the Comintern's American Commission." Molotov had told the Tenth Conference of the Comintern's executive committee that the United States Communists had been urged to create "conditions of real Bolshevik development of the party and a reinforcement of its authority among the working masses." (E: 283)

1932—Australian Communist Party claims 2,058 members. (E: 406)

1932—Edgar Lalmand, Belgian Communist leader, joins Party. (E: 204)

January 30—February 4—Seventeenth Conference of CPSU is convened.

At the Seventeenth Conference of the CPSU "important decisions" were made, according to Soviet sources, on the work of

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industry during the concluding year of the First Five-Year Plan and on the plan of the Second Five-Year Period. (K: 513)

February 19—Carr, Communist leader, is sent to Canadian prison.

In November 1931, Sam Carr, leading Canadian Communist, was brought to trial, and three months later he was sent to the Kingston Penitentiary. Carr's naturalization was revoked. After serving less than three years of his sentence, he was released. When the Party's legality was restored, Carr returned to his Party work and conducted a "national training school for young Communists" at Toronto. (E: 270)

Spring—Comintern publishes new thesis for Japanese Communists.

Under the title "The Situation in Japan and the Tasks of the Japanese Communist Party" the Comintern shifted the emphasis of its 1931 thesis. This was inspired partly by the "well-planned program of military conquest" Japan had embarked upon. The 1932 thesis was summarized as follows:

"As a result of the recent Sino-Japanese Incident * * * an extremely complex international situation has developed. This imposes serious responsibilities on all branches of the Communist International and especially on the Japanese revolutionary proletariat and its Communist vanguard." These introductory remarks imply what the authors of the Thesis set out to prove: that the "aggressive character" of the Japanese government's domestic policies and its "imperialistic war" on the continent were but different aspects of one and the same thing—"a dictatorship of the exploiting class." The revolutionary struggle at home would have to be augmented by a determined fight against Japanese Imperialism designed to "protect the revolutions of Soviet Russia and China." A two-pronged struggle was deemed essential.

* * * The 1932 Thesis emphasized and reemphasized the new "immediate task" of the Japanese worker: "All signs of dissatisfaction, protest, and struggle," it concluded, "must be channeled into the political fight against the war and the Emperor institution!" (S-L: 45-47)

June—German Communists denounce Hitlerism.

The Communist Party of Germany vigorously advocated a "socialist soviet Germany" and an alliance with the Soviet Union and the "world proletariat." According to the German Communists, they had the "only party" capable of organizing the "revolutionary way out of the crisis." "Hitler fascism," the central committee of the party stated,

must never take over government power in Germany. The terrorist bands of the Nazis must never set up their bloody regime of the German proletariat. (P: 202)

June-July—American Communists "Take Over the Bonus March" on Washington.

In reviewing the events leading to the Communist seizure of control over the Bonus March, Gitlow wrote:

In May 1932, the campaign against Hoover took on added significance. A spontaneous movement sprang up among the veterans of World War I for a march on Washington to force Congress to pass a bill granting a bonus to veterans. The communists were not in the picture. The C. I. Rep [that is, the Communist International Representative in the United States] called the Communist Party leaders together and demanded to know why the communists had missed up on this development. He called their attention to the fact that a year before, at the National Conference of the Unemployed, a resolution drafted by the Communist party demanding the im-

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mediate passage of a bonus bill had been passed unanimously. The Party leaders were on the spot. He read them the contents of a cable from Moscow which demanded that the communists organize a bonus march of their own on Washington and take steps to get control of the movement which had already been started. The C. I. Rep also informed them that the Comintern was sending a special representative from Moscow who would supervise the organization of the movement and direct it and that he was bringing with him the funds necessary to finance it. * * *

The communist high command met secretly in one of the fashionable hotels [in Washington]. The high board of strategy included the members of the Political Committee of the Communist party, the C. I. Rep Emanuel Levine and the communist heads of the veterans' delegations of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The communist high command demanded that the leaders of the veterans who refused to comply with the orders of the communists be driven out of Washington. They laid down a policy calling for violent demonstrations in harmony with militant class warfare and demanded that the veterans be kept in Washington until hell freezes over in order to exasperate the government and force the hand of Hoover.

On June 18 the famous manifesto made its appearance, a manifesto every word of which was carefully gone over by the communist secret board of strategy and approved by the representative of the Communist International. It called upon the 20,000 veterans to pursue the policies laid down by the communists. Captioned in bold type, "Only Mass Action Will Win Bonus Fight!" a quarter of a million copies of the manifesto were distributed in Washington.

Immediately afterwards the words of the manifesto were backed up by action. In defiance of police orders to the contrary the communists led 3000 veterans to the Capitol and stormed the Capitol steps. So quickly was the feat executed that it caught the Washington police by surprise. That audacious demonstration, in defiance of government authority, marked a signal victory for the communists by demonstrating to the veterans that the communists meant business. * * *

After the assault on the Capitol the communist secret board of strategy met and mapped out further moves, moves which called for the seizure of government buildings to provide living accommodations for the vets. They decided that the vets be bivouacked on the Capitol grounds by bringing in beds and field kitchens with an eye towards storming and seizing the Capitol.

Eleven days after the communist bonus marchers entered Washington they began the actual seizure of a dozen United States government buildings.

"On to the Capitol," screamed the communists. "Over the bridge, comrades. The Senate is going to defeat the bonus bill. Everybody to Washington." The famous stampede to the Capitol started. Thousands of vets, a human mass of sweating, angry, howling men jammed the Capitol steps. Thousands of others crowded into the Capitol plaza. But nothing happened. The police did not interfere. The veterans cooled off as the hours went by and eventually returned to their camps * * *.

On June 21 fully 5,000 veterans, led by the communists, stormed empty government buildings, seized them, lodged the veterans inside and put the communist, Pace [a leader of the Detroit organization of the Communist Party], in charge of the commandeered buildings.

The communist high command decided that the time was now ripe to expose the hand of the Communist party in the bonus fight. A mass meeting took place under the joint auspices of the Communist party and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The meeting cheered the communist demands for the veterans and outdid itself in heaping abuse upon President Hoover and the non-communist leaders of the veterans. Developments came fast and furious. Waters [W. W. Waters, the originator of the bonus march and the leader of the veterans] charged that the communist gang led by Pace which seized the Illinois contingent were drunkards guilty of misusing veterans' funds. The communists, now in the driver's seat, kicked Waters out of command, put Thomas Kelly in command for a few hours and then took complete charge of the Bonus March movement.

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* * * The communists had succeeded in keeping the veterans in Washington almost a month. The mood of the veterans got uglier from day to day. The communists' leaders were then firmly in the saddle. On July 5 Earl Browder declared that the veterans were the shock troops of the unemployed * * *. On July 7 the communists seized Camp Anacostia and immediately called for a march on the Capitol. On July 8 Vice-president Curtis and Garner, Speaker of the House, denied the vets the right to march on the Capitol. On July 14, Pace at the head of 10,000 veterans marched on the Capitol. A communist committee invaded Curtis' office.

On July 18 the vets stormed the Washington court house.

On July 22 the veterans refused to get out of the Capitol.

On July 25 the fight with the Capitol police took place. Veterans were clubbed and arrested.

On July 28 the government went into action. General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, stepped in to prevent serious bloodshed after a fight between communist-led veterans and the police resulted in the death of one veteran and the shooting of an innocent bystander. Tanks and troops opened a drive to push the BEF out of Washington. It was just what the communists wanted. It was what they had conspired to bring about. Now they could brand Hoover as a murderer of hungry unemployed veterans. They could charge that the United States Army was Wall Street's tool with which to crush the unemployed and that the government and the Congress of the United States were bloody fascist butchers of unarmed American workers.

The communists attempted to regroup their forces in order to resist General MacArthur. At a conference of veterans on July 29, in Old Masonic Hall, while James Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, exhorted the delegates to resist the U. S. Army, the place was raided and Ford and forty-two others were arrested. The raid closed the communist siege of Washington. * * * (BG: 226-230)

July 31-August 1—Elections are held in Germany and party alignment is described.

Economic disintegration in Germany had accelerated the tendency of the population to shift to the extremes of left and right. In the elections of 1932 the Communists received over 5,250,000 while the Nazi vote exceeded 13,750,000. Even though the votes were a "negative, protest vote," the Nazis and Communists "took it for an endorsement of their policies and tactics." A coalition between the Communists and Socialists "might have stabilized the government," but the Socialists and middle-class parties "were unable to withstand the destructive onslaught from the extremist groups."

In a pamphlet published in 1945 by the German Communists in the American zone of Germany the conclusions of which were based upon speeches made by Pieck and others at the Seventh Comintern Congress, the Communists admitted:

It was a mistake to thrust our main strength against the Social Democracy, as that merely aided the Nazis, who were the new main support of the bourgeoisie. It was a mistake to rant against the left Social Democrats and to reject them. With skillful treatment, they might have become a bridge which the radicalized mass of workers could have crossed to the Communist Party. It was a mistake to split the trade unions, because it was of decisive importance not to have revolutionary unions, but mass unions, and to come close to the total of organized labor masses. It was a mistake to ask for a united front from below, because the Social Democratic masses are still too closely attached to their leadership, having not yet recognized its reactionary character as clearly as the Communists. (E: 161)

1932

Possany summarized the policy of the German Communist Party in 1932 as follows:

(1) There is a great danger of war, which could be lessened if Germany would rearm immediately and on a massive scale. Such rearmament could be brought about only by a nazi government or by a government controlled by seminazis and the Reichswehr. (2) The social democrats are the main enemy and must be destroyed. Once in power, the Nazis would destroy them. (3) The nazis are not really dangerous to Russia and the world communist movement. However, they would temporarily incapacitate the communist party of Germany. This loss must be accepted. (4) A communist revolutionary solution to the German crisis is impossible and, in any event, premature. It would endanger the safety and security of the Soviet Union. (5) The seizure of power by the nazis would usher in a profound revolutionary crisis not only threatening Germany but also weakening Europe as a whole. Failing this, the nazis would be unable to consolidate themselves and would be destroyed through war which also might undermine the western powers. * * * It is impossible today to state categorically what the communist concept really was. There is throughout a strong suggestion of confusion and compromise. * * * (P: 203, 204)

September—Japanese Communist leader pledges support to Soviet Union.

The victory of Japanese arms and diplomacy on the continent produced in the Soviet Union "a new feeling of insecurity." The Comintern, therefore, "intensified antiwar propaganda." The Comintern requested its "Japanese expert," Nozaka, to address the Executive Committee. He reported that:

The war of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria marks the beginning of a new series of imperialist wars directed primarily against the Chinese Revolution and the U. S. S. R. * * *

The United States opposes the seizure of Manchuria by Japan, simply because it would like to subject all China to the American dollar. At the same time the dollar diplomats make every effort to embroil Japan in a war with the U. S. S. R. * * *

Should the imperialists of the whole world hurl their challenge at our fatherland, the U. S. S. R., we will show them that the world proletariat will arise in arms against them. We will show them that nothing awaits them but the grave.

Down with Japanese imperialism!

Down with the international counterrevolutionary conspirators!

Long live the Red Army of the Soviet Union and the Red Army of Soviet China!

Strengthen the revolutionary struggle of the world proletariat against war and war machinations!

Long live the Comintern! (S-L: 49, 50)

September-October—Twelfth Plenum of Executive Committee of Comintern is held. (K: 513)

September 8—Foster, Communist candidate for United States Presidency, is heart attack victim.

As presidential candidate of the Communist Party William Z.

Foster "stumped the country" giving several hundred speeches.

Two months before elections Foster was stricken with a heart attack. After a rest of five months, Foster recovered. (E: 284)

December 24—Elias Lafferte, Chilean Communist leader, polls 4,621 votes in election. (E: 329)

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1933—CPUSA “nearly doubled” 1929 membership figure of 9,000. (E: 283)

1933—Purge in Communist Party of Soviet Union reduces membership one-third, or 1,000,000. (L: 1035)

1933—Membership of Soviet Komsomol (Communist Youth League) numbers 4 million. (E: 37)

1933—Communists are expelled from Irish Republican Army.

At a convention of the revolutionary Irish Republican Army it was resolved to expel all Communists. Until this date the Irish Communists had been “active” within the ranks of the IRA. (E: 254)

1933—Bierut, Polish Communist leader, receives second indoctrination period in Soviet Union.

From 1933 to 1936 Bierut, the Polish Communist leader, spent his second period of indoctrination in the U. S. S. R. Shortly afterward, Bierut was placed in charge of the Polish section of the Soviet secret police where for three years

he served in this responsible position, which provided him with intimate knowledge of personalities and trends inside Poland and within the clandestine groups of Polish Communists and pro-Communist Socialists. (E: 53)

1933—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, becomes Soviet citizen.

Dimitrov “entered the world limelight” during the Reichstag fire trial. Stalin made Dimitrov a Soviet citizen after which he was exchanged for one or more German spies whom the Soviet Russians had arrested. (E: 107)

1933—Ernst Fischer, Austrian Communist leader, becomes active in leftwing opposition in Austria’s Social Democratic Party.

After the Christian Socialists “crushed” the “left” in Austria, Fischer fled to Prague where from 1934 to 1938 Austrian Communist activity was centered. Unable to work with the Christian Socialists in Austria many of the Austrian Social Democrats, like Fischer, joined the Communist ranks. (E: 74)

1933—Masami Yamamoto, Japanese Communist leader, returns to Japan from Moscow.

In the early 1930’s Japanese police authorities had taken drastic action against the Communist Party. The Comintern realized, apparently, the seriousness of the Japanese situations for Yamamoto left Moscow secretly for Japan. Yamamoto

managed to pull the demoralized party together, at least temporarily. But he was arrested shortly afterward.

The magazine *Nippon* reported during this period that

Communists carried on propaganda in the First Aviation School in Tokyo, issued a propaganda publication, *The Soldier’s Friend*, organized a special unit which carried on activities during last year’s (1932) maneuvers in Kansai, organized cells in certain army units, while in the navy section they nearly succeed [sic] in forming a nucleus right inside the headquarters of the Admiralty itself. (E: 345)

1933—Norwegian Communist Party polls 23,000 votes.

The depression gave “little” aid to the Norwegian Communists. In the elections of 1933 the Party received only 23,000 votes or

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1.8 per cent of the votes cast. This represented an increase of 3,000 over the year 1930. On February 1, 1934, the magazine *Communist International* reflected the impatience of Moscow when it stated that there "still remain many social democratic traditions" in the Norwegian party. (E: 210)

January 12—Thorez, French Communist leader, visits Germany.

Thorez returned the visit of Ernst Thaelmann, Germany's leading Communist. He spoke at the graves of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Berlin's Friedrichsfelde cemetery. Two weeks after Thorez visited Germany, Hitler came to power: Thaelmann was arrested and never released. These events in Germany

came as a terrifying shock to French Communists. Many of their German comrades had fled to Paris. They brought firsthand accounts of Nazi cruelty. The weak French party feared that Hitlerism, or its French counterparts, might reach out to destroy it, too. But, while the French Socialists tried to stem the rising tide of extreme rightism through cooperation with other parties, the Communists were not ready. * * * (E: 178)

January 30—Hitler becomes Reich Chancellor and establishes Nazi dictatorship within two months. (L: 1000)

February—Hitler's victory is "turning-point" in history of Comintern.

One of the "turning-points" in the history of the Comintern was the rise of Hitler in Germany. As late as November 1932

the communists had joined a big strike against the Berlin transport board led by the Nazis. In February 1933 the whip of Fascism lashed them and taught them that there *was* a difference between Fascism and democracy. But they did not immediately change their minds. For one more year they stubbornly stuck to their convictions, which by now had become rather shibboleths of left extremism than attempts to analyze the situation. Throughout the rise of Fascism the communists had talked of the approaching proletarian revolution. When Fascism finally won, and, with the Reichstag fire, destroyed them, they did not launch the slogan of a general strike, which they had launched six times before with less reason. On those other occasions the call for a general strike had not been meant very seriously. This time it would have been. The communists submitted to Fascism without resistance, exactly as the socialists. It was amply proved that the existence of a communist party had not strengthened, but perhaps seriously impaired, the capacity of the German workers to resist. But though there was obviously no difference between socialists and communists at this decisive juncture, the communists continued to call the socialists "social-Fascists." And they did not believe, for many months, that Hitler's success had seriously changed the situation. (B: 376)

February 27—Reichstag fire, denounced by Hitler as Communist plot, leads to outlawing of German Communist Party and launching of anti-Communist campaign.

By "engineering the Reichstag fire and blaming it on the Communists," the Nazis "cemented their power" in Germany. Hours after the fire they "passed the Law for the Defense of People and State, rounded up their opponents of all political shades, and began a terror regime that was to last for twelve years." Wilhelm Pieck was among the few top Communist leaders who escaped. Pieck went to Moscow and joined the staff of the Comintern. The "hero" of the Reichstag trial was, according to Ebon,

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Georgi Dimitrov, whose courageous opposition to Hermann Göring won him international fame. His performance and the ruthless murder of Communists by the Nazis heightened the standing of communism and the Soviet Union among German anti-Nazis. Moreover, the continuous denunciation of communism by the Nazi tyrants won at least a certain inverse prestige for the illegal Communist Party. Many anti-Nazi Germans could not escape the conclusion that the worst enemies of their enemies were their best friends. After the first shock of Nazism had worn off, the world in general was loth to admit that Hitler and his supporters were a menace to civilization. But the Communists throughout the world were vociferous in their denunciation of the Nazi danger, particularly after the Comintern's Seventh Congress. * * * (E: 161, 162) (L: 1000)

March 4—Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes thirty-second President of United States. (L: 1053)

March—American Communists oppose President Roosevelt and New Deal.

Benjamin Gitlow, formerly a leader of the American Communist Party, made the following observations on the attitudes of the CPUSA toward the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal:

Communist endorsement of the Roosevelt administration and the New Deal did not come suddenly. When Roosevelt was Governor of New York State, the communists kept up an incessant barrage against Roosevelt as a reactionary tool of Wall Street. In 1932 the communists nominated Browder for president to run against Roosevelt. Browder charged, in his campaign speeches, that Roosevelt's election would mean a continuation of Hoover's reactionary hunger policies. The communists branded the first Roosevelt Cabinet as "the new Wall Street hunger and war cabinet." * * *

Roosevelt and the New Deal were characterized as follows: "Yes, the 'New Deal' may prove to be fascism. This smiling India rubber liberal in the White House is destined to destroy all remaining American liberals."

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist party, on July 8, 1933, delivered this blast: "For the working class the Industrial Recovery Act is truly an Industrial Slavery Act. It is one of the steps towards the militarization of labor. It is a forerunner of American fascism."

The communists, in 1934, branded the Wagner Bill as "Roosevelt's company-union club against the workers."

Browder, at a press conference during the Eighth National Convention of the Communist party, characterized Roosevelt as follows: "Roosevelt is the most effective agent Wall Street has had in several years." When a reporter asked him, "Is there no difference between Roosevelt and Hoover?" He answered: "Yes, there is a difference. The masses feel it in their stomachs. The masses have less food, less clothing, more inadequate shelter now than they had under Hoover."

The communist May Day Manifesto screamed: "Against the New Deal Fascism and War." * * *

* * * The anti-Roosevelt policy, which was continued without interruption up to the fall of 1935, had its inception in Moscow and was supervised in the United States by a delegation of three C. I. Reps [Comintern Representatives] who were sent to the United States for that purpose. (BG: 254-256)

April 28—Dutch Communist vote is increased.

During the depression "many" unemployed were brought into the Communist movement in Holland. In the elections of 1933 the party polled 118,000 votes and placed four deputies in Parliament. (E: 201)

May—American Communists criticize program of President Roosevelt as "An Attack Upon The Toiling Masses."

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The Communist, the theoretical magazine of the CPUSA, stated that the promises of President Roosevelt for a "new deal" were "demagogic" and "so much sham." According to the American Communists,

Every act of the Roosevelt administration is a direct refutation of these promises, and a desperate mobilization of the whole machinery of the bourgeois State to save finance capitalism. (TC, 5/33: 420)

June—Irish Communists hold First Congress.

In Ireland there was "little hope" for communism, primarily because the

inherent conservatism of the farming population and the dominant influence of the Roman Catholic Church have made the political soil of Eire unrecptive for the seeds of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist thought. * * *

Thus, the Irish Communists had to maintain operations "deep underground." They used the Revolutionary Workers' Groups of Belfast in North Ireland as a base for Communist operations in both the North and South of Ireland. The Communist International regarded the Irish Trades Union Congress as a base for class-war propaganda, and the Moscow bureau of the Comintern told Irish Communists in 1932 that in southern Ireland "it is possible to utilize the legal reformist trades union branches for our work."

The First Congress of the Irish Communist Party resolved to establish the Communist Party as the class leadership of the workers at the head of the only class which can lead the struggle for the liberation of Ireland from British imperialism and destroy the role of the Irish capitalists.

In a manifesto the Communist Party of Ireland proclaimed:

The Irish working class will carry on the national struggle to the end, attaching itself to the masses of the peasant farmers, so as to crush the power of resistance of the British imperialists and paralyze the unreliability of the Irish capitalist class. The Irish proletariat will bring about a Socialist revolution, attaching to itself the masses of the semi-proletarian elements of the population, so as to break the power of resistance of the capitalists, and paralyze the unreliability of the peasants and the petty bourgeois. (E: 254, 255)

September—Comintern admonishes New Zealand Communists.

The New Zealand Communists did not at all times respond quickly to the shifts in Comintern strategy. The Moscow bureau of the Comintern

admonished its New Zealand section for continuing dealings with the "social reformists" of the Labour Party and demanded that more be done to make Communists out of the native Maoris. (E: 408)

November 5—Sen Katayama, Japanese Communist leader, dies.

Sen Katayama, one of the founders of the Japanese Communist Party, died of tuberculosis while in exile. An "ardent" Marxist pacifist, Katayama attended the 1904 Amsterdam Conference of the Second International; denounced nationalist tendencies within the Socialist parties; split with the Second International on the war issue; and "helped develop the Communist Party of Japan together with like-minded Socialists." Sanzo

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Nozaka, who, with Katayama, founded the party, became Comintern representative after the death of Katayama (E: 346)
 November 16—United States and Soviet Union establish diplomatic relations.

Among the stipulations laid down in an exchange of letters which effected the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union was the stipulation banning subversive activity. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov stated that it would be "the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:"

* * * To refrain, and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and, in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim, the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which makes claim to be the Government of, or makes attempt upon the territorial integrity of, the United States, its territories or possessions; not to form, subsidize, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aim of armed struggle against the United States, its territories or possessions, and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organizations and groups.

4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions. (Diplomatic Relations: 5, 6)

December—V. Knorin urges all Communist revolutionaries to defend USSR.

In a speech at the Thirteenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern entitled "Fascism, Social-Democracy and Communists" Knorin said in part:

He who does not devote all his strength to the defense of the USSR is no revolutionary; he is a counter-revolutionary, an opponent of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an opponent of socialist revolution. (SWO: 158)

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1934—Purges in mid-thirties reduce Russian Communist Party ranks.

During the period from 1934 to 1939 "well over" 200,000 persons were purged from the ranks of the Russian Communist Party. Coinciding with this period were the "large-scale purges that followed the sensational Moscow trials." (E: 85)

1934—Communist influence reaches "lowest ebb."

According to Borkenau,

1934

the year 1934 marks the lowest ebb of communist influence and * * * since this moment the influence of the communist parties, with a complete change of policy, has increased very considerably. * * * (B: 360)

1934—Communist shift in 1934 from extreme left to a "united front" policy is described.

The year 1934 represents an "entirely new phase" in the world Communist movement. The extremism of 1929 and the rise of fascism had adverse influence upon it. Borkenau observed:

It is useless to describe in detail how the change proceeded. It started with the dropping of violent attacks against the democratic parties; continued in attempts to form close alliances with them, alliances no longer limited to the socialists, but extended to "bourgeois" democrats and occasionally to conservative and even semi-Fascist groups. The climax of it all was reached in attempts to merge the communist with the socialist parties; in the course of these attempts the independent communist trade unions were actually dissolved. The final aim was not clear at the beginning. Only in the course of the new turn did its implications become clear. They can be summed up in two main items: the idea of a proletarian revolution receded far into the background, so as to become almost indistinguishable; the support of Russian foreign policy became the openly admitted paramount aim of world communism * * *.

Hitherto, Russian foreign policy had interfered with the policy of the Comintern, had hampered it, had sometimes partly determined its aims. Since 1928 the fight against the danger of war against Russia, then entirely imaginary, had been one of the chief tasks of the Comintern. At that time Moscow pretended to feel itself menaced by Britain, France, and the United States. But precisely because the idea of such a menace was at that time preposterous, it could not be said that the policy of the Comintern was then in fact dictated by the necessities of Russian foreign policy. * * * The Comintern, during these years as so often since 1923, had been made an instrument, not so much of Russian foreign policy, as of the dominating Russian faction in its struggle with other factions.

But this changed radically in 1934. As soon as Hitler became a real menace to Russia the latter realized its position and its reactions became entirely different from those of the time when the war-scare had been mere pretence. Now the factional dissensions receded into the background * * *. To the attempt to create an international alliance against German and Japanese Fascism everything was subordinated.

Let us sum up this decisive development once more in a few words: at first the Comintern had aimed at being an instrument of international revolution. With revolution receding into the dim future, first in the West and then in the East, it had increasingly become a card to be played in Russian factional fights, an instrument without any importance of its own. Now for the first time it became essentially an instrument of Russian foreign policy; and the first aim of this policy was: break Russia's isolation; the principal means: inspire confidence, wipe out Russia's past. The main conclusions from this premise were obvious. (B: 386-388)

1934—American Communists begin applying "united front" policy.

Without discontinuing all ultra-revolutionary behavior characteristic of "Third Period" Communist policy, the American Communists began to apply the "united front" unity. According to Howe and Coser, in the United States

the Popular Front strategy, particularly through its appeal to the emotions of antifascist fraternity, was extremely successful. * * * It was the first approach the CP had found that enabled it to gain a measure of acceptance, respectability, and power within ordinary American life.

At first the Popular Front campaign in America got off to a rather modest start: the CP simply multiplied its overtures to the Socialists

1934

for united action. * * * Despite its previous theory of social fascism, the CP began to make sustained and serious overtures to the Socialist Party in 1934. (H-C: 230, 325)

By 1934, membership in the Communist Party of the United States reached 23,467 and the party became a completely totalitarian apparatus. The process begun in the mid-twenties of replacing "inner democracy" with an authoritarian regime reached its climax by about 1934.

The American Communists continued, however, to attack the New Deal and in 1934 Earl Browder insisted that the CP would never accept "the extension of the united front to include those who are part of the Roosevelt governmental machine." (H-C: 225, 232)

1934—Japanese Christian Council reports on communism in Japan.

In a report to the London office of the International Missionary Council, the Japanese Christian Council cited the following reasons for the influence of communism in Japan:

Antipathy against capitalism and narrow nationalism; the stimulus furnished by labor and tenant problems; the effect of the economic depression on small shopkeepers and owners of small factories; the desperate straits of the farming class; corruption of the political world and dissatisfaction with the existing political parties; a deficient consciousness regarding constitutional self-government; and the extreme-materialistic tendency of our times. (E: 345, 346)

1934—Communist Party of Cyprus is founded.

The Communist Party of Cyprus was founded under the name Reform Party of the Working People (Authortikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou, or AKEL). (E: 423, 424)

1934—Bulgaria recognizes U. S. S. R.

Kimon Georgiev, who was premier in the Communist-controlled government from 1944 to 1946, also served as Bulgaria's premier in 1934. During this earlier premiership Georgiev recognized the U. S. S. R. A year later he was removed by King Boris. (E: 106, 107)

1934—Italian Socialist leader is approached by Communists on "united front" policy.

During the early 1930's the Italian Communist Party was in a very weakened condition, but the "united front" policy of the Communists did serve to bring the Socialists and Communists into closer collaboration. Pietro Nenni, the Italian Socialist leader at that time in exile, was approached by the Communists, and he agreed to assist in their plan of "united action" against fascism. (E: 233)

January 26—February 10—Seventeenth Congress of CPSU is convened. (K: 513)

January 26—Stalin forecasts war and cites onset of revolution.

Reporting to the Seventeenth Congress of the CPSU (B) Stalin remarked in a review of the "Growing Tensions in the Political Situation in the Capitalist Countries:"

A result of the protracted economic crisis has been the hitherto unprecedented tension in the political situation in capitalist countries, both within these countries and in their mutual relations.

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The intensified struggle for foreign markets, the disappearance of the last vestiges of free trade, prohibitive tariffs, trade war, currency war, dumping, and many other analogous measures which demonstrate extreme *nationalism* in economic policy have made the relations among the various countries extremely strained, have prepared the ground for military conflicts, and have put war on the order of the day as a means for a new redivision of the world and of spheres of influence in favour of the stronger states.

Japan's war against China, the occupation of Manchuria, Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, and her advance in North China have made the situation still more tense. The intensified struggle for the Pacific and the growth of naval armaments in Japan, the United States, Great Britain and France are results of this increased tension.

Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the spectre of revenge have further added to the tension and have given a fresh impetus to the growth of armaments in Europe * * *.

Again, as in 1914, the parties of bellicose imperialism, the parties of war and revenge are coming into the foreground * * *.

As you see, things are heading towards a new imperialist war as a way out of the present situation.

Of course, there are no grounds for assuming that a war can provide a real way out. On the contrary, it will confuse the situation still more. More than that, it is sure to unleash revolution and jeopardize the very existence of capitalism in a number of countries, as was the case in the course of the first imperialist war. And if, notwithstanding the experience of the first imperialist war, the bourgeois politicians clutch at war as a drowning man clutches at a straw, that shows, that they have gotten into a hopeless mess, have reached an impasse, and are ready to rush headlong over the precipice. (S: 460-462)

In his report to the Seventeenth Congress Stalin also contrasted the positions of the U. S. S. R. and "capitalist countries" in a review of world affairs:

In the *political* sphere these years have been years of growing tension in the relations among capitalist countries and within these countries. Japan's war on China and the occupation of Manchuria, which have strained relations in the Far East; the victory of fascism in Germany and the triumph of the idea of revenge, which have strained relations in Europe; the withdrawal of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations, which has given a new impetus to the growth of armaments and to the preparations for an imperialist war; the defeat of fascism in Spain, which is one more indication that the revolutionary crisis is maturing and that fascism is far from being long-lived—such are the most important events of the period under review. It is not surprising that bourgeois pacifism is breathing its last and that the trend towards disarmament is openly and definitely giving way to a trend towards armament and rearmament.

Amid the surging waves of economic perturbations and military-political catastrophes, the U. S. S. R. stand out alone, like a rock continuing its work of Socialist construction and its fight to preserve peace. While in the capitalist countries the economic crisis is still raging, the U. S. S. R. is advancing steadily both in the sphere of industry and in the sphere of agriculture. While in the capitalist countries feverish preparations are in progress for a new war, for a new redivision of the world and of spheres of influence, the U. S. S. R. is continuing its systematic and persistent struggle against the menace of war and for peace; and it cannot be said that the efforts of the U. S. S. R. in this sphere have been entirely unsuccessful. (S: 454, 455)

Stalin also expressed the expediency and flexibility of Soviet foreign policy when he remarked:

We have never had any orientation toward Germany nor have we any orientation toward Poland or France. Our orientation in the past and our orientation at the present time is towards the USSR and toward the

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USSR alone. And if the interests of the USSR demand rapprochement with this or that country which is not interested in disturbing the peace, we shall take that step without hesitation. (SWO:344)

February—Engelbert Dollfuss ends “democratic parliamentarism” in Austria.

During the existence of the Comintern, Moscow frequently spoke with contempt of “Austro-Marxism.” The Austrian Social Democrats pursuing a “cautious policy,” were “always waiting for a truly democratic mandate from the people” while refusing “all Communist suggestions of a Bolshevik-like coup d’etat.”

In 1934, the Christian Socialist government of Dollfuss ended “democratic parliamentarism” in Austria and by force “crushed” the Social Democrats and Communists. (E:71)

February 6—In Paris “left extremism” reaches climax.

“Left extremism” reached a climax in Paris when the “enemies of democracy” who were strengthened by a financial scandal involving a certain Stavisky

had attempted a coup by calling a demonstration in front of the Chamber. The communists called a demonstration at the same place, for the same hour, with the same aim: overthrow of the government of the radical party. The two groups did not issue a joint manifesto. But by their actions they co-operated in overthrowing the democratic government. They reached their immediate goal. After heavy firing and a considerable number of casualties the government of M. Daladier had to resign. For a moment it looked as if even France would become Fascist. But then Moscow was frightened by its own success. Moscow had firmly believed that Hitler would be only an episode. When it was forced to realize that it had been mistaken, that Hitler stood firm and that Germany was rapidly becoming a first-class military power, it had to change front. Under those circumstances a success of Fascism in France would draw after it the destruction of the Soviet Union. Stalin veered round. * * * (B:382,383)

February 8—Socialist-Communist-Radical Socialists and members of Croix de Feu stage demonstrations in Paris. (E:179)

February 9—French police and Communists clash.

Fighting broke out between the French police and Communist demonstrators, resulting in the death of six Communists. Of these incidents Thorez said, “while the fascist hooligans broke into cafés and set fires to busses, the workers steadfastly carried out their duty as the defenders of liberty.” (E:179)

February 12—Tendency toward “united front” begins in France.

The Communist-controlled unions in France (CGTU) took part in a one-day strike called by the CGT, Socialist-led trade union organization. Thus,

“February 12th” was the first united action of communists and socialists which had occurred in any country since 1929. It proved to be a big success. It was the turning-point in French politics, which from that day started to move in the direction of what later became the *Front populaire*. And it initiated an all-round change in communist politics. During the next months, with amazing speed, all principles of left extremism were overthrown, slandering and vilification of socialist parties was stopped, and increasingly successful attempts were made to bring about united action with them. A new chapter of Comintern history was opened. (B:383)

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March—General strike is staged in Cuba.

The Government of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin suppressed opponents on the left and the right. In March, the Cuban Communists made their "most ambitious attempt at unseating Grau" when the Confederation of Labor announced a general strike which was intended to force the government into submission. Grau resigned. (E:298)

April 2-8—American Communists attack New Deal as "program of fascism."

A resolution of the eighth National Convention of the CPUSA held at Cleveland, Ohio stated in part:

* * * all the measures of the "new deal", far from solving the economic crisis, have only intensified the general crisis of capitalism. * * *
 * * * The "New Deal" of Roosevelt is the aggressive effort of the bankers and trusts to find a way out of the crisis at the expense of the millions of toilers. Under cover of the most shameless demagoguery, Roosevelt and the capitalists carry through drastic attacks upon the living standards of the masses, increased terrorism against the Negro masses, increased political oppression and systematic denial of existing civil rights, and are strengthening the control of the big monopolists over the economic and political life of the country. The "New Deal" is a program of fascism and the most intense preparations for imperialist war. (TC, 5/34: 431-433)

August 6—Joshi, Indian Communist leader, is released from prison.

After having spent 3½ years of a 5 year prison sentence for conspiracy, Joshi was released from prison following an appeal to the High Court. Joshi returned immediately to illegal Communist activity, and for 9 years he succeeded in organizing the Communist Party as a "small underground nucleus." (E:401)

September 5—Chaotic condition of Japanese Communist Party is revealed.

Sanzo Nozaka, writing in the September issue of *Communist International* under the name Susumu Okano, revealed that

conditions inside the Japanese party had become chaotic. Frightened by police suppression and extremist action on the part of the central committee, an opposition group had accused the party leaders of acting as *agents provocateurs*. The opposition charged that the central committee had surrounded itself by a super-bodyguard that was killing innocent Communists accused of being police spies. * * *

The Japanese Party was "loyally following over-all policies" of world communism, although some policies were not well adapted to conditions in Japan. A split threatened the Party, however, but the "central committee managed to survive this crisis." (E: 346, 347)

September 5-6—American Communist leader reviews his party's efforts to create a "united front" in speech before party's central committee.

In reviewing the developing trend toward a "united front" Earl Browder wrote:

We must say that in these past months our Party is beginning to understand that for us the united front is a very serious matter. It is a question of fundamental strategy. It is a matter of a long time struggle, a long time perspective, a long time policy. It is not a mere trick in the struggle against the misleaders. It is a basic policy of struggle for the class unity

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of the workers against the bourgeoisie. Because we more thoroughly understand it in this sense, we are making progress. We have serious developments in the lower ranks of the Socialist Party in practically setting up united front actions * * *. A growing number of individual Socialist workers are entering into our struggles * * *.

The greatest progress has been made among the youth. Without any formal negotiations the Y. P. S. L. [Young People's Socialist League] and the Y. C. L. [Young Communist League] already find themselves standing upon an agreed platform. This achievement came out of the struggle against the fascist Central Bureau which called the American Youth Congress in which the anti-fascist united front won a complete victory in winning over almost the entire body of delegates to a program entirely opposed to the one proposed by the leaders, with government support, adopting instead a program of struggle against war and fascism, and for the immediate needs of the youth * * *. (TC, 10/34: 957)

September 18—Soviet Russia joins League of Nations. (L: 1035)

October—Socialists revolt unsuccessfully in Spain.

Spanish Communists, conforming to the "united front" policy, joined the Socialist revolt in "united action" to bring about what they could not realize at the polls. For a few days,

the two groups gained complete control in the Asturias, in Spain's northern mountain region. The magazine *Communist International* asserted on November 5 that "the workers of the Asturias fought for Soviet power under the leadership of the Communists." Atrocities were committed during these uprisings, in accordance with Spain's revolutionary traditions. The rebels murdered and mishandled priests and civil guardsmen. In smashing the revolt, the Spanish Foreign Legion and Moorish troops killed and tortured civilians. It was a tryout for the civil war that was to start two years later. More than 1,300 people were killed; 30,000 were imprisoned, and many of them were treated brutally. (E: 244, 245)

December—Fourth All-Yugoslav Party Conference is held.

The Fourth Party Conference comprising all Yugoslavia was held in Ljubljana with eleven delegates attending. Tito was elected to the Central Committee and entered the Politburo.

The Conference agreed on the establishment of regional parties which would be "adapted to nationalist aspirations of the areas in which they functioned." Progress in effecting this policy was, however, slow. (E: 115)

December—Slovenian Communist Party is established.

The Slovenian Communist Party was established in Yugoslavia. The Party carried on clandestine activities but with "little effect." Among the large Catholic population in Slovenia Communist efforts were met with hostility. In order to "ease Catholic apprehensions," the Slovenian Party issued a manifesto that "every fighter for the freedom of the Slovenian people and, in the first place, every Communist, respects the religious belief of every comrade in the struggle," because "the existence of the Slovenian people and the Slovenian national interests are at stake."

Despite the facade of autonomy the Slovenian Party was essentially "only a branch of the Yugoslav Communist Party" whose secret headquarters were in Belgrade. (E: 115, 116)

December 1—Kirov, Stalin associate, is assassinated.

Serge Kirov, described as a "close collaborator" of Stalin, was assassinated. This incident, it was said,

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revealed the existence of a strong and desperate opposition to the regime within the ranks of the Communist Party itself. The incident was followed by another outbreak of terror and by repeated "purges" of the party and the administration. In several spectacular trials many of the most prominent of the older communist leaders were condemned. (L: 1035)

Mid-1930's

Mid-1930's—Japanese and American Communists establish channel for smuggling Communist propaganda into Japan.

When the suppression of the Communist Party in Japan reduced its range of disseminating and receiving propaganda, lines of communications were established with the American Communists through which Communist publications were smuggled into Japan. The strengthening of security measures, however,

which accompanied Japan's advance into North China and her subsequent involvement with the United States inevitably reduced the amount of liaison between the Japanese and American Communist Parties. The above may not be the whole story. Part of it was destroyed along with Japanese government records during the war, while some of it must remain, for obvious reasons, within the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the events and most of the details may still be known only to the participants. It is precisely this latter possibility which suggests the real significance of the issue; for, although Communist liaison between Japan and the United States apparently was checked and the Party organization virtually destroyed during the wartime period, it is not unlikely that, with the re-creation of a strong Communist Party in postwar Japan, these ties with America—as is true of contact with the Soviet Union, China, and Korea—may have been reestablished or even strengthened. (S-L: 65, 66)

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1935—Comintern's "Fourth Strategy" is defined.

The "Fourth Strategy" of world communism, according to Ebon, made manifest in the expression "united front," was carried out during the period 1935 to 1939.

The rise of Adolf Hitler made a fundamental impact upon Communist strategy. In January 1934, the Comintern, alarmed by "Germany's ambitious dictator," finally "abandoned its Third Strategy of extremist-revolutionary technique" and pressed for a "working coalition" among the Communists, Socialists, and all other anti-Nazi forces. Fearful that "Hitler's aggressive nationalist regime might translate its rantings against communism into actual military attacks on the USSR," Soviet leaders sought to win the confidence of the non-Communist world; for in the face of such a potential danger as Nazi Germany appeared to be, it was no time "to alienate possible allies."

In Soviet Russia, as a result of the great purge in the middle 1930's,

Stalin's control and policy remained triumphant. Communist strategy was coordinated with Soviet foreign affairs, then in the hands of the moderate, westernized Maxim Litvinov. Russia joined the League of Nations and concluded alliances with France and Czechoslovakia. Everywhere, Communists cooperated actively with other leftist groups. Civil War in Spain further emphasized the split between fascism and the rest of the

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world. The Communists were anxious to show that they were on the side of the angels, respectable and democratic. (E: 22, 23)

1935—"United Front" technique is described.

According to Ebon, the technique of the "united front"

has created a large variety of openings through which the average person can enter Communist-backed activities without being aware of it. When the extremist-revolutionary strategy was abandoned, the Communist movement recognized that it is a drawback to be known as a Communist or for an organization to be clearly labeled Communist. The Communist parties were retained as a basis for other activities. But a large part of the agitation and propaganda was turned over to groups that did not reveal their Communist links or even denied their relationship to the Communist movement.

To develop a policy that would attract mass support, world communism had to analyze and evaluate popular needs and desires. It began by gauging the world's revulsion against the excesses and expansionism of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. It is useful to recall that, once the Soviet Union had become convinced of Nazism as a threat to its own existence, Communists throughout the world became the most insistent in their warnings against the Nazi menace. * * * (E: 438)

1935—Movement toward "united front" against fascism and nazism is accelerated. (B: 390)

1935—Red Labor International is officially dissolved.

In order to give their activities in the labor movement a "national" appearance the Communists "officially dissolved" the Red Labor International. Throughout the world Communist unions, in keeping with the "united front" policy, joined larger federations. In France, they joined the General Confederation of Labor, and in Great Britain they fused with the Trades Union Congress. (E: 457)

1935—American Communists call for formation of Labor Party.

In accordance with the Comintern policy of the "united front" Communist leaders declared the time had come to create a Labor Party. Rather than taking the initiative in organizing the party on a national scale, according to Earl Browder, the Communist Party would observe trends and help organize a new party when it emerged on a regional basis. (E: 284, 285)

1935—Ireland is unaffected by "united front" strategy of communism.

The techniques of the "united front" proved to be "ineffective" in Eire, "probably the only spot on the globe" where such was the case. The reason for this was

largely due to the nation's spiritual remoteness from the world's concern with the rise of Nazi Germany. Nearly everywhere else, the dangers of Hitlerism were recognized sooner or later, and fear of Nazi domination caused many to ally themselves even with communism to stem the tide of totalitarianism from the right.

Eire lived in a self-made atmosphere of splendid isolation, a fairyland of neutrality that seemed quite callous and selfish to a world that suffered from Nazi tyranny. But Eire went serenely about its own affairs, and—quite incidentally, to be sure—remained immune from Communist influence. * * * (E: 255)

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1935—New Zealand Communists are called shortsighted by Moscow.

New Zealand's Communists did not adopt the "united front" policy with sufficient speed during the elections of 1935. Promptly, Moscow accused the New Zealand Communist Party of shortsighted "sectarianism." (E: 408)

1935—Slovenian Communist Party is active in establishing Yugoslav "United Front."

During the municipal elections the Slovenian Communist Party succeeded in establishing "an embryo People's Front" in accordance with the Comintern's "united front" policy. (E: 115)

1935—Canadian Communists number 6,500 members. (E: 268)

1935—Belgium Communist Party numbers 2,500. (E: 204)

1935—Korean Communist Party is re-established.

Dissolved in 1928 for "irresponsible factionalism," the Korean Communist Party was given permission by the Comintern to re-establish itself. The "initiatory Group of Korean Communists" which was responsible for bringing this about denounced the

fierce factional struggle going on among the Communists, which has assumed absolutely unheard-of and monstrous forms.

At a later date the Communists created the Korean National Revolutionary Party. (E: 355)

1935—Young Pioneers, Communist-inspired organization, distributes propaganda at 25th anniversary Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington.

At the special Jamboree celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boy Scouts, the Young Pioneers issued 100,000 copies of their propaganda sheet, *The New Pioneer*. According to them, the distribution

of this issue will have a great effect in counteracting and exposing, at least partially, the war mobilization character of the Jamboree.

A function of the Young Communist League was to

organize and to furnish leadership for the Young Pioneers and to train them for membership and to receive them as members at the age of 16 in the Young Communist League * * *.

The Pioneers served a threefold purpose. They acted as fifth columns in the bourgeois youth organizations, especially in Scout groups; they served as feeders to the Young Communist League and, eventually, to the party; and they presented a golden opportunity for selecting and training leaders for American Communism. These young radicals acted very much like their elders. * * * (O-W: 253)

1935—Sweden's Linderot serves on executive committee of Comintern.

From 1935 to 1943 Sven Linderot, Sweden's Communist leader, served on the executive committee of the Comintern. (E: 208)

January 15-17—Soviet leaders are tried and imprisoned.

Zinoviev, Kamenev, and other leaders in the Soviet Union were brought to trial for treason and conspiracy. As a result, they were convicted and imprisoned. (L: 1035)

March 8—Japanese Ministry of Justice admits failure to uproot communism.

In a speech before the Japanese Diet, Japanese Minister of Justice Chara said:

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Notwithstanding all the measures taken by the government since 1928 to cut the roots of the Communist movement, this movement has taken such deep hold that even after repeated arrests of the entire leadership of the movement and after suppression of the Communist organization, those Communists who remain at liberty continue their activities. The government is unable to achieve the final destruction of communism. (E: 347)

March 16—Germany formally denounces disarmament clauses in Versailles Treaty and begins rearmament. (L: 863)

May 20—Comintern organ praises Brazilian Communists.

The May 20, 1935 issue of the magazine *Communist International* reported on the results of the third party conference of the South American and Caribbean Communist parties held in Uruguay in 1934, paying this tribute to the Brazilian Communists:

Of all the parties in South and Caribbean America, the Communist Party of Brazil is the one which has actually succeeded in energetically setting about the application of the decisions of the (Uruguay) Conference, by becoming the initiator in establishing the National Liberation Alliance. In the short period of its existence, the NLA has succeeded in drawing into its ranks very wide masses of the working-class organization, of office employees, students, important sections of the army and navy, various peasant organizations, the petty-bourgeois "travailleurs" and "tenientists" parties, some national reformist groups, numerous socialist "parties," big trade unions, and mass young people's organizations. (E: 315, 316)

July 5—Accomplishments and failures of Japanese Communist Party are revealed.

In an article appearing in the *Communist International*, the accomplishments and failures of the Japanese Communist Party were revealed. According to a summarized account, the article recalled that

the central committee had succeeded in "crushing liquidationism from the right (Yamakawaism) and from the left (Fakumotoism)" in "Bolshevik fashion" and was continuing its advance against "the fever of chauvinism, bourgeois nationalism and social chauvinism." Thus, the article continued, the party had "developed the illegal revolution against the war-making monarchy" in "a situation of unprecedented terror." In spite of these reported successes, Japanese Communists were accused of having failed to infiltrate the Social Democratic groups and of having "not yet learned to utilize every manifestation of dissatisfaction, or to grasp and develop even the smallest manifestation of protest against the vileness of the monarchist regime." (E: 347, 348)

July 13—Brazilian Communist front is declared illegal.

Returning from Moscow on a false Portuguese passport in the early part of 1935, Luiz Carlos Prestes, Brazil's Communist leader, immediately organized a National Liberation alliance which Getulio Vargas denounced as "the work of Moscow agents," allegedly "financed by the Soviet Union."

Brazil's Communists went underground after the National Liberation Front was declared illegal. (E: 315)

July 25–August 21—Comintern promotes line of "united front," also referred to as "popular front."

At the Seventh Congress of the Communist International it was decided that the Soviet Union

in view of the growing tension between the democratic and fascist states, should throw its weight on the side of the democracies against the com-

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mon enemy. Henceforth communists in other countries were to give up their opposition to military appropriations and to support the governments, even though these were bourgeois. (L: 1035)

In a political report to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, new general secretary Dimitrov announced the shift in strategy from "revolutionary extremism" ruling out cooperation with anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist parties to the so-called "united front" strategy which in effect reversed, at least temporarily and superficially, the previous course. (E: 107)

July 25–August 21—Manuilsky proclaims future victory for Chinese Communists.

In his speech before the Seventh Comintern Congress, Dmitri Z. Manuilsky said that

the first place among the Communist parties of the world, right after the Bolsheviks of the USSR, belongs to that of China.

Manuilsky went on to say,

in the end there must be the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek, because the Chinese Communist party and the red armies of China possess what its enemy does not possess; namely, the ever-victorious idea of communism and the enthusiastic support of the masses, ready for boundless sacrifices. (E: 376)

August—Chilean Communist Party echoes Comintern "united front" plea.

The central committee of the Chilean Communist Party issued a manifesto calling for "the constitution of a Popular Front for labor, democracy and national independence." (E: 330)

August 25—Comintern Congress provokes United States protest against violation of Soviet anti-propaganda pledge in recognition agreements.

The protest was based upon statements made by American Communist delegates to the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern relating to Communist subversive activities in the United States. The Soviet Government, however, rejected the protest two days later, stating that it "cannot take upon itself and has not taken upon itself obligations of any kind with regard to the Communist International." (TAB: 275, 276)

October 3—Italian forces invade Ethiopia. (L: 1086)

November—Propaganda slogans of American Communists during "united front" strategy are illustrated.

In a report to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPUSA entitled "The United Front—The Key to Our New Tactical Orientation" Earl Browder summarized the "practical tasks of the day" as follows:

1. To secure the adoption of resolutions condemning the fascist war-makers and declaring support of their victims, in all trade unions and all other organizations of workers, farmers, and middle classes, in churches, schools, clubs, etc., everywhere. This is the first, most simple, most immediate and universally applicable line of struggle for peace.
2. To organize mass meetings, demonstrations, parades of all kinds, small and large. To popularize and dramatize this anti-war program and bring it sharply to the attention of masses not yet aware of the issues.
3. To place emphatically before the President and Congress, by means of these actions, the demand for enforcement of a complete embargo on trade and loans for Italy.

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4. To do everything possible to bring all the peace forces in every locality, and in the nation, into a great concentration for peace, into a great National Congress for peace and against war and fascism. For this purpose we must mobilize support everywhere for the coming Third United States Congress Against War and Fascism to take place in Cleveland on January 3, 4 and 5. This great anti-war congress, which already represents the largest united front ever built in America, is of the most strategic importance at the present time. No one can be said to be doing his duty in the fight against war unless he is actively participating in building up a great, broad representation to the Third United States Congress against war and fascism.

5. To begin independent action of the workers to stop all shipments to Italy. This can be begun in a small way and can be developed by a series of small actions, decisive actions which will influence the whole world. Those who doubt the efficacy of small actions should remember the historic case of the tearing down of the Nazi flag from the steamship *Bremen*, that shook the whole world and is still the subject of conversation among all the masses in Germany and in Europe.

6. To secure united action between Socialists and Communists in the United States and to call upon the Second International to accept the proposals of the Communist International for world-wide united action against war.

Browder continued a review of the new tactical line under such headings as: "The Farmer-Labor Party Will Be Built Only Through Struggle;" "Our Agitation For The Farmer-Labor Party Must Be Improved;" "Our Work In The Trade Unions Decisive For All Other Fields Of Work"; "The Negro National Liberation Movement"; "How Shall We Prepare Our Party To Apply The Tactical Line Of The Comintern" and "The Need For Rapid, Systematic Recruiting."

Browder, in his report, concluded that

* * * The purpose of this report is to make it easier for all of us unitedly to carry through the historic decisions of the Seventh World Congress, the decisions which are already shaping the lives of the millions of masses throughout the world, which are bringing into existence much more rapidly than ever before, a great movement for unity and struggle against capitalism and against reaction. This great movement we know, if we seize upon the key question of everyday life, will lead us surely, step by step, to the victory of our cause, to the victory of socialism all over the world. (TC, 12/35: 1087-1129)

December—Iceland's Communists take part in Reykjavik strike.

The first "large-scale economic-political action" of Iceland's Communists was the "Reykjavik chauffeur's strike." The Communist Party

attracted support by pressing for higher wage scales for fishermen and by presenting more radical measures to the peasant cooperatives than did any of the other parties. The Communists also founded a daily paper, *Thjodviljinn*, in the city of Reykjavik, which contains one-third of Iceland's 115,000 inhabitants. (E: 216)

December—American Communist propaganda line is summarized.

According to Howe and Coser,

In 1935, when Popular Frontism was still an imported novelty and the flirtation with the Socialists at its warmest, the Communists directed their propaganda toward the need for a national farmer-labor party. * * * And meanwhile the Communists continued to be critical of some aspects of the New Deal, particularly its mounting defense expenditures. (H-C: 329)

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December 4—Zachariadis becomes Secretary-General of Greek Communist Party and pledges Greek adherence to Comintern's "United Front."

At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, Zachariadis stated that the People's Front, "the forerunner of the EAM" (National Liberation Front), had been "a successful Communist venture." Praising Comintern leadership, Zachariadis went on to say:

We are indebted for our success to the fact that the Communist Party, acting in the spirit of the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist International, has actively pursued the line of the Communist International. We have the broadest possible opportunities before us. Only we, the Communists, by rallying together in a united front with all honest, progressive, democratic forces, can save the country from the danger of a barbarous fascist regime, from a foreign yoke, and bring it onto the broad road of emancipation and well-being of the people. (E: 141, 142)

December 4—Gallacher, Scottish Communist leader, wins seat in Commons.

William Gallacher, Scottish Communist leader, became "the first Communist member of the House of Commons." In 1929, Gallacher had been "roundly beaten" in his attempt to be elected from the West Fife district. For ten years after his election to Commons Gallacher "remained a one-man vanguard in Parliament." However, the 1945 elections increased the number to two.

The "united front" policy of the Comintern had been "as well suited" to England as the earlier extremist-revolutionary line had been "ill-advised." (E: 224)

1935-1939—Success of Indian Communists under "United Front" is evaluated.

During the period of the "United Front" the successes of the Indian Communist Party

were in no way mean. The communists had infiltrated the ranks of the Indian National Congress. Through the patronage accorded by Pandit Nehru and the CSP [Congress Socialist Party] they were able to influence to a certain extent the ideological content of the resolutions placed before the Congress at successive sessions.

Communist adherents and fellow travellers infiltrated into the Congress and came to occupy important positions. They succeeded in securing election to the PCC's and the AICC under the CSP umbrella. Those of them who were not members of the CSP then used the floor of the AICC and the PCCs for pushing the communist line of action * * *.

In relation to the socialists the communists were even more successful. The success of the communists in boring within the Socialist Party was so complete that four "founding fathers" of the Party * * * were forced to resign in 1939 from the Executive of the Party in order to bring the danger of communist infiltration openly to public notice. * * * (M: 74, 75)

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1936—World Communists total 3,600,000. (E: 463)

1936—Communist numerical strength in France is estimated.

Among the 11,768,000 registered voters in the French national elections, 1,487,000 votes were cast in favor of the Communists. There were an estimated 329,000 members in the French Communist Party. (E-D-G: 113)

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1936—Iceland's Labor Party resists union with Communists.

The Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress rejected "once and for all, every offer of united front and joint action submitted by the Communist Party."

Following the elections of 1937, fusion negotiations between the two groups were resumed, but they "broke down" when the Labor Party suggested united action "on the basis of legality and parliamentarism." On the other hand, the Communists proposed "that a fusion party should regard the prevailing bourgeois democracy as very inadequate and stated that 'it does not merely want to improve and perfect it.'"

Thereafter, a split occurred in the Labor Party, the left wing joined the Communists, adopting the name Socialist Unity Party; while the right wing established the Socialist Democratic Party, which "from then on consistently opposed any contact with the Communists." (E: 216, 217)

1936—"United Front" tactic increases Belgian Communist membership from 2,500 in 1935 to 8,000 in 1936. (E: 204)

1936—Australian Communist membership gains slightly.

In 1936, the Communist Party had a membership of 3,252. However, the "united front" tactic made no appreciable impression upon the growth in numbers. By 1938, the Party had a membership of 3,569 or an increase of 317 members. (E: 406)

1936—Swedish Communist Party membership increases.

After the divisions within the Swedish Party in 1926 and 1929, the remaining Moscow-led Communists numbered about 4,000.

The "united front" policy infused new blood into the party," and in 1936 the number of members increased to 20,000. However, the Communists received 96,000 votes in the elections. (E: 207, 208)

1936—Swiss Communist Party numbers 2,000 members and 4,000 in its trade-union affiliate. (E: 195)

1936—American Communists, applying "united front" tactics, employ "two-faced strategy" in 1936 election campaign.

By the spring of 1936, Howe and Coser observed,

the Communists, with their eye on bigger political game, began once more to attack the Socialist Party. * * * In domestic politics the Communists were now again campaigning for a farmer-labor party, while the Socialists, rigid in their new leftism, tended to be hostile to the idea of a third party. * * *

The disagreement that mattered most, since it touched upon immediate American politics, was that concerning the 1936 election. Still a bit inexperienced and uneasy with their new line, the Communists worked out a curious strategy of not formally supporting Roosevelt but directing their main attack upon the Republican candidate, Landon; which meant, in effect, to steer voters toward Roosevelt. * * * the Communists were now in pursuit of far bigger game: an alliance with the popular following of the New Deal. * * *

In the spring of 1936, as preparations for the presidential election began, the CP called for a farmer-labor slate. * * * At the ninth national convention of the party [in June] Browder reported that "by May it had become clear that (a farmer-labor national ticket) was impossible." * * *

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It was, to say the least, a two-faced strategy. Officially, the Communists maintained a "critical attitude" toward Roosevelt, though declaring themselves "fully prepared to continue and develop our united front relations with those who support Roosevelt." Unofficially the CP helped the Roosevelt campaign. * * *

Once the magnitude of Roosevelt's victory was grasped, the CP dropped all restraints in applying the Popular Front line. (H-C: 327-330)

1936—Hoxha, Albanian Communist leader, returns to Albania.

Hoxha, who had carried on studies in Brussels while employed in the Albanian consulate, returned to Albania in 1936 as a "confirmed Communist." Hoxha became a teacher, but later turned to the trade of a "tobacconist" in Tirana, the Albanian capital, when his own ideological leanings brought him into opposition with the government of King Zog I. During the period of the Italian occupation Hoxha carried on his work as a revolutionary. (E: 133)

1936—Jaafar Pishevari, Comintern "veteran," returns to Iran.

After sixteen years absence in the Soviet Union, Jaafar Pishevari, described as a Comintern "veteran," returned to his native Iran. Claiming to be a refugee from Soviet purges of Comintern personnel, Pishevari was given police protection; but after a year's residency, Iranian authorities became suspicious of Pishevari and sent him to the village of Kashan where he remained from 1937 to 1941 under police supervision. (E: 414, 415)

January—French Communist Congress convenes at Villeurbanne.

The Congress of the French Communist Party convening at Villeurbanne defined more clearly its new policy in accordance with the "united front" policy of the Comintern. In the field of domestic policy the Communists emphasized an issue "that had sufficient validity to receive the backing of Socialists and Radical Socialists." The issue was, that "two hundred families' dominated the political-economic life of France."

Furthermore, the Communists pointed "to the danger of fascism at home and abroad." All of these issues served to increase party membership to 100,000. (E: 179)

January 11—*Umsebenzi*, organ of South African Communists, stresses need for mass organizations.

The South African Communist Party "had difficulties" in explaining to its followers the shift in policy to the "United Front." The Communist organ, *Umsebenzi*, gave this explanation:

We cannot organize all the workers and other toilers into the Communist Party, as the latter consists only of the most fearless, energetic and advanced fighters of the toiling masses. * * * The workers may sooner strike for one penny per hour more or against the reduction of one penny from their wages, but it may be difficult to get them to strike for the abolition of the Riotous Assembly Act or for the abolition of the imperialist rule of oppression and exploitation. Hence the necessity to have mass organizations, which the Communist Party should organize, support and endeavor to lead.

Organizations which the Communists could lead, the paper added, were trade unions, the Labour Defence League, the National Liberty League, the League against Fascism and War, and the Friends of the Soviet Union. (E: 427, 428)

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January 16—Popular Front is established before Spanish elections.

The unsuccessful revolt of October 1934 "united the forces of the right." The "rightist" parties formed a coalition, while the left established a Popular Front, a month before the elections. The Communists, which numbered about 50,000 party members, did not control the coalition, but they were "instrumental in drawing up the Popular Front program." The Anarchists were also drawn into the program.

As a result of the elections the "political pendulum swung once more to the left." The Popular Front elected 158 deputies to Parliament; the center parties 62; and the "rightists" 152 deputies. (E: 245)

February 8—Rakosi, Hungarian Communist leader, is sentenced to life imprisonment.

In the latter part of 1935 and early 1936 Rakosi faced a second trial. This trial

attracted international attention because of Rakosi's remarkable courage and poise. He stood accused of treason, mutiny, twenty-five cases of murder, and seventeen cases of inciting to murder and of counterfeiting.

Aware that the crimes for which he was charged could result in a death sentence, Rakosi said:

Wherever I was sent, I honestly pursued my Communist convictions. With a clear conscience I take upon myself full responsibility for every one of my actions during the proletarian dictatorship, and have no intention of belittling the role I played. All I did, I did by conviction. I do not intend to justify my actions. I want only to say that to this day I still hold the convictions I held then. I have no cause whatever to relent, although I have been in prison for ten years.

He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. (E: 81)

February 22—Chilean Radicals agree to establish "united front."

Assembled at Santiago, the Chilean Radicals "enthusiastically" adopted a Popular Front resolution submitted by their Deputy Justiano Sotomayor. Later, Carlos Contreras Labarca, the Communist Secretary General and deputy from Tarapaca, stated that his party was the "creator and champion of the Popular Front." There were

other indications that the Communists planted the coalition idea in the Radical camp, by way of Sotomayor. The declaration stated that "the enslaving of Chile to the foreign conquerors has only been made possible because of the treachery of a reactionary oligarchy, sold out to the gold of London and New York" (Santiago's *La Hora*, on May 22, promptly blamed the Popular Front on "the red gold of Moscow.") (E: 330)

March 1—Stalin defines Soviet meaning of freedom.

During an interview with Roy Howard, American journalist, Stalin gave the following reply to the question as to whether the Soviet people were really free:

We did not build this society in order to restrict personal liberty but in order that the human individual may feel really free. We built it for the sake of real personal liberty, liberty without quotation marks. It is difficult for me to imagine what "personal liberty" is enjoyed by an unemployed person who goes around hungry and cannot find employment. Real liberty can exist only where exploitation has been abolished, where there is no oppression of some by others, where there is no unemployment and poverty,

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where a man is not haunted by the fear of being tomorrow deprived of work, of home and of bread. Only in such a society is real, and not paper, personal and every other liberty possible. (SWO: 128)

Stalin also stated that peaceful coexistence was possible between capitalism and communism. He declared that:

American democracy and the Soviet system can exist peacefully side by side and compete with each other. But one cannot evolve into American democracy or vice versa. We can exist peacefully side by side if we do not find fault with each other over every trifling matter. (SWO: 230)

The Soviet Dictator also denied the Communist aim of world revolution.

The following excerpt is also from the interview between Roy Howard and Stalin:

H. Does your statement signify that the USSR does renounce to any extent its plans and intentions of making a world revolution?

S. We have never had such intentions.

H. It seems to me, Mr. Stalin, that for a long time the whole world had a different impression.

S. That was a misunderstanding.

H. A tragical misunderstanding?

S. No, comical, or rather tragi-comical * * *. The exportation of a revolution is an absurdity. Every country will make its own revolution, if it wants one * * *.

H. But did not the American delegates at the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern, Browder and Darcy, appeal for an overthrow of the American government by force?

S. I confess I do not remember the speeches of comrades Browder and Darcy, I do not even remember the subject of their speeches. Perhaps they said something like it. But the American communist party has not been created by Soviet men.

Commenting upon this interview, Borkenau wrote:

The deception—apart from the gross lie concerning the independence of the American (and by implication of other) communist parties from Moscow—is here effected by the usual “grain of truth”. Russia actually had given up revolution in the Leninist sense, in the sense of a working-class and Soviet revolution, and Stalin used this obvious fact to convey that it had also given up all plans of overthrowing the existing order in other countries; a deception made easier because, in this respect, the Russian government actually found itself in a transitional stage. There is no evidence that, during that phase, the ultimate goal of Russian interference was at all clear-cut. Driven by the momentum of the communist organization on the one hand, and of the Russian state and its interests on the other, Russia was striving to acquire a dominant position within the home politics of all other countries. Stalin had certainly not thought out yet what use he would make of it. To the shiftiness and the contradictory character of the popular front policy corresponded a vagueness of the ultimate aim which, however, only accentuated the predominance of the quest for power as such, regardless of its uses, which was the ultimate motive-force behind the policies of the Popular Front phase. (FB: 157, 158)

March 5—Brazilian Communist leader is arrested and later becomes Secretary General.

Luiz Carlos Prestes was arrested while hiding in a Rio de Janeiro apartment. He was tried and sentenced to 16 years in prison. In 1943, while still in prison, Prestes was named Secretary General of the Communist Party of Brazil. (E: 316)

March 7—German forces reoccupy Rhineland in violation of Locarno Pact. (L: 964)

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April 26—Communists “almost doubled” vote in French elections.

Thorez, French Communist leader, made a speech over Radio Paris on the eve of the elections, the “first time that the Communists had been given such important broadcasting facilities,” in which he said: “The fate of our people will not be decided in Rome or Berlin, nor in any foreign capital, not even in Moscow, for which we openly express our deep regard, but in Paris itself.”

As a result of the elections the Communists “almost doubled” their popular vote. In 1932, they had received 790,000 votes while in 1936 the vote was 1,500,000. The Communist-Socialist-Radical Socialist coalition “controlled the majority through 375 Assembly seats, 73 of which were Communists.” Thus, the “Popular Front had won.” (E: 180)

May—Strikes break out in Greece.

During the early months of 1936 a series of strikes broke out among tobacco workers and other laborers. On May 10, nine workers who had been killed in clashes with the police, were buried in Salonika. At the mass grave “Communist and labor leaders” made speeches

and later led a crowd of many thousands to the center of the city. This demonstration resulted in sympathy strikes at Kavalla, Larissa, Agris, and several smaller towns.

Three days later, the central committee of the Communist Party and the Communist-led “People’s Front” (an outgrowth of the “united front” strategy) signed a manifesto that concluded, “Down with the monarchist government of murderers! Down with fascism! Bread, work, and peace and well-being! All for the strike, all out on the streets!” A wave of strikes followed. According to a commentary in the *Communist International* of August, 1936, “that which the Communist Party of Greece had, for day after day, been striving for during recent years and months, by carrying out with persistence and consistency the tactics of a united People’s Front, was achieved in action in the days of the battle of May.” (E: 140)

May 6—French Communists decline role in new Government.

Even though the French Communists had won 73 seats in the Assembly they declined to take part in the Government. Preferring to leave “executive action” to the Socialists and Radical Socialists, they could not, therefore, be held responsible for possible failures while at the same time they had a parliamentary veto over the cabinet. Furthermore, on May 6, Thorez and Duclos, both Communist leaders, said to the press that the “presence of Communists in the Government might be exploited by the enemies of the people and used as a pretext for scare campaigns, which would mean a weakening of the Popular Front.” (E: 180)

May 14—Greek Communists acknowledge possibility of overthrowing Government.

General Metaxas brought “reliable forces” to the defense of the Government before the Communists could seize the “opportunity” that had arisen in the wake of widespread strikes and unrest. Nicholas Zachariadis, the Communist Secretary-General, told a session of the party’s central committee that “it would have been possible to overthrow Metaxas”, but the Communists lacked “mobility and at the same time unflinching determination in carrying out the decisions adopted.” (E: 140, 141)

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May 26—Communists inspire French sit-down strike.

At the beginning the Popular Front Government under the premiership of the Socialist leader, Leon Blum, was beset by "a wave of strikes." Eight hundred workers of the Usines aircraft works at Issy-les-Moulineaux staged a sit-down strike, the first of its kind. These strikes had "a genuine enough basis in the wage and working conditions of French workers generally," and the Communists who "inspired" them "were backing a cause that was extremely popular among industrial workers." (E: 180)

May 30—Blum states fall of French cabinet would bring fascism not Leninism.

Opponents of Blum, the French premier, declared that he was "merely the spearhead of a Communist dictatorship, just as the Russian government of Alexander Kerensky had preceded Lenin's Bolshevik regime." Blum made an effort to conciliate labor and management "without crushing the strike movement." At the Socialist Congress on May 30 Blum asserted that "fascism was much more likely to follow a downfall of his cabinet." He said: "I am spoken of as a Kerensky who is preparing the way for a Lenin. I can assure you that this is not going to be a Kerensky government, and it is equally certain that, if we fail, we shall not be succeeded by a Lenin." (E: 180)

June 10—French strikes subside.

The wave of strikes in France continued to "threaten" the stability of the Popular Front Government. The Communists, therefore, eased the pressure. On June 10, Thorez said that "it is important to know when to stop a strike, for otherwise you are playing directly into the hands of the reactionaries." Thereafter, the strikes "subsided." (E: 180, 181)

June 14—French Communists stage victory celebration at Montrouge.

After the strikes had abated, the French Communists held a beautifully stage-managed "Fete de la Victoire" celebration at Montrouge. The flag of the hoped-for Soviet France stood out against the summer sky: hammer and sickle against a red background, with the tricolor semi-conspicuous at one side of the design. And the youthful, excited demonstrators cried, "*Les Soviets partout!*"—"We want Soviets!" (E: 181)

June 16—Post-election lawlessness takes heavy toll in Spain.

Returns in the January election lead to demands from extremists in leftist parties for immediate amnesty of some 30,000 prisoners, many of whom were Anarchists. As a consequence of the pressure for amnesty

the middle-of-the-road Republican government gave way. Prison doors were flung open. The amnesty snowball turned into an avalanche of rebellion. Again the traditional burning of churches, and even convents, swept the country. Offices of rightist parties were attacked and pillaged. Peasants seized large estates. The Anarchists had a field day. Unrest continued for months. Gil Robles, head of the Catholic Action Party, told the Parliament on June 16 that in four months of nation-wide lawlessness 269 persons had been killed, 1,500 wounded, and 251 churches fully or partly destroyed. * * * (E: 245, 246)

July 17—Spanish Civil War begins.

The Franco revolt in Spain was a "militarist revolt," which had for its "avowed reason" the

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protection of Spain against a Communist rebellion * * *. There cannot be any doubt that the Communists hoped, and worked, for eventual control in Spain. The Franco attack, backed by Hitler and Mussolini, needed a convenient propagandistic reason. From the Fascist point of view, it was probably realistic to launch a preventive civil war. But the Communists were still a dwarf party hemmed in by the Anarchist and Socialist giants. If there is any merit at all in fixing the guilt of aggression in the Spanish civil war, that guilt lies with Franco. (E: 246)

July 24—Indian Communist Party reaffirms "united front" position.

In a statement reaffirming its intention to adhere to the "United Front" tactic of the Comintern, the Indian Communists exclaimed:

Will the proletarian forces become a solid front fighting united for the day-to-day demands of the workers? Will the proletariat succeed in establishing organic, direct relationship with the general anti-imperialist movement? Will the working class in the course of the anti-imperialist struggle be able to assume its historic role as the leader of the anti-imperialist struggle * * *.

To the extent that we can successfully answer these questions in our practice we shall deserve to be called the Party of Lenin and Stalin. Comrades Dutt and Bradley have outlined for us the line of action by following which we can answer the above question in a way worthy of our name, Communist Party of India. (M: 73, 74)

August—Swiss Communists achieve "united front" with limited success.

In Switzerland, the Communist Party was unable to pursue the "united front" policy "with much success." The August 1936 issue of the *Communist International*, a Comintern publication, reported that the "development of the united front" was facilitated through "organizations such as the Friends of the Soviet Union, the organizations of the unemployed, the anti-fascist front, etc." (E: 194, 195)

August 6—Metaxas begins Greek dictatorship on anti-Communist pretext.

Metaxas "convinced" George II that the parliamentary machinery had reached a deadlock. Fifteen Communist parliamentary delegates controlled the balance that existed between the "almost evenly" divided Republicans and Royalists. In addition, Metaxas stated that "the Communists planned to recapture the advantage they had lost in May and were preparing a general strike." An advocate of "unchecked executive action," Metaxas installed "himself as supreme dictator." He arrested "several thousand" of his opponents including Communists, Socialists, peasant leaders, and "liberal intellectuals." (E: 141)

August 19-23—Soviet leaders are tried and executed as Trotskyists.

Zinoviev, Kamenev, and a group of their followers were tried again on charges of being Trotskyists who were conspiring with enemy powers against the existing Soviet regime. The accused confessed to the charges made against them, "much to the astonishment of the world," and upon conviction sixteen were executed. (L: 1035)

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1936—Impact of "Great Purge" in Soviet Union is described.

Analyzing the effects of the Communist purges on the Comintern, Borkenau wrote:

Of all the "purges" of the Russian administration the only one which reflected directly upon the Comintern was the one aimed at the old Bolshevik guard. The immediate effect was that the ruthless persecution which raged against the old guard in Russia was transferred to the West, where the communists started a furious campaign against Trotskyism, accusing of this capital crime both many who were real Trotskyists and many who were not. This campaign against Trotskyism won importance in connection with a broader change of Comintern views. Stalin was aiming at replacing the out-of-date ideology of social revolution and the class-struggle by something more stable and was naturally driven to rely upon Russian nationalism and the worship of his own person as the *voshd*, the "wise leader of peoples", the Fuhrer in one word, the superman, the saviour * * *.

How could this change have left the Comintern unaffected? The Comintern had been the primary expression of Russian revolutionism. It must therefore rigidly conform, now, to the new patterns. It was unthinkable that the Comintern could have an ideology divergent from that imposed by the infallible leader of Russia. Here foreign policy did not even take place of honour. The Comintern from beginning to end remained a church where unity of the credo was the paramount consideration. But considerations of foreign policy played their part too * * *.

Thus the double credo of present Russia, nationalism and the worship of the leader-superman, was transferred to the Comintern. Thorez in France, Pollitt in Britain, Earl Browder in the United States, Jose Diaz in Spain * * * were given a sort of absolute power within their parties and their personalities were advertised in a manner hitherto unknown, but closely akin to the worship of Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini * * *. At the same time nationalism took the first place in communist propaganda, a communist nationalism in every country. * * * (B: 393, 394)

September—Character of Soviet influence in Communist-inspired Popular Front Government established in Spain is discussed.

David T. Cattell drew the following conclusions on communism, Soviet influence, and the United Front during the Spanish Civil War:

Spain offered the first opportunity to the Communist International to give the United Front program, adopted in 1935, a full test. This new strategy, which the Communist parties were to follow in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat under their leadership, provided for several stages of development: first, a United Front of the proletariat; second, a People's Front of all anti-Fascists; third, a United Front or People's Front government to fight the reactionary bourgeoisie; and fourth, trade-union unity and a single party of the proletariat. In Spain the Communist party progressed with few deviations through the various steps up to the last one of establishing one party and one trade-union of the proletariat. A Popular Front of the Left was formed in January, 1936, and won the election of February. The Communists then tried to establish a United Front of the Socialist and Communist parties but failed. They did, however, in the interim before the Nationalist revolt in July, 1936, double their following and were able to persuade Largo Caballero to unify the Communist and Socialist youth into the JSU [Juventudes Socialistas Unificadas], as the first step in the unity of all the proletariat. Likewise, immediately after the outbreak of war the Communists were successful in bringing about the unity of the Communist and Socialist parties of Catalonia into the PSUC [Partido Socialista Unificado de Cataluna]. In both unifications the Communists assumed immediate control. A Popular Front government was formed in September, 1936, and followed closely in its policies the prerequisites demanded by the Comintern for the formation of such a government. There then remained only the final unification of the Socialist and Communist parties and the creation of one single trade-

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union of the proletariat. The Communists, however, had alienated the Socialists and aroused their suspicion toward any further cooperation and unification by seizing immediate control of the united youth and United Socialist Party of Catalonia. The Communists tried every method to bring about further unity. They played the right faction of the Socialists against the left, trying to isolate and divide them so that the right Socialists of Indalecio Prieto might be willing to unite with the Communists against Largo Caballero. They launched a reign of terror against the POUM [Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista] and those elements of the Anarchists who opposed cooperation with the Communists. They infiltrated into the command positions of the armed forces. But neither force, persuasion, nor intrigue brought the desired results and the United Front program in Spain remained incomplete.

In spite of their failure to achieve final unification of the proletariat, however, the Communists still accomplished other purposes within Spain itself. From an insignificant revolutionary group of about a thousand in 1931, the Communists had attracted by the end of the war almost a half million adherents and had secured a dominant position in the most important ministry of the government, the Defense Ministry, controlling all the armed forces of the country. From the evidence it seems clear that the party was in a position to seize absolute power in the Loyalist government when and if it wanted to. How much of this success, however, was due to the United Front tactic and how much to pressure and influence of Soviet military aid is difficult to ascertain. As the evidence in this study has emphasized, both were responsible. The United Front program was easily coordinated into the political situation and had a broad appeal as the best way to victory. The idea of the Popular Front of all the parties of the Left had already been broached after the reaction of 1933, independently of the Communists' development of their United Front program in 1934.

It is certainly doubtful that the Communists would have gained so many members and such important positions in the government if the Soviet Union had not given military aid. The succor from the Soviet Union at the crucial time of the siege of Madrid allowed the Communists to secure important positions in the military forces and increase the prestige of the party. Perhaps the Spanish adventure was a lesson to the Communists that the best way to carry out the United Front program was through the presence of Soviet military support—a lesson which Russia applied after World War II in the "People's Democracies."

The fulfillment of the United Front program in Spain was not, however, the main aim of the Soviet leaders in entering the Spanish conflict. In fact, * * * they appeared to have deliberately refrained from allowing the Communists in Spain to seize power in the name of the United Front or of the dictatorship of the proletariat when the opportunities presented themselves during the May crisis of 1937, and the cabinet crisis of March, 1938, when Prieto resigned from the Defense Ministry. The primary purpose of the Communist Party of Spain at the time was rather to put up as strong a resistance against Franco and his allies as possible in order to support Russia's foreign policy of defense against fascism.

How specifically aid to Spain fitted into Russian foreign policy at this time is outside the scope of this study and is reserved for the next volume. This discussion has pointed out, however, the importance of the defensive motive rather than the offensive motive in the Soviet Union's intervention in Spain. She was not interested in a satellite in Spain at this time but only in a tool to stop the aggression of the Fascist states against herself.

Although the ultimate goal of the United Front policy—the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist hierarchy—was at variance with the Communist policy of aligning all non-Fascist forces against Franco and his allies, the preparatory stages of both policies followed the same pattern and were mutually helpful. The need for unity, discipline, and Communist control of the vital services was useful for either purpose.

On the surface the Communist program and aims for the war period in Spain appeared to be similar to that of the Social-Democratic and liberal

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parties of Spain and Western Europe. The insistence on a regular, disciplined army, a unified command, and economic mobilization under centralized control, followed the program of the Republican parties. Likewise, in their public demands the Communists aspired for the moment to nothing more than the establishment of a democracy on the English or North American pattern preserving individual enterprise in small industries and agriculture. On closer analysis, however, the activities of the Communists revealed that this democratic program was not to be an end in itself but merely the means to another end—the protection of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the methods of coercion and terror used by the Communists showed the fundamental difference between the Western type of democracy and the “new type of democracy” or “people’s democracy” as developed by the Communists. (DTC: 210-212).

September—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, is arrested.

Nicholas Zachariadis, the Secretary-General of the Greek Communist Party, was arrested, and in October was sentenced to four and one-half years in prison. However, this was not the first time Zachariadis was under arrest. (E: 141)

September 3—Spanish Communist addresses French at Velodrome d’Hiver.

Dolores Ibarruri, a “handsome and dignified Spanish Communist” known to Parisians as “La Passionaria,” addressed 30,000 people at the Velodrome d’Hiver. Speaking in Spanish, she made an “emotional appeal for help against the Nazi-backed forces of General Francisco Franco,” an appeal which “was not lost.” (E: 181)

Autumn—Swiss Trade Union Confederation excludes Communists.

In the fall of 1936 the Swiss Trade Union Confederation adopted a platform of “directives regarding economic restoration and the defense of democracy.” Primarily, the platform was intended to “strengthen Switzerland * * * against Nazi Germany.” A number of groups outside the Trade Union Confederation approved the platform, but when the Communists attempted to enter the coalition, “their application was rejected,” because the platform specifically denounced “all connections with any anti-democratic organization or movement whatever.” (E: 194)

October 15—Japanese Communists receive instructions in disguised form.

The October issue of *International Press Correspondence* contained a letter published on the occasion of the reappearance of *Red Flag*, the illegal organ of the Japanese Communists. In “letters to the comrades at home” were the following instructions:

While we shall extend you from abroad all possible assistance, we sincerely hope that you will make every effort to establish intimate and organic relations between the [Japanese Communist Party Reconstruction] Central Committee and us * * * Only through such liaison will it be possible to internationalize the Japanese movement, now on the verge of isolation * * *

The contents of *Red Flag* follow, in principle, the instructions of the Comintern * * * The publication of *Red Flag* must not constitute, however, a reason for neglecting legal publications * * *. A Communist who is incapable of carrying on legal activities must (with a few special exceptions) be considered a bad Communist * * *. A delicate division between legal and illegal writing must be worked out.

The same issue published an appeal to American Communist Party members to raise about one thousand dollars in order to

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aid the Party Reconstruction Committee in Japan for the revitalization of the Party. (S-L: 63, 64)

October 16—Stalin acclaims work of Spanish Communist Party.

During the Spanish Civil war Communist leaders "everywhere, from Canada to Bulgaria, from Mexico to Switzerland, from Czechoslovakia to Australia, organized an efficient recruiting system." Using their "efficient world-wide machinery" the Communists recruited the International Brigade and also aided in getting arms into Spain. It was not long before the Communists "had won some 300,000 party members in Republican territory, and their prestige was high."

Stalin, on October 16, cabled Jose Diaz, Secretary General of the Communist Party in Spain:

The toilers of the Soviet Union are only doing their duty when they give all aid within their power to the revolutionary masses of Spain. The Spanish struggle is not a private affair of Spaniards. It is the common cause of all advanced and progressive mankind.

With the support of the Soviet Union and strengthened by material and men from abroad, Spain's Communists "then sought to gain complete leadership within the Republican camp." The Spanish Communists were aided by two Soviet representatives on Republican territory: Arthur Stashevsky, Soviet trade representative who also "was concerned with political matters," and General Ian Berzin, who was in charge of military affairs. (E: 246, 247)

1936—Tito recruits soldiers for Spanish Civil War.

During the Spanish Civil War Tito recruited soldiers in the Balkans for the International Brigade. (E: 120)

October 20—Norwegian Communist Party polls 4,376 votes or 0.3 per cent of total vote in election, an all-time low. (E: 210)

November 7—CPUSA interprets American Presidential election in which Roosevelt defeated Alfred Landon.

According to a statement issued by the Central Committee of the CPUSA,

The defeat of Landon and Hearst showed that the American people are uncompromisingly opposed to the forces of reaction and fascism both here and abroad. They hate the Hitlers and Mussolinis as much as they hate the Hearsts and the Coughlins. That is why it was necessary for the Republicans to cloak their reactionary plans with the wildest demagoguery. That is why the forces of reaction in the election campaign fought under the banner of "democracy" in a battle in which the democratic forces were all in the other camp. But the American people saw through these fascist tactics. They defeated the Red-baiters. They administered a defeat to those who would take America on the bloody road of fascism. * * * It showed that large sections of the American people are in sympathy with the struggle of the Spanish people to maintain their democracy. It showed that the American people will respond to a positive approach on the part of the administration to cooperate with the forces of democracy throughout the world, and assist the friendly democratic Spanish government. The international significance of the election lies in the rebuke given by the American people to Hearst and the other reactionaries who try to throw the United States on the side of fascism and the war-makers. This beginning of the crystallization towards the People's Front is an expression of the world-wide movement against reaction and fascism, and will strengthen the progressive and peace forces of the world. (TC, 12/36: 1108, 1109)

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November 25—Stalin declares communism is not yet achieved in Soviet Union.

In his "Report to 8th Congress of Soviets on Draft Constitution of the USSR" Stalin stated:

Our Soviet society has already, in the main, succeeded in achieving socialism; it has created a socialist order, i. e., it has brought about what Marxists in other words call the first or lower phase of Communism * * *. The fundamental principle of this phase of Communism is, as you know, the formula "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Should our Constitution reflect this fact, the fact that Socialism has been achieved? * * * It should, because for the USSR, Socialism is something already achieved and won. But Soviet society has not yet reached the higher phase of Communism * * * "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," although it sets itself the aim of achieving the higher phase of Communism in the future. Can our Constitution be based on the higher phase of Communism which does not yet exist and which has still to be achieved? No, it cannot, because for the USSR, the higher phase of Communism is something that has not yet been realized, and which has to be realized in the future. (SWO: 44)

December 5—Soviet Union adopts new "Stalin Constitution." (L: 1036)

December 5—Indian Communists urge "united front" and oppose 1935 Constitution.

During the period of the so-called "united front" instituted by the Comintern, the basic objective of the Indian Communist Party

* * * would appear to be to develop internal pressure through the Indian National Congress and force the hand of the British Government to form an "anti-fascist Peace Front" with Soviet Russia against Germany.

The Indian National Congress was "dissatisfied" with the Constitution of 1935 and the Communists opposed it as a "slave" Constitution. In a published pamphlet entitled "*Transform the Elections into Mighty Anti-Imperialist Demonstrations*," the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party stated:

Today the focal point of imperialist attack on India is the new constitution. To free ourselves from the new bondage should be the main flank of our political struggle. To concentrate all our forces, to mobilise all our energy to fight the slave constitution, that is the task which confronts us * * *. Transform the elections into a weapon to forge an anti-imperialist United Front! Form the United National Front against imperialism! Smash the New Constitution! * * * Inquilab Zindabad! (M: 64)

December 17—Spanish Communists begin purges.

In an effort to "neutralize" the political power of the Anarchists, the Socialists, and the Trotskyite followers of the Workers Party group, the Communists instituted a purge that was "particularly fierce" in Catalonia. *Pravda*, organ of the Moscow Communist Party, wrote on December 17,

As for Catalonia, the purging of Trotskyists and Anarcho-Syndicalists has begun. It will be undertaken with the same energy with which it was conducted in the USSR.

With the elimination of "suspect" Party members, Anarchists and Trotskyists, the Spanish Communists pressed for fusion with the Socialists. (E: 247, 248)

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1937—French Communists number 305,000 in early 1937. (E:182)

1937—Canadian Communist Party membership reaches 15,000.

Membership in the Communist Party of Canada increased to 15,000 when the Comintern resorted to its "united front" strategy.

A pamphlet issued by the central committee of the Canadian Communist Party entitled, "*What the Communist Party Stands For*," stated openly

that it "is active directly as an organization, and indirectly through its members within other organizations." The pamphlet, with remarkable frankness, admitted that the party "got to the law-making institutions" not to aid the nation's progress through parliamentary bodies but "to be a monkey-wrench in their machinery." (E:268, 269)

1937—Attempt to establish Mexican Popular Front coalition fails.

During the presidential elections an attempt was made to establish a Mexican Popular Front coalition constituting the Communist Party, the dominant National Revolutionary Party, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and the Confederation of Mexican Peasants. While the coalition did win "a number of adherents," the attempt, however, finally failed. (E:301)

1937—Several Swiss cantons ban Communist Party.

Several cantons in Switzerland banned the Communist Party and its organizations, but the Federal government "rejected appeals against these cantonal decisions." (E:195)

1937—Dimitrov, Comintern leader, cites future role of Swedish Communists.

In an address before a gathering of Swedish Communists celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Swedish Communist Party, Georgi Dimitrov told the Swedish Party that it was destined to

play an extremely important and honorable role in establishing complete and militant unity among the Swedish proletariat in the interests of all the working people of Sweden and the struggle for unity in the ranks of the international working class movement. (E:208)

1937—American Communists drop efforts to form new political party.

The Communists proclaimed:

We can see now that the People's Front will not immediately and in a pure form express itself in a Farmer Labor Party. It will develop in the form of progressive movements inside and around the Democratic Party, and at the same time affect progressive sections of the Republican Party.

Communist publications between 1937 and 1939 revealed only a "slight element of criticism toward the New Deal" and after President Roosevelt's "Quarantine the Aggressor" speech in Chicago in October 1937, "the Communists grew lyrical about the virtues of his administration." (H-C:331)

1937—Communist "front" organizations expand influence of communism in United States.

The most important "front" at this time was the American League for Peace and Democracy. Howe and Coser declared that though this was

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first conceived as a strategic maneuver, the Popular Front could succeed only if it became a climate of opinion. The party had to be able to wield an influence—indirect and seldom acknowledged—far greater than it could claim in its own right; and for this the front organizations were indispensable. Not that the techniques of the front group was a new one. * * * In 1933 * * * at the very moment the American League was being formed, the heavy hand of Communist control had made itself felt. * * * But by its * * * congress, in January 1937, the American League had fully caught up with the Popular Front line. It was now close to being a “respectable” organization; it claimed affiliates with a total of more than two million members. * * * To stress the extent of the shift engineered by the party, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. * * *

* * * The American League spread the Popular Front line far more widely than the party itself could; it was a source of new recruits and sympathizers; and above all, it was a respectable agency through which to influence Congressmen, labor leaders, and public figures who could not be reached by open Communists. (H-C : 347, 348, 351-353)

January—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, is hailed by Communist International publication.

The publication, *Communist International*, hailed Zachariadis after his arrest by Metaxas, leader of the Greek Government, as the initiator, founder and organizer of the anti-fascist front, which has rallied to its banners not only the workers, Communists and members of the revolutionary trade unions, but also working class organizations of all tendencies, peasant organizations, the organized partisans and small traders, and broad sections of the intellectuals. (E: 142)

January 20—Franklin D. Roosevelt is inaugurated for second term as President of United States. (L: 1056)

January 23-30—Soviet leaders are purged.

Piatakov, Radek, and other Soviet leaders were placed on trial, convicted and of those charged thirteen were executed. During the year

various “purges” continued * * * and extended through the entire administration, ultimately reaching also the army and the diplomatic service. Political commissioners were appointed to watch over the army commands. (L: 1036)

March—Negotiations between Kuomintang and Communists open formally with view to establishing “united front” against Japan.

During the month of March negotiations were formally opened between Yen-an and Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek agreed to terminate the civil war against the Communists and open hostilities against Japan; while in return Chou En-lai promised

that the Communists would stop confiscations of land and halt their efforts to overthrow the Kuomintang * * *. In accordance with the new Communist line, Mao Tse-tung wrote:

“Communists entertain no illusion of the realization of Communism at the present time. They are seeking for the realization of national revolution * * *. Instead of a Soviet republic we propose to organize a national and democratic republic. Instead of confiscation of private land we propose to make every farmer own his own land.”

By agreeing further to reorganize the Yen-an area into an integral, but Communist-ruled, part of the Chinese nation, and by consenting to place the Red Army under the command of Nanking, the Communists followed through in their effort to make the united front possible. Chiang on his side agreed

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to permit civil rights, to move toward more democracy in government, and to institute measures for improvement of the people's livelihood. By such concessions on both sides, a partially effective working arrangement was concluded for a time. * * * After the Japanese attack on the Marco Polo Bridge, July 7, 1937, the agreement for a united front was cemented for a period in fear of a common enemy. (ML: 414, 415)

Notwithstanding the agreement made with the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communists revealed their long-range objectives in a pamphlet published at Yen-an entitled "*Present Strategy and Tactics of the Chinese Communist Party*" in which they stated that

* * * It is the present strategy of the Chinese Communist Party to establish a democratic republic and its tactics are to cease civil war and to cooperate with the Kuomintang. * * *

Such a tactic was adopted because

present circumstances require a temporary compromise [although] to give up temporarily the revolutionary regime is merely a change of name and a preparation for greater victory in the future.

The pamphlet further stated that

* * * our compromise is designed to weaken the Kuomintang and to overthrow the National Government. * * *

And it continued,

* * * in reality, the Red Army will continue its independent existence.
* * * (E: 371)

March 16—French Communists attack Croix de Feu meeting.

At a meeting in the suburb of Clichy, Croix de Feu adherents and their families were attacked by Communists who had considered the meeting, which had proper police authorization, to be a provocation. At another clash between the Police and Communists at the Place de la Mairie,

six people were killed and several hundred injured. Thorez denounced the police and spoke of "governments of the Left, which pursue a policy of the Right." A few months later, Blum dissolved the Croix de Feu. (E: 181)

May—Anti-Communist Spanish Anarchists stage uprising in Catalonia.

Bands of anti-Communist Spanish Anarchists "stormed" the telephone exchange in an uprising which Walter G. Krivitsky, "a key agent" of the Soviet secret service in Western Europe, suggested later had been inspired by the Communists "to have a reason for breaking the Anarchist hold on Catalonia." (E: 248)

June 12—Leading Soviet army men are purged.

Marshal Tukhachevski and seven other high ranking Soviet generals were executed after a secret court martial. The accused were charged with

conspiracy with the Germans and the Japanese. There followed further purging, in the course of which all "Trotskyists" and others objectionable to Stalin were "liquidated." These executions and drastic persecutions made a miserable impression throughout the world and did much to discredit Russia as a reliable factor in international relations. (L: 1036)

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June 15—French Communists support Blum.

Blum had asked the Assembly to grant him emergency powers "for the recovery of public finance, as well as for the protection of savings, money, and the public credit." The Communists gave the Premier a "last-minute" endorsement, but he was, nevertheless, defeated in the Senate, and after almost thirteen months in office was obliged to resign. (E: 182)

June 20—Iceland's Communists gain in election.

During the election in Iceland the Communist Party increased its votes from 3,000 to 5,000 throughout the country, while it "more than doubled" its support in Reykjavik from 1,014 to 2,742. The Communists won three of the forty-three seats in Parliament. (E: 216)

June 21—Spanish Communists hail del Vayo for efforts in fusing Communists-Socialists.

The Spanish Communists had advocated fusion with the Socialists. Although they failed to accomplish this objective, they succeeded in effecting "a merger of the Communist and Socialist youth organizations * * * through the cooperation of the Socialist leader Julio Alvarez del Vayo." Dolores Ibarruri, Secretary General of the Communist Party, hailed his efforts in the magazine *Frente Rojo* of June 21, 1937, when she said, "Comrade Alvarez del Vayo is fighting untiringly for the union of the Communist and Socialist parties." (E: 248)

July 7—Lukouchiao Incident re-opens Sino-Japanese war and marks resumption of Japanese military campaigns to conquer China. (L: 1121)

September 4—Ignaz Reiss is found murdered outside Lausanne, Switzerland.

Ignaz Reiss was found dead by the police on a road outside of Lausanne. Carrying a Czechoslovakian passport which identified him as Hans Eberhardt, Reiss had been "severely" beaten and then shot to death. Reiss was a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a high official in the GPU. After "executing a series of tasks for the Russian Communist Party and the Comintern," he decided in Paris to leave the Soviet Secret Service. Swiss citizens "serving the Soviet espionage system" assisted in bringing about Reiss' death. (E: 192, 193)

December 7—Dimitrov urges Comintern members to support U. S. S. R.

G. Dimitrov, Comintern official, writing in *International Press Correspondence* declared:

In the present international situation there is not, nor can there be any other, more certain criterion, than one's attitude toward the Soviet Union, in determining who is a *friend* and who is an *enemy* of the cause of the working class and socialism * * *. You cannot carry on a real struggle for socialism in your own country if you do not oppose the enemies of the Soviet Union, where this socialism is being fulfilled by the heroic efforts of the working people. (SWO: 158)

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1938—Polish Communist Party is dissolved.

During the thirties the Polish Communists fell prey to factionalism. Their main leaders were in exile in the Soviet Union, and were implicated in the great purges of the thirties. Consequently, the Comintern decided in 1938 to dissolve the party. (HS-W: 38)

1938—Carr, Canadian Communist leader, aids in reorganizing *The Clarion*, party organ.

For a brief time Sam Carr worked in the reorganization of *The Clarion*, the paper of the Canadian Communist Party. During the Comintern's Seventh Congress in 1935, the Canadian delegation pledged that they would "develop *The Clarion* into a mass paper." (E: 270)

1938—American Communists, following "united front" strategy, portray communism as "Twentieth Century Americanism."

The Communists sought acceptance from even traditionally hostile groupings of American society. In 1938, Howe and Coser observed that

at the party's tenth national convention [held May 27-31], the Popular Front had been face-lifted into the Democratic Front, a change calculated to suggest that between the * * * members then in the CP and the majority of the American population there could only be the most trivial of differences. A finger of peace was even extended to "the lesser leaders" of the Republican Party, those who are closer to the masses." (H-C: 332)

At the same convention, a report by Browder served notice that "Attacks upon religion and the Church were to be stopped" and the "Catholic worker's deep religious feelings" were now to be considered. (H-C: 341)

American Communists had "appropriated the slogans and paraphernalia" of Americanism with "zest" and "manipulative cynicism." Communism became

"Twentieth Century Americanism"; Washington and Lincoln, the progenitors of modern progressive sentiments; Jefferson, the ancestor of those "Americans who are fighting against the tyranny of Big Business with the revolutionary spirit and boldness with which he fought the Tories of that day." The American flag replaced the red flag at party parades and the "Star Spangled Banner" became the official hymn at party meetings. (H-C: 339)

The Communist Party's organizational structure, which embraced an alleged 75,000 members at the time of the party's tenth national convention in 1938, was also gradually altered. According to Howe and Coser:

Slowly, the whole structure of the party was being changed. Previously, its basic organizational form was supposed to be the shop unit, though more often than not it was a street branch. Now shop units were merged into larger industrial groups that paralleled the new industrial unions, and the street branches were succeeded by large area branches based on conventional political divisions, thus better preparing the party for electoral work and for joint projects with other groups similarly organized. By the 1938 convention of the New York State party, for example, it was reported that only 20 percent of the membership still belonged to shop units. * * * (H-C: 335)

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January—Trotsky's followers in America launch new party: Socialist Workers' Party. (O-W: 242)

March 2-15—Leading Soviet officials are executed.

Bukharin, Rykov, Yagoda, and other leading Communists were placed on trial, "accused of wanting to restore bourgeois capitalism and of joining with Trotsky in treasonable conspiracy." All were convicted and executed. (L: 1036)

March 12—Blum counters anti-Communist sentiment in France.

Within the French Radical Socialist Party there was "mounting anti-Communist sentiment." Leon Blum, whose government of 1938 lasted only three weeks, tried to counter this anti-Communist sentiment when he said:

In case of war, you will mobilize Communists just as much as anybody else. After all, the Communists represent 1,500,000 workers, peasants and small tradesmen. You have no right to throw them out. You will need them when you want to speed up armament production. You will need their help as you will need the help of the CGT. What are you afraid of? Are you afraid that they will be a liability in our foreign relations? But remember that, when I was head of the government, I preserved my complete independence on the question of Spain. Some of you have said that inclusion of the Communists will have a bad effect abroad. That is an undignified and abominable argument; France cannot bow to the veto of a foreign power. (E: 132)

March 13—Nazi Government proclaims annexation of Austria. (L: 1008)

June 30—American Communist leader admits unity of American Communist Party with Comintern.

At an investigation conducted by the State of New York, Earl Browder admitted that

the Communist Party of the United States is a part and parcel of the Communist International in Moscow—everything we had to pass upon we agreed with. (O-W: 265)

July 11–August 10—Soviet-Japanese forces clash in Far East.

Along the borders of Siberia, Manchukuo, and Korea, Soviet and Japanese forces clashed in what was termed "severe fighting." A truce was finally arranged by the terms of which the Soviets retained their positions. (L: 1122)

September 29—Conclusion of Munich agreement establishes German hegemony in central Europe and opens way to domination in Danubian area. (L: 1012)

September–October—Fischer, Austrian Communist leader, goes to Moscow.

After the conclusion of the Munich Pact, Ernst Fischer went "immediately" to Moscow. There, he became active in propaganda work, broadcasting over the Soviet radio, writing pamphlets, and contributing to world-wide Communist publications. In the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Fischer branded the war as "an imperialist war, an unjust war, a war that is destroying Europe and threatening to plunge all the nations of the capitalist world into an abyss of blood and misery."

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In his pamphlet "*What is Socialism?*" Fischer left no doubt concerning his Communist views:

As mankind rose up from its animal state to fight its way to reason and freedom, so it will rise out of the blood and filth of dying capitalism to make its entry into the realm where reason and freedom hold sway. And from this realm of reason and freedom, from Communist Society, it will look back on the crippled and cramped human beings of capitalism as the man of today on the troglodyte of Neanderthal, the cave dweller, still half a beast and only half a man. (E: 74, 75)

1938—After Munich, Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist leader, leaves Prague for Moscow. (E: 62)

October 12—Mao Tse-tung cites Comintern sanction of his policy.

Criticism persisted among the Chinese Communists because of the alliance with Chiang Kai-shek. Mao Tse-tung was compelled to give the following assurance to the central committee of the Communist Party in order to maintain the strength of his position:

the Communist International is in complete agreement with the new policy line of the Communist Party of China. (E: 372)

October 20—Czechoslovak Communist Party is outlawed. (L: 1013)

October 29-31—Philippine Communist Party holds third congress.

Again legalized, the Philippine Communist Party held its third congress. The National Peasants' Confederation, said to be "Communist-led," claimed a membership of 60,000. (E: 380)

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND WORLD WAR II, 1939-1945

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1920-1939—Fluctuations in Comintern policy between 1920 and 1939 are described.

In a summary of the Communist movement Borkenau wrote:

The movements of communism proceed with an increasing momentum. At first the "right" and the "left" wing policies are not clearly distinguishable. Only after the end of the revolutionary period is this distinction established. And then every turn in the left or to the right exceeds the previous one in vehemence. The communist parties seem to be driven to avoid the repetition of the failures of the preceding period by trying something still more extreme. On the whole six phases of Comintern policy, three of a "left" and three of a "right" character, can be distinguished. Taking the "left" turns first it is interesting to note that, in 1920 and 1921, the social-democrats are simply "social-patriots," "social-traitors," and the like. During the left period of 1924-25 they are already regarded as a bourgeois party, the "third party of the bourgeoisie." But during the extreme rages of the left tack of 1929-34 they have been promoted to the

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rank of "social-Fascists," and both the German and French communists unite in practice with the real Fascists of their respective countries in order to defeat "social-Fascism." Taking the swings to the right, the first one, that of 1922-3, limits itself to a thorough use of the tactics of the united front, with a tendency to assimilate the language of the party to that of the democratic working-class parties. The next swing to the right, that of 1925-6, however, implies already a partial liquidation of the basic notion of the task of a communist party. Sinovjev [Zinoviev] himself states that in Britain revolution may come, not through the door of the Communist Party but through that of the trade unions. Similar hopes are cherished as to the American farmer-labour movement and to the Croat peasants, and, in China, the Communist Party is ordered not to oppose, in any respect, the Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-Shek. We need not enlarge upon the extension of these tendencies during the present, third swing to the right, which implies attempts at merging with the socialists, denial of all revolutionary intentions, opposition to all sections of the labour movement in Spain as too advanced, etc. Only one thing the communists seem unable to acquire through all the shiftings of their policy: a sense of the adequacy of means and ends. During the rapid swings from right to left and from left to right there is generally one short moment when communist policy moves along a middle line: as when, lately, in 1934, the communists veered round to defend democracy together with all other democratic forces. But those are only points of transition between opposite extremes. (B: 414-416)

1939—American Communist Party membership increases as party becomes an important influence in American life.

Howe and Coser observed that

By the summer of 1939 the Communist Party had become an important, if not yet a major, force in American political life. * * * In 1939 the party claimed to have reached 100,000, though there is internal evidence to suggest that this figure was exaggerated. It is possible, however, that between 80,000 and 90,000 people were in the party at one time or another during 1939. * * * Political masquerade as it may have been, the Popular Front strategy had done its work. (H-C: 385, 386)

1939—Danish Communists poll 41,000 votes and win three seats in Parliament.

In the elections of 1932 and 1935 Denmark's Communists had only two delegates in Parliament. (E: 213)

1939—Kardelj, Communist leader, returns to Yugoslavia.

Kardelj returned "openly" to Yugoslavia where he published a book entitled "The National Problem of Slovenia." Criticized by the Government for its Communist "undertone," the work was banned.

During World War II Kardelj was the leader of the underground warfare in Slovenia. When political affairs took precedence over military needs, Kardelj "joined Tito at his headquarters and prepared Yugoslavia's postwar Communist administration." (E: 117, 118)

1939—Membership of Soviet Komsomol reaches 9 million. (E: 37)

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January—American Communist leader urges United States to withdraw from isolation.

William Z. Foster, in an article entitled "Isolationist Defeatism!" published in the journal of the CPUSA, declared:

Americans cannot evade the fascist issue by sticking their heads in the sand, as the isolationists urge. Already this policy has done terrible harm by giving the German, Italian and Japanese fascists a free hand ruthlessly to overrun weaker countries. It is obvious that our people must join with other democracies to resist the common enemy. More and more the masses are coming to understand this elementary necessity. The robbers' pact of Munich gave a rude shock to American isolationism. The intensified fascist threat to Latin America, which followed so fast after Munich, has brought the fascist menace right to our door. Great masses of people, hitherto lulled into inactivity by isolationist illusions, are now rapidly awakening to the need for active resistance to the fascist danger, both from within and without. To develop this awakening into active struggle against fascism is the supreme task now before the Communist Party. The time element is vital, the need for action is most urgent, and the weight of the United States may be decisive in the world struggle which is so rapidly developing against fascist barbarism. (TC, 1/39: 47)

March 10—Stalin lays down Soviet foreign policy line.

At the Eighteenth Congress of the CPSU (B) Stalin remarked concerning "the danger arising from the new imperialist war":

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is clear and explicit.

1. We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country.

2. We stand for peaceful, close and friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries which have common frontiers with the U. S. S. R. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempt to trespass, directly or indirectly, on the integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of the Soviet state.

3. We stand for the support of nations which are the victims of aggression and for fighting for the independence of their country.

4. We are not afraid of the threats of aggressors, and are ready to deal two blows for every blow delivered by instigators of war who attempt to violate the Soviet borders.

Such is the foreign policy of the Soviet Union * * *.

The tasks of the Party in the sphere of foreign policy are:

1. To continue the policy of peace and of strengthening business relations with all countries;

2. To be cautious and not allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by warmongers who are accustomed to have others pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them;

3. To strengthen the might of our Red Army and Red Navy to the utmost;

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4. To strengthen the international bonds of friendship with the working people of all countries, who are interested in peace and friendship among nations. (S: 605, 606)

March 10-16—Nazi Government effects “annihilation” of Czechoslovak State.

On March 15 Bohemia and Moravia became a German protectorate. German forces occupied both regions. On the following day Slovakia, which had declared its independence, was placed by its Government under the protection of Germany’s Nazi regime. (L: 1013)

March 28—End of Spanish Civil War comes with surrender of Madrid and Valencia to Franco. (L: 984)

April—American Communists attack isolationism.

The Communist Party of the United States conducted a “vigorous” campaign “against isolationism and called for the most active participation of the United States in the internal affairs of Europe and Asia.” (BG: 300)

May 11—Communists are represented on Philippine labor commission.

A result of the conference of the three major trade union organizations called by the Philippine labor department was the creation of a national commission of labor. Represented “side by side” with moderate organizations were Communist-controlled unions. Guillermo Capadocia, the Secretary General of the Communist Party, became a member of the commission. (E: 380, 381)

May 27—Browder, American Communist leader, advocates continuation of New Deal.

Earl Browder proposed the “continuation of the New Deal” and “full support of the New Deal in the presidential elections of 1940.” (BG: 300)

June—American Communist leader expresses views on Presidential elections of 1940.

Earl Browder declared in an article published in *The Communist*:

Therefore, we say that the surest way to prevent reaction from winning the government in 1940 is for the masses themselves and their independent organizations, economic and political, to unfold a sustained and concerted struggle, in the industries, on the farms and in the localities, for the major demands of the democratic front platform which undeniably express the wish of the majority of our people. This would mean, naturally, that

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the trade union movement would place the question of jobs and security of employment in the very center of their activities and struggles in the industries, carrying on such activities in closest contact with the political struggles of the masses in support of the progressive measures of President Roosevelt. This would mean, similarly, that on the farms and in the farm organizations, policies would be pursued to lead the farm masses in daily struggle for their economic demands on a local and state scale, again in closest contact with the political struggles on a national scale in support and for the improvement of the progressive agrarian plans of the New Deal. Similarly with the middle classes, and with the Negro people. In short, as we said at the Tenth Convention of our Party, the American people have not only the right to demand progressive measures; they also have the duty to fight for them, and this is today truer than it ever was before. It is the only guarantee for victory in 1940.

Browder concluded his analysis:

It seems absolutely clear, in the matter of program, that the New Deal coalition can maintain and consolidate its majority in the country, only by fearlessly *pressing forward* along the lines already indicated in established legislation but not yet fully realized, while any retreat or compromise on the key issues of this program can only weaken and undermine that majority. That is the answer to all the timid advice that is showered upon the New Deal leadership, advising it to go slow, to compromise, or to retreat. To follow a timid leadership now is the sure road to destruction for the New Deal coalition.

The American Communist leader described this "coalition" as follows:

The progressive and democratic majority is a *coalition* between the Democratic Party and the independent radical one-third of the electorate. President Roosevelt has embodied that coalition, and by his leadership has consolidated and strengthened it. If the coalition is to continue through the 1940 election to victory, it can only be under the same type of leadership and policy.

Browder prefaced his analysis of the Presidential elections with a statement that the

Communist Party, is not and will not be committed to any candidate except its own. But there are millions of individuals, who are not prepared to vote for the Communist candidate, but who will want the considered opinions of the Communists as their most reliable aid in finding the most effective and practical course for themselves in solving this and similar problems. Therefore, we may submit for their consideration a few observations on the "third term" question, from the viewpoint of the masses who have united around the New Deal. (TC, 6/39: 500, 505, 510)

June 14—American Communists "intimate" support of presidential third term.

Earl Browder reported that there was "popular sentiment throughout the United States in support of a third term for President Roosevelt and intimated that the movement for a third term had the support of the Communists." (BG: 300, 301)

August 20—American Communists make foreign policy statement.

A policy statement by the American Communist Party declared:

Here in the United States our course must be clear. It calls for backing the President's foreign policy to the hilt [a policy then opposite to that of the Soviet Union] and trying to make the United States, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, a determining factor for world peace. (BG: 301)

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August 21—American Communists comment on signing of Nazi-Soviet trade pact.

When it was reported that a trade pact had been concluded between Moscow and Berlin, the American Communists

declared the signing of the pact frustrated the plot of the Munichmen and the Rome-Berlin Axis for a war against the Soviet Union by splitting them, but saw no basic change in the international line of Stalin. * * * (BG : 301)

August 23—Germany and Soviet Union conclude Pact of Non-aggression. (L : 966)**August 23—Significance of Nazi-Soviet Pact is described.**

In a review of Nazi-Soviet relations the Select Committee on Communist Aggression of the House of Representatives stated in its third interim report of October 1954 :

Except for Soviet Russia, which stood alone as the unknown quantity, the die of power alinement had been cast long before the opening months of 1939. The equilibrium of Europe depended solely upon Soviet Russia ; it was Soviet Russia which held the vital counterpoise in the balance of power. Whichever way its Government chose to cast its weight was destined to be a determining factor in deciding the question of war or peace. Taking what the highest bidder had to offer, [in negotiations with France and England on one hand, and negotiations with Nazi Germany on the other] the U. S. S. R. * * * chose the path of conquest for itself, a choice which meant war for the rest of Europe, and for itself, immediate aggrandizement through seizure of the Baltic States, eastern Poland, and other areas along the borderlands of Western Europe. Thus, Soviet Russia succeeded, temporarily, in partial fulfillment of its fundamental objective of Communist world dominion. By diverting German aggression to the west, Soviet Russia hoped to create in addition the conditions for what it termed the "second imperialist war" among the Western Powers, from the ruins of which, according to Communist dogma, Soviet Russia might thereafter stand supreme among nations with strength unimpaired and energy undiminished ready to advance the cause of world communism. (Baltic : 200)

Conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 soon to be followed by the invasion of Poland and the opening of World War II, gave the signal for a drastic shift in Communist strategy. Adherence to the United Front policy which had been directed against Nazi Germany was to be reversed completely for a policy praiseworthy of the Nazi and hostile toward the Western nations.

The "blind loyalty" of Communist supporters, put to the "severest test" by this shift in strategy, was made manifest when for one year and a half the Communists filled their press "with violent denunciations of British and American leaders."

The Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, however, brought to an end this "world-wide spectacle of party discipline and hypocrisy." (E : 23)

August 23—Communist "Fifth Strategy" is defined.

During the period 1939 to 1940 the "Fifth Strategy" of world communism unfolded which, according to Ebon, was termed : "*Imperialist War.*" (E : 23)

August 23—Announcement of Nazi-Soviet Pact comes as surprise to world Communists.

Communist parties were forced to make a complete switch in their propaganda line to justify this activity. This new twist in Soviet Foreign policy

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adopted for serious even if unsound reasons of Russian state interest, was quickly made binding on all communist parties. There was not even the formality of a Plenum of the Comintern Executive Committee, let alone a Comintern Congress to reverse the decisions of the 7th Congress of 1935. The new line was simply given out by the Soviet government and party. All communists were to praise the "peace policy" of the Soviet Union, which had "prevented an extension of the war." (S-W: 201)

Borkenau had this to say on the shift in tactics:

* * * The turnabout, small and logical in terms of Russian policy, * * * seemed gigantic in terms of the ideology the Western communist parties had been fervently preaching, only the day before. * * *

To judge by the muddle following the conclusion of the pact, the Comintern had not been informed in advance. The communist parties abroad had not much to go by, except a few public and official statements, incompatible with the previous line, which had not been revoked and had therefore still to be followed, under threat of dire consequences for deviationists. During the ten days between the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact and the Anglo-French declaration of war the communist leaders, within the limits of the dilemma just stated, were left to their own devices. (FB: 234-236.)

August 23—American Communists at first greet news of Nazi-Soviet Pact with stunned silence.

When the Nazi-Soviet Pact was concluded

the leaders of the American Communist Party were at least as surprised as anyone else. * * * All through the summer of 1939 the American CP had kept denouncing reports of a Russo-German rapprochement as anti-Soviet slanders. * * *

No wonder the party leaders were stunned into silence when the very event they had been declaring impossible suddenly occurred. For twenty-four hours after the radio reports of the pact, the *Daily Worker* kept a discreet silence. (H-C: 387)

August 23—American Communist leader, Earl Browder, defends Nazi-Soviet Pact, as American Communists prepare to follow the party line.

During September the CPUSA shifted from an anti-fascist propaganda line to new line blaming France and England for unleashing an "imperialist" war. Howe and Coser commented:

For the party leaders these were not comfortable days. * * *

* * * the party kept shifting and squirming through September, 1939, all the while moving closer to the new line: * * *

* * * Given their alliance with Nazi Germany, the Russians were interested primarily in keeping America out of the war; and as a result, the CP now began to function as a pressure group borrowing sentiments and phrases from both pacifism and isolationism. In practice, the American party tried to create a *new kind* of Popular Front which—now that the anti-fascist and collective security slogans had become obsolete—would focus on the theme "Keep America Out of War." (H-C: 388, 390)

August 23—Indian Communists are taken by surprise with conclusion of Nazi-Soviet Pact.

The overnight transformation of Soviet policy toward Nazi Germany had the effect of making Hitler no longer "a fascist menace" but a "friend of peace." The Indian Communist Party, as other Communist parties throughout the world, was at first

bewildered by the new alliance. For a time the leaders insisted that there must be an unpublished "escape clause" in the Pact. They similarly could not believe a little later the first reports of the Soviet invasion of eastern

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Poland. But soon they were convinced that the new alignment was a brilliant piece of revolutionary strategy on the part of Stalin and enthusiastically supported it.

Whereas the British and the French Communist Parties found themselves in the difficult and treacherous role of opposing their national governments' war effort merely to suit Russia's convenience, the Indian Communist Party was favoured with a sympathetic internal situation. The communist condemnation of England for dragging India into an imperialist war against her will echoed every Indian patriot's sentiment. (M: 77)

August 31—Molotov attempts to justify Nazi-Soviet Pact.

In a speech before the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. relating to the ratification of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, Foreign Commissar Molotov said:

History has shown that enmity and war between our country and Germany have been to the detriment of our countries, not to their benefit. Russia and Germany were the countries that suffered most in the war of 1914-1918. Therefore the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany do not lie in mutual enmity. On the contrary, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Germany need to live in peace with each other * * *. We have always stood for amity between the peoples of the USSR and Germany, for the growth and development of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German people. (SWO: 231)

September—French Communists conform to Comintern tactic.

Before the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet Pact the French Communists attacked Germany. On November 21, 1938, Thorez had told the party's central committee that "the dictators of Rome and Berlin" sought to "isolate France in order to destroy it." After the conclusion of the Pact, however, the French Communists obediently conformed to the new Comintern tactic. The French Communist Party

opposed the war against Nazi Germany not merely passively, but actively. It attempted to swing at least part of the Socialist Party behind this effort. But it failed, largely because of Blum's backing of the nation's war action. (E: 188)

September—British Communists are temporarily confused by Nazi-Soviet Pact.

The British Communists were "unaware" of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and instructions "had apparently been slow in reaching them." (E: 224)

September—Indian Communists conform to Comintern tactic.

During the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact the Communist Party of India conformed to the Comintern tactic, representing the war as "just another phase of British imperialism." (E: 401, 402)

September 1—World War II begins as German armed forces invade Poland. (L: 1135)

September 1—American Communists urge Government to stay out of war.

When World War II broke out, the American Communist Party held a National Emergency Conference in Chicago, in which it called upon President Roosevelt to prevent the involvement of the United States in the War by maintaining a stand of strict neutrality and by following the action of the Soviet Union. (BG: 307)

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September 1—Mao Tse-tung denounces "imperialist" war.

Mao Tse-tung "quickly adhered" to the Communist strategy of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Mao told a correspondent of the Eighth Route Army newspaper on September 1, according to a summarized account, that

China's Communists were against the "imperialist war" that had broken out in Europe, as "Communists oppose predatory wars, but support those which are waged for freedom and emancipation." * * * He urged the men of the Eighth Route Army not to concern themselves unduly with the war in which the capitalist states were engaged, because "beyond the capitalist world, there is another, brilliant world—that of Soviet Russia."

At a Yen'an staff conference two weeks later Mao said:

War and crises weaken and cripple the imperialists. This is favorable for the people's national liberation and freedom movements, for China's resistance and for the construction of a Communist order by the Soviet Union. (E: 372)

September 3—Great Britain and France declare war on Germany. (CE: 658)

September—Swiss army bans *Freiheit*, Communist paper.

After World War II had broken out, the Swiss army banned *Freiheit*, the Swiss Communist newspaper, "as the vehicle of 'foreign, un-Swiss ideologies.'" (E: 195)

September—British Communists change their line.

The *Daily Worker* of London published an "official party manifesto" on September 2 stating: "We are in support of all measures to secure the victory of democracy over Fascism." In a pamphlet entitled "How to Win the War" Pollitt declared that the Communist Party "supports the war, believing it to be a just war, which should be supported by the whole working class and all friends of democracy in Britain." (E: 224, 225)

September—Australian Communist Party is banned.

At the outbreak of World War II the Australian Communist Party denounced the "imperialist war," a position taken in accordance with Comintern policy. The Party was banned, but continued activity underground. (E: 406)

September 17—Soviet troops invade Eastern Poland. (L: 1145)

September 19—American Communists urge "Keep America Out of the Imperialist War!"

The National Committee of the American Communist Party issued a declaration which said in part:

To the American people—workers, toiling farmers, middle classes and youth:

The war that has broken out in Europe is the Second Imperialist War. The ruling capitalist and landlord classes of all the belligerent countries are equally guilty for this war.

This war, therefore, cannot be supported by the workers. It is not a war against fascism, not a war to protect small nations from aggression, not a war with any of the character of a just war, not a war that workers can or should support. It is a war between rival imperialisms for world domination. The workers must be against this war. It is a war that threatens the American people as well as the peoples of the whole world * * *.

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In this grave hour of crisis, when American peace and democracy are at stake, the Communist Party of the United States of America, now as in the past, pledges all of its efforts and strength to promote unity of action of labor and the working people to:

Keep America Out of the Imperialist War! For America's National and Social Security!

Build the Democratic Unity of the American People Against Imperialist War, Fascism and Monopoly Capitalist Reaction * * *

Support the Peace Policy of the Soviet Union—the Land of Socialist Democracy, Progress, Peace and National Liberation! (TC, 10/39: 899, 903, 904)

September 29—Soviet-Nazi Governments agree to partition Poland.

In an agreement concluded between the Soviet and Nazi Governments, Poland was partitioned. The Soviet Union occupied an area of Eastern Poland of 77,620 square miles with a population of 13,199,000. (L: 1145)

October 7—Party manifesto clarifies British Communist views on war.

Secretary General Pollitt, "who had gone overboard in favor of the war," was compelled to resign his leadership of the British Communist Party. A manifesto was issued by the Party on October 7 which stated:

This war is not a war for democracy against fascism. It is not a war for the liberties of small nations. It is not a war for the defense of peace against aggression * * *. The responsibility for the present imperialist war lies equally on all warring powers. This war is a fight by imperialist powers over profits, colonies and world domination. (E: 225)

October 13—American Communist Party urges America to keep out of war.

A Resolution unanimously adopted by the Political Committee of the American Communist Party stated:

* * * *the working class and exploited peoples of all countries should not and must not support either side of the predatory imperialist war which is being waged by the ruling classes of Germany and of Britain and France for the dismemberment and enslavement of nations and peoples, for monopoly profits and for greater class oppression of the working people in their own countries. Keep America out of the imperialist war must be the foremost slogan of the American people.*

* * * *now more than ever, the working class and people must support the peace policy and initiative of the U. S. S. R., must strive for American collaboration with the Soviet Union, whose socialist policies are identical with the interests of the working class of all countries, to bring about an immediate cessation of the war. Therefore, now especially, the working class and people must at all costs prevent the British and French ruling classes, aided by the reactionary monopolists of all countries, from transforming the present war between the two imperialist groups into a counter-revolutionary imperialist war against the Soviet Union.*

* * * *it is imperative for the American working class and toiling people to pursue an independent policy and to resist and defeat the policy and influence of the reactionary Wall Street monopolists and their agents upon the government's foreign and domestic policy. It is necessary to organize and register the people's opposition to America's involvement in the imperialist war.*

* * * *we Communists must at all costs strengthen our political influence among, and our ties with, the working class and toiling people to prevent the involvement of the U. S. A. in the imperialist war and to protect the national and social security of the American working people. We*

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must help fortify, safeguard and build the basic mass organizations of labor, of the toiling farmers, the progressive youth, the Negro people and all toilers, especially the labor unions, as well as the Communist Party. We must extend and more skilfully combine the propaganda and struggle for socialism with systematic day to day activity in the shops, mills, farms and neighborhoods, for defending and championing the immediate economic and political demands of labor and the working people against the imperialist warmakers and war profiteers, against the economic royalists and monopoly capitalists.

Under the glorious banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, acting like Bolsheviks under the most difficult conditions, avoiding "Leftist" sectarianism and Right opportunist deviations, we will strengthen our ranks and march forward to new struggles and new victories in the interests of the working class and the majority of the American people, in the interests of international working class solidarity. (TC, 11/39: 996-998, 1000, 1001)

October 24—Arrest of Earl Browder on charge of passport fraud spurs anti-Roosevelt drive.

After World War II began, the American Communists "opposed all of Roosevelt's moves for national defense and in support of the democracies fighting the Nazis" but they still "called upon the American people to unite around the New Deal and its progressive policies." When Browder was arrested on charges of passport fraud, however, the "honeymoon with the New Deal temporarily came to an end" and the "Communist party came out vigorously against F.D.R." (BG:308)

October 31—Molotov expresses Soviet views on war.

In a speech before the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Foreign Commissar Molotov stated:

As with any other ideological system, one may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism—that is a matter of political views. But everyone will understand that an ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war. It is therefore not only senseless, but criminal to wage such a war—a war for the "destruction of Hitlerism," camouflaged as a fight for "democracy."

Condemning the British and French for their continued fight against Nazi Germany, the Soviet minister declared:

We know, for example, that in the past few months (August-October 1939) such concepts as "aggression" and "aggressor" have acquired a new concrete connotation, a new meaning. * * * Today, as far as the European great powers are concerned, Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, whereas Britain and France which but yesterday were declaiming against aggression are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to the conclusion of peace; the roles, as you see, are reversed. (SWO:296)

In an attempt to justify the Soviet invasion of Poland, Molotov said:

Our troops entered Poland only after the Polish state had collapsed and had actually ceased to exist. * * * There is no need to show that at a moment when the Polish state was in a state of utter collapse our Government was obliged to extend a helping hand to our brother Ukrainians and Byelorussians inhabiting Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia. And that is what it did. (SWO:298)

October 31—American Communists indorse Soviet views on World War II.

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The American Communist Party "emphatically" endorsed the speech of V. M. Molotov. (BG:308)

November—American Communists stress isolationism with slogan: "The Yanks are not Coming." (BG:309)

November—British Communists conform to Moscow line.

Labour Monthly, an organ of the British Communist Party, stated in its November issue,

"The Soviet-German agreement of September, 1939, established the Soviet frontiers on an unassailable basis in relation to the principle of national self-determination, while the call for peace to Western Europe placed squarely on the shoulders of British imperialism the responsibility for continuing the war."

This reversal of the Party's war policy "wiped out" all the Communist gains in popular favor because,

* * * Nowhere else in the world could this sudden switch be observed with more clarity than in Britain. * * * (E: 224, 225)

November—Thorez, French Communist leader, is court-martialed in absentia.

Thorez was drafted into the French army, but after receiving a twenty-four-hour pass, he disappeared. Communist sources stated that he "received party orders to save himself from arrest" because the Daladier Government had banned the Communist Party and was in the process of "rounding up its leaders." Thorez was court-martialed in absentia. Found guilty of desertion, the Communist leader was sentenced to six years in prison and was deprived of his French citizenship. (E:183)

November 7—Comintern urges peace.

In a manifesto commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the October Revolution the Executive Committee of the Communist International declared:

Brother proletarians! The Communist International calls you to the struggle against the imperialist war. It calls on you "to be true to the end to the cause of proletarian internationalism, to the cause of the fraternal alliance of the proletarians of all countries." (Stalin).

The Communist International calls you to its ranks under the great banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist International calls on you to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the toilers of the city and the countryside, with the enslaved peoples of the colonies. It calls on you to defend the Chinese people against the imperialist bandits.

Proletarians, working people! By your joint efforts, halt the nefarious crime which is being committed. Take a stand against those who favor continuation of the war! Expose them as abettors of the imperialists who are hurling millions of people into destruction for the sake of their mercenary interests, their criminal aims! Demand the release of the imprisoned vanguard fighters of the working class! Demand the arrest of the war freebooters and profiteers! Fight for the freedom of your organizations, for freedom of assembly and for your honest working class press! Defend every inch of your rights and your achievements. Do not allow the bourgeoisie to throw all the burdens of the war on your backs. Wives, mothers, sisters, do not furtively wipe the tears from your eyes but demand—so that all can hear—that your husbands, sons and brothers are returned to you from the trenches.

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Rally closer, working people, around the great land of socialism, give supreme support to its socialist peace policy directed towards the welfare of all nations.

Let your battle cry ring out to the whole world:

Down with the imperialist war! * * *

Demand the immediate cessation of the predatory, unjust, imperialist war! * * *

Long live the U. S. S. R., the bulwark of peace, freedom and socialism, the fatherland of the working people of all lands. (TC, 12/39: 1095, 1096)

November 30—Soviet invasion of Finland brings on Finnish-Soviet War. (L: 1145)

November 30—Kuusinen heads pro-Soviet People's government in Finland.

After the Soviet Union invaded Finland, Otto Kuusinen was placed at the head of a pro-Soviet People's government. When peace came in March 1940, his authority was restricted to those territories in the east and southeast which were ceded to Soviet Russia. (E: 48)

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1940—Canadian Communist Party is banned.

After the outbreak of World War II, the Canadian Communist Party was banned under the Defense of Canada Regulation. Thereafter, the Party members went underground, and "its prominent members did their best to elude the police." (E: 270)

1940—Communists gain in Philippine Pampanga province.

In the Pampanga province, a "traditional stronghold of the revolutionary peasants," the "Communist-inspired" Popular Front coalition elected 8 out of 21 mayors. (E: 381)

1940—Membership in Communist Party of the United States drops.

The CPUSA numbered approximately 50,000 members as the party adopted the new strategy in front organizations and trade union field in response to Nazi-Soviet pact. (H-C: 404) According to Howe and Coser,

A calculated exploitation of pacifist sentiment became a major strategy in the CP press. * * *

Though occasionally remembering to intone that "capitalism is the root cause of the great evils of war, hunger and oppression," the party leaders were primarily concerned with reshaping the political attitudes of the "progressives" whom the CP had attracted during the Popular Front days. * * * How could they now be persuaded to reverse themselves on every major political point; how could they be herded into the pen of anti-Roosevelt isolationism? * * *

With some skill but more persistence, the Stalinists went about the job of contriving a political transubstantiation. Immediately after the American League for Peace and Democracy was dissolved, for example, its inner core of Stalinists contacted people on the membership and sympathizers lists and held local meetings to form new groups. * * *

By late summer of 1940 * * * 300 Emergency Committees for Peace had been formed on the east coast alone. * * *

Within the limits of their capacity, the Communists worked hard to pursue an aggressive trade-union policy during the period of the pact. They were too shrewd, of course, simply to call strikes indiscriminately, for they realized that such a tactic would merely endanger their position in the CIO. But whenever it seems at all plausible, they were conspicuously eager to provoke strikes, particularly if war production were involved. (H-C: 390-392, 394, 397, 398)

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1940—Socialists and Communists split in Chilean Popular Front.

During the period of the Popular Front, Chilean Communists, following the French tactic, refused to enter the cabinet in order to avoid the charge that Chile was being administered by the Communists and thus handicap the Popular Front. World War II brought about a split in the Front. The Socialists favored defeating Nazi Germany, while the Communists preached the doctrine of the "imperialist war" and generally held to an anti-United States line. The Communists reacted vigorously to the Washington-sponsored Havana Conference and the American loan to Chile negotiated by Schnake, Socialist leader and Minister of Industrial Development.

The Communists advanced the demand among its ten thousand members to "revive our independent line of action, as we cannot remain tied to a party which has betrayed us." On their part the Socialists stated they would not support

the Popular Front, as it is inspired by the Communist Party, whose national and international policy is contrary to the interest of the country.

Six months prior to the Nazi invasion of the U. S. S. R. the Chilean Popular Front came to an end. (E: 330, 331)

1940—South African Communists oppose war.

The Communist Party of South Africa opposed the war, and characterized the British and the South African participation in the war as being "imperialist." (E: 428)

1940—Swedish Communist Party membership hits "rock bottom" with 11,000. (E: 208)

1940—Cypriote Communists are blamed for twenty-four hour general strike staged in Cyprus. (E: 424)

February—Carr, Canadian Communist leader, expresses anti-war views in period of Nazi-Soviet Pact.

According to Canadian authorities, Sam Carr, Canadian Communist leader, went to the United States, and taking up residence in Philadelphia, contributed to Communist publications in America, Canada, and Great Britain. He wrote in the February 1940 issue of the *Ukrainian Daily News* of New York,

Ignoring its losses brought about by terrorizing actions and internments, the Communist Party (of Canada) is improving its methods of activities and expansion of contacts with the masses of the people, fighting hard in order to draw away these masses from under the influence of the war machine of the Canadian bourgeoisie.

At the same time Carr, writing in *World News and Views*, a Communist magazine published in Britain, urged Canadian youth to

defeat the bloody conspiracy of the rich, demand that the country withdraw from the imperialist war. (E: 270, 271)

February—Thorez, French Communist leader, denounces Blum.

Indicative of the shift in tactic among the French Communists was the "extraordinary denunciation" of Leon Blum by Thorez

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in the February issue of the *Communist International*. Thorez wrote:

For a political canaille of Blum's complexion, there is no uniform standard by which to measure what he said and did yesterday and he says and does today. Blum, like the repulsive reptile that he is, has given up twisting and hissing like a snake. Now he gives free rein to his savage instincts of a bourgeois exploiter who for a moment trembled for his privileges. He no longer tries to conceal the real content of his policy: protection of the interests of capital. Like a chained dog, he barks at the working class, the Soviet Union, and communism. * * *

Thorez went on to describe the leader of the French Socialist Party as "inhuman, savage, and a cowardly bloodhound filled with hatred of the Soviet Union." (E: 183, 184)

March—British Communist publication attacks American aid to Britain.

The British Communists assumed a position in which the war was no longer regarded as "just." They proceeded to press their propaganda among the working people. Gallacher, a Communist leader, had written that it was "time to prove we are not pawns in a deathly game of chess." He stated: "We have the power. It is in the trade unions. It is in the factories." To the workers in Britain's "hard-pressed" war industries and to the prospective draftees, he preached the wisdom of banishing "the spectre of war" and opening "the road toward a new, free socialist life."

The *Daily Worker* was banned, but in the March 1940 issue of *Labour Monthly*, George Seldes, its American contributing editor, attacked the Roosevelt policy of sending war supplies to Britain. Within one year Seldes said President Roosevelt passed "from labour's greatest friend to one of its greatest enemies." He criticized "sharply" America's war preparedness budget as "diverting national funds for culture to battleships." (E: 225)

March 19-24—Mexican Communists conform to Comintern war policy.

The Communist Party of Mexico pursued "the over-all policy changes of world communism faithfully." At its first Extraordinary Party Congress held in March 1940 at Mexico City, Mexican Communists warned against "extension of the imperialist war into an anti-Soviet war." (E: 302)

April 24—Thorez urges establishment of "peace government" in France.

Thorez, the French Communist leader, declared in an article written during the Norwegian campaign:

Our country deserves another fate than to be quoted as an example of reaction and as a British Dominion. The government desired by the country is * * * a peace government based upon the popular masses, giving guarantees against reaction and assuring co-operation with the USSR in its efforts to establish a general peace. Only such a government will assure the independence of our country, by liberating it from the control of the agents of French and British Capital.

With the ensuing German spring offensive, the slogan of immediate peace had become

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more and more tied in with the slogan of the overthrow of the existing order, of a government of workers and peasants, and with the cry of "*Thores au pouvoir!*" The party was preparing, as in other Western countries, to take over at the moment of military collapse. (FB: 304, 305)

May 30-June 2—American Communists at 11th convention oppose Nation's efforts toward military preparedness.

At the national convention of the American Communist Party held in New York, the Communists expressed the view: "Only the Community Party will come before the masses fighting for peace." In its party platform the Communists called for "a fight against the Defense Program and M-Day plans." (BG: 310)

William Z. Foster, in a speech delivered at the closing session of the convention, said:

For the second time within a single generation the decaying world capitalist system has plunged humanity into a frightful mass butchery. The present war is a cold-blooded massacre of the people with the object of preserving and increasing capitalist profits; a ruthless struggle between British and German imperialism for domination of the whole earth. It is fast becoming a world war and is threatening to engulf our country. The criminals responsible for this holocaust of suffering and death are the great capitalists of all countries, including those of the United States. * * *

In the present great war catastrophe the democratic masses of America face three basic tasks, all related to each other. The first of these tasks is to keep America out of the war. Wall Street and its Roosevelt government, by creating panic and hysteria, are trying desperately to force this country into the war on the side of the Allies. Roosevelt's policy has already destroyed American neutrality and has brought us to the brink of the precipice. * * *

The warmongers are now operating under cover of Roosevelt's hypocritical program of national defense, which is in reality a war program. The Communists stand ready to support a genuine national defense policy, one that is controlled by a democratic people's government and applied to preserve American and world peace. But we reject President Roosevelt's huge scheme of militarization, which is nothing else than Wall Street's program of imperialist aggression and war. * * *

The second great task presented to us by the present war is to achieve a just and lasting world peace. * * *

The third task presented to us sharply by this war is even more fundamental than the first two we have been discussing. This task is for us to work towards putting an end forever to the monstrous social system, capitalism, * * * and establishing socialism. (TC, 7/40: 610, 611, 613, 614)

May 30-June 2—American Communist Party lays down election platform.

The election platform of the American Communist Party declared in part:

* * * *the people's platform must begin with the fight to keep America out of the war, the fight against all policies which call for great armaments.*

* * * *the people's platform must declare to both imperialist camps, German and Allied, "A plague on both your houses!" It must stop the blood-soaked trade in munitions and instruments of war. It must declare to the whole world, so that there shall be no encouragement of false hopes, that "The Yanks are not coming."*

* * * *the people's platform for peace and prosperity must be buttressed by a broad and well-organized struggle for the protection and extension of civil liberties and popular rights.* * * *

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The Morgans, Rockefellers and du Ponts are the Interlocking Directorate and Holding Company of both the Democratic and Republican parties. That is why *both parties* are war parties, M-Day parties, parties of imperialism, reaction and hunger.

This is why labor and the people cannot and must not vote for nor support the Democratic or the Republican parties, or their little brother, the Socialist Party.

That is why the working class and toilers should vote for and support the Communist Party.

A vote for the Communist Party is a vote against the imperialist war, against Wall Street's imperialist adventures and war preparations, for safeguarding the peace of America and defending the national interests of the American people.

A vote for the Communist Party is a vote for peace, freedom and socialism. Vote Communist! Vote for Browder and Ford! (TC, 9/40: 791, 794, 804)

June 10—Italy declares war on France and Great Britain. (L: 1135)

June 22—France and Germany conclude armistice. (L: 1135)

June—Communists go "underground" with fall of France.

French Communists did not join the "scattered nuclei of resistance groups", although some "dissident" Communists joined them late in 1940 and early in 1941. The "disciplined" Communists did not participate in the resistance movement before the Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia. (E: 184)

June 26—Soviet Union demands return of Bessarabia and cession of Northern Bukovina. (L: 1149, 1150)

June 28—Soviet forces occupy Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. (L: 1150)

July 30—American Communists upbraid both major political parties in the Nation.

The American Communist Party's National Committee said:

Republicans and Democrats are united on a foreign policy of sharpest hostility against the Soviet Union, thus repulsing the only powerful potential friend of the United States, and the greatest force for peace in this war-torn world. Both agree on the policy called "aiding the allies," the most practical result of which was to give Hitler more American planes than the United States army and navy has today * * *.

Republicans and Democrats agree, in the field of domestic policy, that "labor must be put in its place" and sharply curbed, that civil liberties for the masses shall be drastically curtailed, that social legislation must be subordinated to the need of the gigantic armaments program, that profits to the capitalist must go up while the living standards of the masses must go down, that taxation of the masses must increase while taxation of the capitalists must be reduced * * *.

The most reactionary section of finance capital, which is at the same time the most powerful and decisive, controls and is represented by both Republican and Democratic parties, both Willkie and Roosevelt * * *.

Clearly, for the people such conflicts are meaningless. Toward the Republican and Democratic parties the people, to the extent that they are politically awake and conscious, can have but one word: "A plague on both your houses!"

The working class, and all toilers, the people, must begin to break the vicious circle of the "two-party system," which binds them under the dictatorship of the economic royalists. There can be no progress, except that which begins with the repudiation of both Wall Street's parties. (TC, 9/40: 772, 773)

August 3—Soviet Russia forcibly incorporates Lithuania into USSR. (Baltic: 362)

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August 5—Soviet Union forcibly incorporates Latvia into U.S.S.R. (Baltic: 310)

August 6—Soviet Union forcibly incorporates Estonia into U.S.S.R. (Baltic: 285)

August 8—German air force begins Battle of Britain. (L: 1148)

August 21—Trotsky, exiled Communist leader, dies after attack with pickax in Mexico.

Trotsky was attacked the day before by Jacques Mornard van den Dresche, alias Frank Jacson, alias Leon Jacomas, alias Leon Haikys. Intimates of the former Soviet leader described Mornard as a Stalinist agent. (EB, v. 22: 498) (HAF: 570) (E: 303)

September 2—American Communists create American Peace Mobilization as front to carry out Hitler-Stalin period propaganda line.

In pursuance of the line during the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the American Communists established the APM at a mass convention held in Chicago. Howe and Coser observed:

For months the American Peace Mobilization, which never built up much of an organization but served as an effective apparatus, kept breaking into the front pages by a daring stunt: it kept a "perpetual peace vigil" in front of the White House. (H-C: 394)

September 27—Germany, Italy and Japan conclude tripartite pact. (L: 1136)

October 18—Foster, American Communist leader, urges "peace policy" for United States.

In a speech delivered at Chicago entitled "For A People's Policy in U. S.-Soviet Relations" William Z. Foster declared:

The first essential for a solid collaboration between the United States and the U. S. S. R. is an undeviating policy of world peace. This policy the Soviet Union already possesses. * * *

The second basic essential for a thoroughgoing American-Soviet collaboration is an attitude of neutrality towards the present European war. The Soviet people have correctly condemned this war as an unjust war, a murderous struggle among ruthless imperialist capitalist powers for colonies and world domination, and their Government has adopted the intelligent policy of keeping out of it * * *.

The third basic essential necessary for effective American-Soviet co-operation, in addition to the peace and neutrality policies we have already discussed, is the possession of harmonious democratic objectives in other respects by the two countries. For such cooperation it is not imperative, of course, that the United States adopt the Soviet socialist system, the highest form of democracy, but it should, at least, be moving in the general direction of strengthening its democratic structure and practices.

The Soviet Union is the most profoundly democratic country this earth has ever known * * *.

It is clear that the United States cannot avoid becoming involved in the present war nor from suffering its consequences merely by sticking its head in the sand, as the isolationists feebly advise. It should also be no less clear that the proper road for our nation does not lie in joining up with Great Britain and sacrificing our blood and substance in the criminal imperialist war. The intelligent course for the American people to take is not only to stay out of the war but also, in collaboration with the Soviet people, to embark upon a positive policy of world peace. * * * (TC, 11/40: 979, 981, 984, 987)

1940

November 6—Rakosi, Hungarian Communist leader, arrives in Moscow.

As a result of negotiations carried on between the Russian and Hungarian Governments during the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Rakosi was released from prison in exchange for Hungarians who were held inside the Soviet Union. Rakosi returned to Moscow where during the war years

he prepared Soviet propaganda aimed at overthrowing the pro-Nazi regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, who has been held responsible for much of the "white terror" of 1919 and later repression measures. Rakosi visited prisoner of war camps in the Soviet Union, indoctrinating Hungarian soldiers, just as he had done after the October Revolution. (E: 81)

November 16-17—American Communists revise constitution at special convention.

At a special convention, the Communist Party of the United States revised its constitution to eliminate the phrase "affiliated to the Communist International." This was a maneuver to avoid compliance with the recently enacted Voorhis Act, requiring registration of agents of a foreign power. (H-C: 424) (E: 286) (TC, 12/40: 1074, 1086.)

November 26—Swiss Communist Party is banned.

The Swiss Communist Party implemented the "over-all" Comintern policy against the "imperialist war" by carrying on "considerable agitation inside the Swiss Army." Several attempts were made to establish cells inside the army. However, the Swiss Federal Council decided to "dissolve the Communist Party of Switzerland and to arrest Communist leaders." The Swiss Socialist Federation under Leon Nicole

continued legal Communist activities for a while, and the party itself began to function illegally. (E: 196)

1941

January 20—Franklin D. Roosevelt is inaugurated for third term as President of United States. (NYT, 1/21/41: 1)

March 10—Mexican Communists condemn war.

The central committee of the Mexican Communist Party stated that it was "only beneficial to the interests of the Yankee bankers that the war be prolonged." (E: 302, 303)

April 9—Coopérative d'Imprimerie of Geneva, which "produced and distributed illegal Communist propaganda material," is dissolved by Swiss authorities.

At Berne, Zurich, and Basel similar discoveries of clandestine literature were made. The Swiss police discovered "quantities of a pamphlet" at Winterthur entitled, "They Have Lied to You!" which had the following conclusion:

Victory belongs to the revolutionary Red Army and to the international working class, led by the illegal Communist parties. (E: 196)

June 22—German armed forces invade Soviet Union. (L: 1137)

1941

June 22—Communist "Sixth Strategy" is defined.

The "Sixth Strategy" of world communism during the period 1941 to 1945 was, according to Ebon, the "*United War Effort*." The Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia on June 22, 1941, brought about a complete reversal of Communist strategy. From then to the close of World War II the Communists reverted in many respects to the old policy of the "united front." Characteristics of this "Sixth Strategy" were: the Comintern was "suspended;" propaganda attacks against the western powers ceased and emphasis was now placed upon United Nations unity; Communists played "prominent" and "often leading" roles in underground movements, especially in France, Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia; Communist parties advanced energetically "special aims" of the Soviet Union (for example, Soviet pressure in 1943 for a "second front" in Europe which American and British military leaders felt was premature was aided by Communist groups who attempted to create opinion favorable to the Soviet view); and, finally, "playing up" the role of Soviet-supported military movements throughout the world.

In summary, the "Sixth Strategy" constituted the "paramount" desire to achieve victory over the Axis powers and the efforts to advance Communist objectives within the context of the "United War Effort." (E: 23, 24)

June 22—Western Communists condemn Nazi invasion of Soviet Union.

The Western Communists immediately condemned the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union but showed varying degrees of confusion and delay in changing their hitherto hostile line toward their own national governments. According to Borkenau,

The story has been generally accepted that, at the very moment when the Stalin-Hitler war broke out, the British communists threw themselves enthusiastically into a policy of National Unity. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Western communists, naturally, greeted with an outburst of fury Hitler's attack upon their real and only fatherland. But stronger than their hatred of Nazi aggression was their hatred of their own countries. They attempted to continue a line almost indistinguishable from their previous line, until Moscow forced them to abandon their antics. (FB: 265)

June 22—American Communists urge "Support the U.S.S.R. in its Fight Again Nazi War!"

In a statement published in the July issue of "*The Communist*" but said to have been issued on June 22, William Z. Foster, Chairman of the American Communists Party, declared:

The armed assault by German fascism and its satellites against the Soviet Union is an unprovoked criminal attack upon the greatest champion of peace, freedom and national independence—the land of socialism. * * *

The American people—the workers, toiling farmers, the Negro masses, the middle classes—all those who hate fascism and oppression and cherish peace and liberty, will see in the cause of the Soviet Union and its peoples the cause of all advanced and progressive mankind. They should defeat every attempt at a new Munich conspiracy. They should strive for active friendship and fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Down with the criminal war of German fascism against the Soviet Union!
For full support and cooperation with the Soviet Union in its struggle against Hitlerism!

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Against all those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union!

For a people's peace based upon the liberation and independence of all nations! (TC, 7/41: 579, 580)

June 22—Battle of Britain subsides as Germans invade Soviet Union. (L: 1149)

June 22—British Communists, uncertain on line, continue to attack British Government.

The British Communist Party proclaimed solidarity with the U. S. S. R. but demanded:

An immediate military and diplomatic agreement between Britain and the USSR;

Remove all pro-fascist and anti-Soviet reactionaries from places of power in the government, diplomatic services or military command;

Put Hess on trial and compel publication of all the secret negotiations;

A People's Government, which can be trusted to defend the interests of the people and maintain a close alliance with the USSR;

A People's victory over fascism and a People's Peace;

International Unity of all working people in the fight for freedom against fascism and reaction! (FB: 265, 266)

June 28-29—American Communists spell out new line.

On cue from Moscow, the Communist's national committee developed a propaganda line by which Communists could appear as "Russian patriots and American patriots at the same time." (H-C: 406)

When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, the American Communists

did not hesitate to call for immediate aid to Russia, but did not know what attitude to take towards Great Britain. Britain was, therefore, ignored. When the National Committee [of the American Communist Party] met * * * six days afterwards, the communists, for the first time, knew what their stand should be towards Britain. The Party had its cue from Moscow that the people of Great Britain must be linked up with the people of the Soviet Union. In opening the sessions of the National Committee, which were held in the greatest secrecy, Foster said: "Our central demand, therefore, is that the United States government give all aid to the Soviet and British peoples now fighting against Hitler."

The communists, who had done everything in their power to wreck the defense program and to sabotage the sending of supplies to Great Britain, suddenly found themselves on the side of the "Imperialist War Mongers." The war became a people's war. The communists deserted the isolationist camp, abandoned their Nazi and Fascist allies * * * and loudly demanded that Uncle Sam immediately declare war against Germany. The slogan, "The Yanks are not Coming," was turned into the slogan, "The Yanks are Coming." The communists waved American flags. * * * (BG: 347, 348)

June 28-29—American Communists lay down "Tasks in The Struggle To Defeat Hitlerism."

In a report to the Plenary meeting of the National Committee of the American Communist Party, Gil Green wrote:

* * * Every blow against Hitler today is a blow in the interests of the Soviet people, the British people, the people of Europe and the entire world. We must support these blows *completely*, for no matter who delivers them or for what reasons, they help to defeat and annihilate the main enemy of mankind. Communism is not the issue. The Soviet people are fighting for their national independence and liberty, they are fighting for the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement, they are fighting

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against Hitler's domination of the world. Today there is but one issue before the people; the complete military defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism.

What, therefore, is our position toward the Roosevelt Administration? First, we recognize that at this time the Roosevelt Administration represents those groupings of the American bourgeoisie which aim to bring about the military defeat of Hitler * * *. Second, we know that there is great pressure from the appeasement forces upon the Roosevelt Administration and that within the Administration itself there are individuals and groups who favor a policy of conciliation toward fascism. Third, we also recognize that the Roosevelt Administration is amenable to pressure from the masses and especially from the organized labor movement, and that this independent organization and pressure of the masses will especially assume decisive importance as the most reactionary circles of imperialism increase their activity and pressure for appeasement.

Therefore the progressive labor and people's movement must support every step and action of the Roosevelt administration directed toward bringing about the military defeat of Hitler, while at all times maintaining an independent policy of criticism and opposition to every half-hearted or conciliatory move, to every attempt at retreat, at every act aimed at appeasement of the forces of Hitler abroad and at home * * *.

*The only guarantee that the fight against Hitler will be carried to its logical conclusion is the mobilization and unification of the American people, of all opponents of Hitlerism, into a powerful national front of struggle for the military defeat of Nazi fascism. The national unity of the American people is what we must strive for if all the great power of this country is to be harnessed toward this end. * * **

** * * It is our job to make the struggle for a correct foreign policy inseparable from the struggle for a democratic and progressive domestic policy. (TC, 8/41: 707-709)*

June 28-29—American Communists issue manifesto entitled "The People's Program of Struggle For The Defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism!"

At a Plenary meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, a manifesto was adopted which concluded with the following remarks:

Defend America by giving full aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and all nations who fight against Hitler!

For full and unlimited collaboration of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union to bring about the military defeat of fascism!

For a government policy of democratic struggle against fascism!

Down with the appeasers of Hitlerism—the conspirators of a new Munich betrayal!

All aid to the Chinese people fighting for their national independence! No aid to the Japanese invaders!

For cooperation of all the peoples of the Americas against Hitlerism! Support the struggles of the Latin American peoples for democratic freedom and national independence!

Preserve and extend the economic standards and democratic liberties of the American people—the workers, farmers and middle classes! Stop monopoly war profiteering!

*End all discrimination against the Negro people * * *.*

End anti-Semitism! Stop the persecution of the foreign-born!

Stop all government attacks on the Communist Party! Release Earl Browder and all working class political prisoners!

Build the Communist Party, the Party that stands in the forefront of the people's fight against Hitlerism and for socialism! Support and build the progressive labor press!

Forward to a world-wide people's front against Hitler fascism for the defense of the Soviet Union! (TC, 8/41: 682)

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June—Illegal Swiss Communist Party changes line.

When the Nazi forces invaded the Soviet Union, the Swiss Communist Party changed its propaganda tactics. One pamphlet stated: "Alone we are nothing, together we are everything." (E: 196)

July—Soviets stress Russian patriotism.

After the Soviet-German war began, official Soviet propaganda "laid its main stress" on patriotism, particularly Russian patriotism. While the CPSU(B) maintained its political hold, on the other hand it now paid "little attention to Marxist-Leninist ideology", and even "courted popularity" by expanding its membership to include soldiers. (S-W: 228)

July 3—Stalin calls for "united front" against fascism.

In a radio broadcast, Stalin declared:

Our war for the freedom of our Motherland will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for the democratic liberties. It will be a united front of the peoples who stand for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies. (SWO: 296)

July 5—Swiss Government bans Nicole's papers.

Leon Nicole, the leader of the Swiss Communist Party, had founded the Swiss Socialist Federation (*Federation Socialiste Suisse*) after the outbreak of the European war.

The Government banned Nicole's papers, *Le Travail* and *Droit du Peuple*, stating that "both papers were spiritually in the service of the Soviet Union" and that they "read like a translated Russian Paper." Later the Federation itself was banned. (E: 195)

July 12—British Communists finally adopt in full general line laid down by Moscow.

Writing in *World News and Views*, Emile Burns, "with his very special Moscow connections," wrote:

"We can only play our part fully if we really understand the changed character of the war. What is at issue is now no longer which of the two imperialist groups is to dominate * * * the world. If the German fascist attack on the Soviet Union were to be successful and the fascist Empire extended from Vladivostok to Lisbon, nothing could stand in the way of the subjection of all peoples to Fascist Germany * * *. The fight to defeat and destroy the German fascist machine is therefore a common cause for all the peoples. This fundamental issue * * * is recognized in the decisions of the British and U. S. governments to continue the war against Hitler and to help the Soviet Union * * *. It is for the people of Britain * * * to throw their whole weight into the job of ensuring decisive victory. With this aim it is necessary to support all measures taken by the government for the continuation of the war on Britain's part, and at the same time to fight vigorously against those sections of the ruling class who oppose or try to sabotage the fullest possible help, military and economic, to the Soviet struggle." It is necessary "not only to support government measures for aid to the Soviet Union, but also to act themselves to ensure maximum production and end the employers' disorganization and waste * * * to fight for greater liberty and working-class initiative, and in particular for the removal of the ban on the *Daily Worker*." (FB: 266, 267)

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August 28—Soviets deport Volga Germans.

By decree the "autonomous republic" was abolished and about 400,000 Volga Germans were deported, although there was no evidence that these Germans had acted against the Soviet regime. (S-W: 229)

Autumn—Suppressed Albanian Communist Party is re-established. (E: 133)

September—American Communist line is explained.

The wartime Communist line had as a central slogan the demand that the Allies open a "second front" against the Nazis in the West. Gitlow gave the following explanation for this "second front" demand made between 1941 and 1943:

The demand for the immediate opening up of a second front * * * served two different Russian purposes and not the general interests of the war. The communists realized that a hasty, unprepared attack on the Nazis in the European theatre would have the immediate effect of reducing Nazi pressure against the Red Army on the Eastern Front and would involve the United States and Great Britain in a long-drawn-out struggle, during which the Soviet Union would have a respite in which to recuperate and build up her strength—thus the Soviets would become stronger as her allies became weaker. (BG: 350)

Borkenau commented as follows on the "second front" propaganda line:

* * * At first, this slogan was an outcry for help, though hardly one inspired by genuinely friendly motives. It always was, and remained a stick with which to beat the Western governments and to create political crises in their countries. * * *

* * * the Second Front propaganda [by 1942] * * * was a hostile move on the part of Russia. If it failed in its ostensible object, it would help to overthrow the British government and thus create conditions of political disintegration favourable to the communists. If, however, it succeeded, it would involve the West in a disastrous military adventure. For the Russians certainly knew, apart from any specifically naval matters beyond their comprehension, that at least deep into 1943, the Allies were not strong enough and that a bloody repulse was certain * * * sufficient to compromise gravely their ability to compete with [Stalin] himself for the control of Europe. Had it not been the chief aim of the pact to involve the West and Hitler in a mutually destructive war? Well and good, the Second Front campaign was the continuation of the same policy by different means. (FB: 276, 277)

September—American Communists urge United States Government to support creation of "second front."

In an editorial entitled "America's Role in Creation of a Western Front" the Communist Party of the United States stated:

These trials we must now face; we haven't yet faced them fully. The nation has to be united, more speedily and more solidly. All parties and all groups devoted to the national interests have to be brought together in an unbreakable national front against Hitlerite Germany. Thus will the United States be able to make its maximum contribution to the military defeat of German fascism; and, in the first place, to exercise its full influence and support for the creation of a second front in the West.

* * * * *

Facing these developments, can there be any doubt that the creation of a second front in the West is a vital and crucial need of the present situation? It is a need for which the greatest sacrifices are not too great * * *.

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Moved by some of these similar considerations, ever larger numbers of the British people are urging their government to open a new land front in the West. It is becoming the demand of the people. How soon the British Government will proceed to realize this demand, we cannot know. But it is evident that the United States is able to exercise great influence with the British Government in favor of opening a land front in the West. It is able to do so by greatly increasing and making more effective American aid to Britain and the Soviet Union, and *by demonstrating convincingly its readiness—the readiness of the United States—to do everything necessary to make possible and successful the creation of a second front in the West.* And this is clearly in the most vital interests of the national security of the United States. It is the policy of becoming associated more closely and intimately with the great anti-Hitler coalition. (TC, 9/41: 755, 757)

September—Local Communists berate British government for reluctance to create “second front” in Europe.

According to Borkenau:

The inexplicable delay in holding the Three-Power conference in Moscow, the reluctance to create a second front in Europe, and the widely held belief that Britain is not sending to the Soviet Union war materials on an effective scale * * * combine to develop serious disquiet. * * * (FB: 275)

September—EAM is founded in Greece.

Throughout the Metaxas regime the Communists remained underground. During the German occupation they were “a dynamic force.” In 1941 they formed the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM) along the broad lines of the People’s Front. After the Nazi invasion of the U.S.S.R.

* * * EAM engaged in sabotage activities that helped the downfall of the Axis and the victory of the Allied Powers. EAM was rivaled by the EDES units under the command of General Napoleon Zervas, whose status paralleled roughly that of Mikhailovitch in Yugoslavia. Clashes between the two groups were frequent. They took a heavy toll in Greek lives. As the war drew to a close, the Allied world became conscious of two developments: that EAM represented a determined anti-monarchist coalition that considered the Greek government in exile as unrepresentative; and that EAM and EDES [Greek nationalist guerrillas] were storing up arms for the post liberation period. (E: 142, 143)

September 28—AKEL, Communist Party of Cyprus, holds first conference.

In accordance with the line taken by all other Communist Parties, AKEL, the party of the Cypriote Communists, supported the Allied war effort until 1945. (E: 424)

October—American Communists emphasize need for “national front” against Hitler.

According to the American Communist Party,

the greatest class task of American labor, including the Communists, now is to exert the utmost united effort, in closest collaboration with all other toiling groups, to help cement and lead an American national front and a national unity of all opponents of Hitler and Hitlerism, for the military destruction of fascist Germany. This is the main line and direction of the class struggle at the present time. This is also the main line and direction of the struggle in the battle of production. (TC, 10/41: 867)

October 1—United States and Great Britain sign first Russian protocol at Moscow agreeing to supply materials essential for Soviet war effort for nine months. (L: 1151)

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October 30—German forces enter Crimea and also commence siege of Moscow. (L: 1151)

November 6—Stalin renounces territorial acquisition as war aim.

On the 24th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution Stalin declared:

We do not and cannot have such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories, the subjection of foreign peoples whether this concerns the peoples and territories of Europe or the peoples and territories of Asia, including in this Iran. (SWO: 300)

December—Indian Communists are ordered to conform to "People's War" line.

For six months after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, the illegal Indian Communist Party was in a state of confusion. Some leaders who were held by the government in a detention camp, urged a policy to aid the "Fatherland of Socialism," but those leaders still free and operating underground persisted in an "anti-war position." Harry Pollitt, the British Communist leader, dispatched a letter to the Indian Communist Party in which he "ordered a clear switch over." Not long afterward,

* * * the imperialist war became a "People's War." At the end of 1942, the Politbureau issued a new thesis condemning its own "bourgeois nationalist deviation." (M: 80)

December—Communist Korean National Revolutionary Party announces support for Korean Provisional Government.

In a manifesto the Communist Korean National Revolutionary Party declared that

the democratic countries of the world have now formed an anti-Fascist bloc and gone to war against the Fascist powers, and in Europe refugee governments have * * * been recognized by the democratic countries.

Thus, the Communists, concluded,

a similar Korean government may now hope to also gain their recognition and assistance. (E: 355)

December 7—Japanese naval and air forces attack Pearl Harbor. (L: 1138)

December 7—Statements of National Committee of American Communist Party demonstrates wartime party propaganda.

A statement of the National Committee of the American Communist Party unanimously adopted at its plenary meeting held in New York City on December 7 stated:

Never in the history of our country has the need for unity of the nation been so great as now. The Communist Party pledges its loyalty, its devoted labor and last drop of its blood in support of our country in this greatest of all the crises that ever threatened its existence. In the tradition of the Communist leaders who in 1861 joined the United States Army under commissions issued by President Lincoln, 100,000 American Communists today step forward to support the bigger war against slavery, a war in defense of the whole world's freedom.

In all factories and workshops of America the voice of freedom must be heard in the quickened pace of machines producing implements of war to save our nation and to increase our aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and all nations who are resisting the Hitler-Japanese aggression. All disputes in industry must now even more urgently than before be solved without interruptions of production. * * *

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In order to attain the greatest possible strength and effectiveness of its armed forces the United States requires a full military alliance with Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, who are now at death grips with the bloody forces of the Dark Ages.

All honest Americans who have been misled by the Lindberghs, the Coughlins, the Norman Thomases, Wheelers and Nyes, by the America First Committee, must now see the treachery, the threat to the national existence of our country that lies in the intrigues of such organizations and must break with their influence.

All Americans must join in one mighty stream of national unity to assure that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Everything for national unity!

Everything for victory over world-wide fascist slavery! (TC, 12/41: 1043, 1044)

In his concluding speech entitled "The Tasks of the Communist Party in the War" delivered at the meeting of the National Committee William Z. Foster declared:

* * * This tremendous event [the entry of United States into the war] throws before us a host of new problems. But it does not change the basic line of our Party * * *. As you know, we had been supporting the Government's resistance to the aggressor powers, Nazi Germany and Japan. Now our task is to enormously increase this support. This is a just war. Our Party statement pledges our full support to it. We have offered to give up our lives if necessary to defeat the fascist enemy. Our Party must do all in its power to see that American arms, jointly with those of Great Britain, the U. S. S. R. and China, emerge victorious from the present conflict.

Now as to national unity—do we have to change our main line upon that? Not at all. Our job is to press forward ten times more determinedly than before, along the path we were already traveling. More than ever must we seek to develop the strongest possible collaboration among all classes and organizations in American life that are ready to fight the Axis enemy. If it was necessary yesterday, when the country was not yet fully in the war, to participate in all the organizations and activities that were developing towards a solid front of the American people against Hitler and his puppets, now the need for such activities on our part is incomparably greater. Swiftly the country will be covered with a whole network of civilian war activities. Demands will be made for strengthening the armed forces and to finance the war. As American citizens determined to help crush the enemies of our country, we must play our full part by supporting these movements and tasks. The Communists must show that there are no better fighters for America and freedom than we are. Full steam ahead for national unity and the winning of the war.

And how does the question of the fight against the appeasers, against the America First Committee, stand in this new situation? In no sense do we have to reorientate our policy in this matter. Instead, we have to redouble our battle against these fascist-minded traitors. But, the conditions of our struggle against them will be greatly changed * * *. Already the radio has told us that the appeaser Senators Taft, Vandenberg and Wheeler, as well as that American-brand fascist, Representative Fish, have spoken out for war against Japan.

Doubtless more will follow.

But such development must not mislead us into believing that the appeaser danger is over. Far from it. While the followers of the America First Committee will genuinely change their minds and support the war, the copperhead traitors will only alter their tactics to fit the new situation. They will lose no opportunity to stab the United States in the back. One of their many devices to help their friend Hitler will be to try to get the United States to direct its entire force against Japan and to abandon giving aid to Great Britain and the U. S. S. R. This insidious maneuver we must be particularly alert to fight against. With renewed vigor we must

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propagate our established correct line that this is one war, a world war between the forces of fascist tyranny and those of democracy and civilization. It is one indivisible war between the fascist Axis powers and the world coalition of the United States, Britain and the U. S. S. R. We must therefore insist that instead of aid being diminished, more munitions than ever be sent to the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and China. We must also advocate the opening of a second front in Europe. We must never let the American people forget that the center of the present world fascist aggression is in Berlin and that, above all, Nazi Germany has to be smashed. A full-scale military alliance between the United States, Great Britain, the U. S. S. R. and China has now become a fundamental necessity for American national defense.

Regarding the battle for production * * * what about that? Well, everything we have been saying all along * * * is now more true than ever. In this situation the trade unions, in close cooperation with employers, and the Government must push for maximum production * * *. Labor should demand that such ultra-reactionary organizations as the American First Committee and the Dies Committee be dissolved, and that the Hoover F. B. I. be reorganized * * *.

The great test of our Party from now on will be to step up its work to fit in with the intensified war struggle of the American people in defense of their national existence. We must realize the necessity for vastly increased activity on our part in all directions in support of the war effort. Our policy is correct, our Party is united. Our line expresses the patriotic interests of the whole American people. Let us resolve to apply it with a militant spirit as never before. I am sure that our Party will prove worthy of the great task which history has now placed upon it. (TC, 12/41: 1051-1054)

December 8—United States declares war on Japan.

On the day following the attack on Pearl Harbor the United States declared war on Japan. Three days later Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. (L: 1138)

December 8—Effects of American entry into World War II on the American Communist movement are described.

The attack on Pearl Harbor and the entry of the United States into World War II as an ally of the Soviet Union

gave the communists opportunities to spread out in all directions.

They were accepted as the representatives of the country's heroic ally, Soviet Russia, and treated accordingly. The communist organization prospered. The Communist party membership rose by leaps and bounds. The organization received and spent close to ten million dollars a year.

An expansive American vista opened up for the Communist party. The "Grand Plan" for the United States, developed with the advice and co-operation of Ambassador Oumansky and an army of communist agents who were sent into the United States, had for its main objectives the following: 1. The glorification of the Soviet Union and support of its war policies and objectives; 2. The demand for the immediate opening up of a second front. * * * 3. The augmenting of espionage activities in the diplomatic, industrial and scientific fields * * *. "Now is the time," Oumansky claimed, "to unite all the progressives, the New Dealers, the farmer-laborites, the C.I.O., the communists and communist sympathizers into a political organization, not necessarily a political Party, in order to establish a broad base for communist operations." (BG: 350)

Late 1941—Malayan Communist leaders are released from prison.

In the latter part of 1941 the top leaders of the Malayan Communist Party were released from a Singapore prison, and thereafter engaged in the anti-Japanese resistance movement. From the time of its founding until World War II the Malayan Communist Party was illegal. (E: 885, 386)

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1941-1945—Characteristics of resistance movements in Eastern Europe are described.

In his analysis of the resistance movements in Eastern Europe Seton-Watson wrote:

When the communists began their resistance, they had the same aim as always in the past—political power. This was to be obtained by two means—by strengthening the defense of the U. S. S. R., “the territorial base of the world revolution,” through diversion of German troops from the front to crush rebellion in their rear, and by turning the war of liberation against the occupying forces into a civil war against their own ruling class. In liberated areas they set up their own administration, which not only organised supplies for the fighting men but prepared itself to take over political power in the country when the Germans were defeated. At first they had to fight, in addition to the invaders, only the quisling forces of the first four categories described above. But as the communists’ political organisation became a serious rival to the pre-invasion order, so the loyal supporters of the exiled governments grew to regard the communists as a more dangerous enemy than the Germans. Another cause of bitterness was enemy reprisals. These fell most severely on those who had property to lose. Destruction of property did not worry the communists much, because most of their supporters had little, and any weakening of their future rivals was of advantage to them. But the wealthy peasants feared reprisals, and tried to prevent actions which would incur them. From this it was not difficult to take the further step of armed collaboration with the occupying forces against the communists.

Fighting began between nationalists and communists in Yugoslavia already in 1941, in Greece and Albania in 1943. In Poland the same thing happened when Polish communist parachutists, dropped from Soviet aircraft, and acting independently of the main resistance forces, provoked German reprisals. The same pattern extended even to the Soviet Ukraine, where a three-cornered struggle took place between the Germans, the nationalist Ukrainian Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) and the Ukrainian communist partisans acting on Red Army orders. As Allied victory approached, the struggle for post-war power took precedence over the struggle against the Germans. The Polish Home Army gallantly fought the Germans to the end, although its forces were disarmed and its leaders maltreated by the advancing Red Army. In Greece the forces of Zervas for the most part and for most of the time kept clear of “collaboration.” But the Mihailovic movement in Yugoslavia, the Balli Kombetar in Albania and the U.P.A. in the Ukraine were drawn inexorably into support of the declining German war effort. (HS-W: 109, 110)

1941—Indochinese Communists join Independence League of Indochina.

The Independence League was made up of the Association of Young Revolutionists, the Indochinese Section of the International Anti-Invasion Association, the New Annam Party, and dissident “leftist” members of the Annamite Nationalist Party. (E: 388, 389)

1941—Malayan Communists actively engage in resistance movement.

Malayan Communist leaders were released from prison shortly before the Japanese forces closed in on Malaya. “Skilled organizers,” the Communists created a resistance movement made up of “militant” Chinese and Malays. After capitulation, the resistance group, named the Malayan People’s Anti-Japanese Army, carried on guerrilla activities throughout the Peninsula until the close of the war. The Communists urged their followers to “turn each street, lane, mine, and village and rubber planta-

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tion into a bulwark for the defense of the land." (E: 385-387)

1941—Tito organizes partisan army.

When the Germans attacked Yugoslavia, Tito was living in Zagreb using the name, Josip Tomanek, and claiming to be a Czech engineer. Following the German attack on Russia, Tito went to Serbia where he began to organize a partisan army. (E: 120)

1941—Norwegian Communists join in resistance movement.

The Norwegian Communists engaged in the "clandestine" resistance movement with the "discipline and reckless courage"

for which they became known in all enemy-occupied countries. In fact, just as elsewhere, they disregarded the cautious policy temporarily advocated by the western powers. During the early stage of the resistance war, western military advisers to the underground movements favored consolidation of clandestine units and single, effective sabotage acts that did not expose the undercover network. The Communists, in their determined effort to pull troops away from the hard-pressed Russians, often entered into open warfare in defiance of advice from the west.

While military-strategic decisions were arrived at by the non-Communist members of the resistance movement through "conference and vote," the Communists followed the "strict orders" that Peder Furubotn issued from his place of hiding. Furubotn, "who is believed to have attended Moscow's International Lenin School," ordered "many a skirmish that cost Norway's Communists dearly." (E: 210, 211)

1941—Hoxha, Albanian Communist, leads anti-Italian demonstration.

During the Italian occupation Hoxha carried on his revolutionary work. On one occasion he led an anti-Italian demonstration which provoked the "Italian-installed puppet government" to seek his arrest. But Hoxha fled to the mountains, "the traditional refuge of Albanian revolutionaries, outlaws, and freedom fighters." Hoxha joined the Albanian guerrillas, and thus became a part of the "six underground resistance movements inside Albania." (E: 133)

1941-1944—French Communists become active in French underground.

During the period from 1941 to 1944 the French Communists actively engaged in the underground movement in France. Thus, communism in France

not only was able to build up an effective resistance force, but also gained adherents for postwar political activity. In many areas, where there existed no non-Communist resistance groups, the Communists attracted all militant anti-Nazi Frenchmen. (E: 184)

1941—Bierut, Polish Communist leader, is active in wartime underground and subversive work.

After 1941, Bierut's tasks were twofold:

(1) He tried to create an active anti-Nazi underground movement in Poland, and to construct a Communist-led coalition of partisans along the lines of the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM); facing the opposition of conservative underground armies, Polish Communists were in the difficult position of fighting against the German occupants and the guerrillas sup-

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ported by the London Polish exile government at the same time. No reliable figures for casualties resulting from intraguerrilla warfare in Poland are available.

(2) Bierut was instrumental in creating a Polish governing body acceptable to the Soviet Union and the Red Army command. This, too, was difficult, since the number of acceptable Communist and non-Communist leaders was small. Bierut himself is, in fact, a man of much less prestige and capabilities than such experienced Communist leaders as Maurice Thorez of France, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy, or Matyas Rakosi of Hungary. (E: 54)

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1942—Polish Communist Party is revived and takes part in resistance.

The Polish Communist Party which had been dissolved by the Comintern in 1938 was revived under the name

Polish Workers' Party (P. P. R.), and a left-wing socialist group, claiming to be the true Socialist Party, was formed under a certain Osobka-Morawski. This group took the name Polish Workers' Socialist Party (R. P. P. S.). Collaboration between R. P. P. S. and P. P. R. was close, but not always completely smooth * * *. From the supporters of P. P. R. and R. P. P. S. was formed a People's Army (A. L.), * * *. HS-W: 114, 115)

1942—Earl Browder expresses American Communist's willingness to subordinate their demand for a socialist America, to work for a united war effort.

A "united nation" was the objective of American Communists during the war, and they "responded enthusiastically to any and all measures which would bring defeat to Hitler and the Nazi hordes." Browder wrote in his work "Victory—and After," published in 1942:

We American Communists make our first contribution to national unity by explicitly subordinating our most distinctive programmatic demand—the advocacy of Socialism for our country—to the common patriotic goal of victory. We declare that we will not bring forward our Socialist proposal in any way which could undermine or weaken our national unity. We were among the first and most energetic in urging upon the labor movement the most complete cooperation with the government and the employers for the common task of the war. (O-W: 260, 261)

1942—Cuban Communists number 81,255. (E: 297)

1942—Tito establishes Yugoslav Army of Liberation.

Attempts to reconcile the differences between Tito's partisans and Mikhailovitch's Chetniks failed. Tito established his Yugoslav Army of Liberation in Slovenia, Croatia, western Bosnia, and the Dalmatian region, while Mikhailovitch "remained strong" in Serbia. (E: 120, 121)

1942—Indonesian Communists aid Allies against Japanese.

For "several years" during the war the Indonesian Communists fought against the Japanese "alongside the Allied powers, including the Netherlands." (E: 392, 393)

1942—Bierut, Polish Communist leader, enters German-controlled Poland.

In the winter of 1942 Bierut was parachuted "clandestinely" into German-controlled territory from a Soviet army airplane where he began "his extensive and dangerous activities of organ-

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izing a Communist-led underground movement." Bierut successfully organized an underground similar to Tito's in Yugoslavia, but because

of his links with the Soviet Union, and the generally fiercely anti-Russian attitude of the Polish population, Bierut's underground organization remained small and little known. It adopted the name National Council of Poland, and Boleslaw Bierut acted as its secretary. (E: 54)

March—American Communist leader cautions on emphasis in Pacific at expense of Europe in war effort and urges "second front."

Writing in *The Communist*, Eugene Dennis, American Communist leader, stated:

On this primary question of anti-Axis strategy, the American people must guard against three dangers: One is that cultivated by various pro-fascist appeasers, like Hoover and Lindbergh, who are now trying to weaken and obstruct the national war effort, to divide the world anti-Hitler coalition and front, to postpone or prevent the defeat and collapse of the Nazi regime—by advocating, among other things, that the United States should let the Soviet Union and Great Britain fight single-handedly against Hitler Germany, while the U. S. A. "concentrates" its efforts solely against Japan.

The foremost advocates of this suicidal policy, of "concentrating our war efforts primarily in the Far East," are the forces who are devoting maximum attention to curtail or halt the vital flow of American war supplies to the U. S. S. R., to the decisive Eastern Front, limited as these are, as well as away from Britain. They are the unAmerican proponents of Hitler's "two-war" and "divide-and-rule" policy who hope to isolate our country from its allies and from its main objective. They are the die-hard Munichers * * *. They are the appeasers who today are still plotting to betray America and the peoples by working for a Vichy "negotiated peace" with Hitler * * *.

In mobilizing to consolidate further the unity of action and collaboration of the United Nations, our country and people are orientating and devoting increased attention to the solution of the following interrelated tasks: to reinforce the coalition of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain by a full and all-round alliance; to develop a rounded-out world anti-Axis strategy that will insure the concentration of the main blow against Hitler Germany (including the speedy delivery of adequate supplies to the Red Army and opening of a new front in Europe); to strengthen the struggle against Japanese imperialism in the Pacific and Far East and to provide full opportunity for the peoples of East Asia to actively defend their land, their rights, and their countries. (TC, 3/42: 120, 124)

March 29—Philippine Hukbalahap is founded.

After the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, Pedro Abad Santos, Filipino Communist leader, instructed Luis Taruc, prominent in the postwar Hukbalahap, to create a resistance movement. The latter sent Casto Alejandrino, a Communist member of the Peasant Commission and a mayor, to establish contact with Bataan headquarters which he did, and furthermore, was given a letter of authority by Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Thorpe. Hukbalahap was the abbreviation of the Philippine term, "People's Anti-Japanese Army."

Commander-in-chief and deputy commander-in-chief of the movement were the "veteran Communist organizers," Luis Taruc and Casto Alejandrino respectively. (E: 381, 382)

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April—American Communist leader demands "second front" in Europe.

In an article appearing in *The Communist* entitled "For a Second Front in Europe! To the Offensive Against Hitler!" Eugene Dennis concluded:

What is necessary now is that America's great labor movement should display *still greater political and organizing initiative, and act still more determinedly* to mobilize and solidify its own ranks and to rally and collaborate more closely with all anti-Hitler forces in a united all-out war effort on the military, production and political fronts in furtherance of our national objectives. In line with this, it is essential that everything shall be done, in the shortest possible time, to help crystalize and give expression to the growing sentiment throughout the country for America's taking the offensive; to ensure that the American people, by their joint efforts, act in time so as to help effectuate the government's proposal to carry the war to the enemy; to help guarantee that our country strengthens the alliance and common military action of all of the United Nations, especially to ensure that the United States, together with Great Britain and in conjunction with the Soviet Union and its powerful offensive, concentrates its main blow against the main enemy—Hitler and Hitlerism—by opening a second front on the European continent. For this is the surest and shortest road to winning the war, to victory over Hitler and the Axis. (TC, 4/42: 212, 213)

April—ELAS, People's Liberation Army, described as "Communist Party's private army," is founded in Greece. (HS-W: 133)

May—American Communist Party issues Manifesto: "Attack Hitler Now! Open A Western Front In Europe!"

In a May Day Manifesto the National Committee of the American Communist Party stated:

Time does not wait. America must strike *now* and with all its might, together with the Soviet Union, Britain and our other allies. We must strike now in Europe at the center of the Axis to crush Hitler Germany in 1942.

Joint military action by the United Nations can smash Hitler this year. This is possible because of the military power of America and Britain. This is possible because the great socialist state and its glorious Red Army, under the brilliant leadership of Joseph Stalin, have dealt heavy blows to Hitler's army, pulverizing the myth of Nazi invincibility.

Single-handed the Soviet Union has engaged the full might of Hitler. It developed its epic counteroffensive which the gallant MacArthur justly hailed, declaring that "the hope of civilization rests on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian Army."

This is the moment then for *common fighting action by the United Nations*. This is the moment then for the United States and Great Britain to open up another front in Europe. This is the time to compel Hitler to face his dreaded two-front war. This is the chance to thwart the Nazi plan for world victory in 1942 and bring about Hitler's defeat—in 1942! * * *

Workingmen and workingwomen!

Strengthen the alliance of the United Nations! Forge common fighting action now between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union!

Smash Hitler now! Open a western front in Europe!

Full aid to the Soviet Front—the decisive front of the United Nations!

* * *

Unite for victory! Everything to win the war! Destroy Hitler and fascist tyranny! (TC, 5/42: 291, 296)

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May—British Communist's *Labor Monthly* supports war effort.

As elsewhere the British Communists made a complete reversal of position after the German attack on Soviet Russia in 1941. Thereafter the war became a "just" war. The May 1942 issue of *Labor Monthly*, the British Communist publication, stated that a "weakening of the Churchill Government would mean the weakening of national unity." (E: 226)

May 7—At Battle of Coral Sea, Allied forces prevent Japanese invasion of Australia or New Hebrides. (L: 1167)

June—American Communist Party demands "second front" in editorial entitled "Labor Must Act To Open A Western Front Now." (TC, 6/42: 387)

June 13—British Communists continue "second front" propaganda drive.

Through *World News and Views*, they expressed the view that the "opposition to the Second Front is political and must be broken by political means." And on August 8th the publication stated:

Only the mass campaign in the West can change this situation by forcing the throwing into action of the full combined strength of the United Nations. (FB: 276, 277)

July 24—Indian Communist Party is declared legal and is "encouraged and given facilities to start" a number of newspapers and associations. (M: 80, 81)

August—American Communists continue to demand opening of "second front."

In an editorial entitled "No Delay In Opening the Western Front!" appearing in the *The Communist*, the American Communist Party stated:

The continued delay in the full and immediate implementation of the agreement for launching the Second Front is endangering the position of all of the United Nations, and is working to Hitler's advantage * * *. Today more than ever it is necessary that the people, and in the first place the workers and their trade unions, demonstrate their unswerving determination for the immediate opening of the second front, for realizing our government's decision * * *. On every front let us show our readiness and determination to throw everything into the struggle, for the opening of the Second Front now to smash Hitler and his Axis partners. (TC, 8/42: 579, 583, 584)

August—American Communists blame British and French for Nazi-Soviet Pact and urge "second front."

In an article entitled "On the Third Anniversary of the Soviet-Germany Non-Aggression Pact" published in *The Communist* Hans Berger stated:

The signing of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact on August 23, 1939, was the result of the systematic sabotage of the peace policy of the Soviet Union by the English and French governments of that time. The Soviet Union met with no success in its steadfast efforts to reach agreements with these governments, with the Chamberlains and Bonnets, for the defense of peace, the independence of the nations.

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The governments of France and England of that time did not want to defend peace nor the independence of the nations. Their policy handed the nations over to Hitler and helped the Axis to throttle them. Their policy was aimed, not at defending peace, but at unleashing the war drive of Hitler Germany and Japanese militarism at the Soviet Union. Their policy strengthened, not the forces of progress and freedom, but those of reaction, fascism and imperialist barbarism. Their policy was the old imperialist game seeking to save themselves at the expense of others. The past English governments saw the chief enemy, not in Hitler Germany, but, true to the tradition of the most reactionary English circles, in the Soviet Union.

The article concluded with the following demand for a "second front:"

The American people, all honest patriots fighting for national independence and freedom, must translate the lessons of the recent years into the most united and active mass support of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Pact, especially, for realizing the agreement for the opening of a second European land front *now*, for victory over the Hitlerite Axis. This is the urgent need of the hour—for America, for the Soviet Union, for Britain, for China, for the world peoples and world democracy. Let us now—without further delay—meet that need! (TC, 8/42: 612, 613, 619)

September—British Communist leader lays down plan for victory.

Writing in *The Communist*, the American Communist Party monthly, R. Palme Dutt stated that the "Strategy For Victory" was as follows:

We need to organize all our forces and action for the aim of speediest victory, for the aim of victory, not at some distant future date, but in this year of decision in 1942.

Can we achieve this aim? Yes: provided that we carry out the necessary conditions:

1. Coordination of Allied strategy, with concentration on the immediate aim of two-front war in Europe for the speediest defeat of Hitlerism;
2. Strengthening of collaboration, political, diplomatic and military, with the Soviet Union and the United States;
3. Winning the confidence and collaboration of the subject peoples in Europe and assistance to their struggle;
4. Winning the confidence and collaboration of the German people;
5. Freedom for India, and the free collaboration of all the peoples in the colonial countries for the common struggle;
6. Maximum production, mobilization of manpower and womanpower, readiness for sacrifice, unity and the will to victory in Britain, (TC, 9/42: 731)

September 19—Indian Communists seek unity of Nehru's Congress and Jinnah's League.

In 1940, Indian Communists conforming to the anti-war policy agitated among Bombay textile workers against "even indirect support of the war." When the Communist Party line changed in 1941, they sought to counteract the "widespread" anti-war sentiment by pressing for unity between Nehru's Hindu Congress Party and Jinnah's Moslem League. In its September 19 Manifesto the Communist Party stated:

To the Hindu masses we must explain that what is just in the Pakistan demand, namely the right to autonomous state existence, including the right of separation, must be conceded * * *. Similarly, we must get the Congress-minded people to recognize the urgency of the Congress conceding the right of self-determination of the Moslem nationalities and thus hasten the achievement of Congress-League unity. (E: 402)

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October—Carr, Canadian Communist leader, is released by Canadian authorities.

Sam Carr was released by Canadian authorities on condition that he

refrain from "activities of the Communist Party of Canada or of any organization over which the Communist Party exercises control." In spite of this pledge, it appears that Carr quickly got in contact with Soviet espionage representatives. Colonel Zabotin's notebook listed Carr as having met a Soviet agent "at a meeting in October 1942." This same notation stated that he "studied with us in 1924-26 in the Soviet Party School." When the Canadian espionage affair was investigated, Carr went into hiding and could not be located. (E: 271)

October—American Communists demand "second front."

In an editorial entitled "To The Offensive!" appearing in *The Communist* the American Communist Party declared:

World War II has entered its fourth year. It is almost nine months since the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. The Red Army, battling alone the bulk of the fascist hordes of Hitler and his European satellites for nearly fifteen months, is now engaged in the most titanic and bloodiest struggle in history at the gates of Stalingrad and in the Caucasus. And Hitler is still able to concentrate all his forces on the Eastern Front. *There is still no Second Front in Europe.* This is today the most important, the most significant and the most dangerous aspect of the war of liberation of the United Nations against the Axis * * *. The danger of losing the war arises from one, and only one, possibility. The possibility that Hitler will be allowed to defeat or so weaken the Red Army that the United States and Great Britain will be compelled to face the bulk of the Nazi hordes alone in a one-front war, just as the Soviet Union is now compelled to face alone fully 90 per cent of the armies of Hitler and his satellites. And, therefore, only by *opening the Second Front now* can victory over the Axis be assured. (TC, 10/42: 771)

October—Communists gain in Iceland election.

Election results showed that "the Communists had made considerable gains at the expense of the Social Democrats." Of the 17 delegates elected to the Upper Chamber, 3 were Communists while only 2 Social Democrats were elected. In the Lower Chamber there were 7 Communists and 5 Social Democrats. (E: 217)

October 3—Stalin criticizes delays of Allied aid to Soviet Union.

In answer to questions posed by the Associated Press correspondent Henry Cassidy, Stalin remarked in one instance:

As compared with the aid the Soviet Union is giving the allies by drawing upon itself the main forces of the German Fascist army, the aid of the allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective. In order to amplify and improve this aid only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time. (SWO: 299)

October 24-25—Resolution of Communist Party of Ireland urges defeat of fascism and demands Irish unity.

A resolution adopted at a conference of the Communist Party of Ireland meeting in Belfast concluded with the following comment:

* * * * *

17. The example of the Soviet Union should inspire the defense of Ireland. The Soviet people have, by their heroic defense, aroused intense admiration and interest among all sections of the Irish people. This feeling must be developed into bonds of closest friendship, and every calumny of the Clerical-Fascist press must be refuted.

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18. The unity of the Soviet people has enabled them, practically alone, to withstand the concentrated attack of fascist enslaved Europe. By strengthening the ties of friendship with the Soviet State, and by associating vigorously with the demand for a Second Front in Europe and the final defeat of fascism, the Irish people will be inspired to create a similar unity in their own country. * * *

21. This conference pledges its members to the fight. It takes its stand confidently with the forces of freedom in the true tradition of the Irish struggle for liberation. The victory of the democratic forces will be a victory for progress, and for the friendship and unity of the peoples of the world. It will give a tremendous impetus to the achievement of a United, Independent Ireland.

For the unity of the working class and the people of Ireland!

For Production for Victory!

For the defeat of Fascism and the forward march of all peoples!
(TC, 3/43: 288)

November—Nazis arrest Larsen, Danish Communist leader.

After the Nazi invasion of Denmark in 1940 political parties, including the Communists, were tolerated, "one of the most inconsistent things the Nazis ever did." After the German attack on Russia, however, the Nazis "swooped down" on the Danish Communists. Aksel Larsen was arrested in November 1942 and spent three years in the "concentration camps of Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen and was thus unable to work in the remarkably efficient Danish all-party underground movement."
(E: 213)

November 8—United States forces land in North Africa. (L: 1139)

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1943—Sanzo Nozaka, Japanese Communist leader, assumes leadership of Japanese People's Emancipation League in Yen-an.

During the period of Japanese aggression in China and World War II the Japanese Communists pursued an anti-monarchist and anti-emperor policy. Sanzo Nozaka established headquarters in the Chinese Communist capital of Yen-an where he took over the leadership of the Japanese People's Emancipation League. This group, the nucleus of which was the Communist League, indoctrinated Japanese prisoners and deserters; carried on psychological warfare among Japanese troops; and carried on "resistance and sabotage" inside Japanese-controlled areas of China. (E: 348)

1943—Evidence reveals existence of Communist cells in Zurich, Switzerland.

The Supreme Court of Zurich canton "reviewed evidence that an illegal network of Communist cells had existed in that city."
(E: 196)

1943—Decision is taken to form underground Albanian People's Army. (E: 133)

1943—German Communists establish National Committee for Free Germany in Moscow.

Wilhelm Pieck, with other leading German Communists, participated in the National Committee for Free Germany. A union of German officers was also established on Russian soil; but when

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civil administrations were set up in Germany, both groups discontinued their functions. During the war they spread propaganda, urging German soldiers to surrender. They also served as an indoctrination center for captured Germans. (E: 162)

1943—Thirteenth Congress of Australian Communist Party is held.

The Thirteenth Congress of the Australian Communist Party was "a joyous occasion" for the Party's leaders. Party membership had increased considerably, from 7,200 in May 1942 to 20,000 at the time of the Congress. Moreover, the prestige of the Party

had risen, in proportion to admiration for the Soviet Union's war effort. The Australian Labour Party in New South Wales agreed to united action with the Communists, but the federal Labour leaders still would have none of it. (E: 406)

1943—Tunisian Communist Party is legalized after Allied landings in North Africa. (E: 425)

1943—Indian Communists claim 12,000 membership. (E: 402)

1943—Gottwald and Benes, Czechoslovak leaders, confer in Moscow.

During his visit to Moscow which led to a Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty, Benes had "exhaustive conversations" with Gottwald. The Communist leader

had been in close touch with Soviet officials and Comintern functionaries. Gottwald's position in Moscow placed him directly under the experienced Bulgarian Communist veteran and Comintern chief, Georgi Dimitrov. The Moscow discussions between Gottwald and Benes were, to a high degree, concerned with the postwar existence of Czechoslovakia. But Benes did not commit himself to the program that Gottwald, doubtless with Comintern approval, presented to him. This program called for large-scale socialization of Czechoslovak economy, as well as for the isolation and deportation of Czechoslovak nationals of German descent. Although Benes' reluctance may not have been completely satisfactory to Moscow officials, there was no hint that the Soviet Union did anything but approve of the London exile government. (E: 62)

1943—Membership of the CPSU(B) exceeds 4,600,000.

During World War II the ranks of the CPSU(B) [Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)] were "filled rapidly." (E: 35)

1943—Costa Rican Communist Party "ceased its existence."

With the dissolution of the Comintern the Costa Rican Communist Party "ceased its existence under that name." Reconstituted "immediately" under its old leadership as the Popular Vanguard Party,

it has emphasized such aims as redistribution of land and nationalization of industries * * * during World War II and after the German attack on Russia, the Communists "urged, unsuccessfully, greater national unity and participation in the war effort." (E: 310)

January 1-18—German forces suffer serious defeats on Soviet front. (L: 1153)

January 14-24—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill hold Casablanca Conference. (L: 1139)

March—American Communist leader urges opening "second front."

In his concluding comments in an article appearing in *The Communist*, Eugene Dennis, American Communist leader, declared:

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In this connection it is essential to emphasize that, while * * * [the] military operations in Tunisia are of great importance and need to be boldly and resolutely carried forward to victory, the decisive theatre of war is in Europe, and the establishment of the Second Front in Europe is more crucial than ever. And today as never before it is supremely urgent that an Anglo-American offensive against Hitler in Europe be launched now, in unison with the present Soviet offensive; that the Second Front in Europe be opened immediately, from one or more points, simultaneously as the African campaign itself is being carried through. This is necessary in order to prevent the Nazis from gaining time and regrouping their forces in Europe, as well as in Africa. This is necessary in order to guarantee victory over Hitler and Hitlerism in 1943. (TC, 3/43: 210)

April—Swiss police in Basel “unearthed a Communist printing establishment.” (E: 196, 197)

April—American Communist leader states “reactionaries” prevent opening of “second front.”

In an article in *The Communist* entitled “The Reactionary Offensive and the War,” William Z. Foster stated:

If the American people are to prosecute the war to the “unconditional surrender” of Hitler and the Axis powers, as called for by the Casablanca conference, then it is imperative to smash the defeatist reactionary offensive which is increasingly taking shape in this country * * *.

While the defeatist reactionaries are active on all fronts of our social and political life, their agitation comes to a head in Congress. Consisting of the most reactionary elements of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, they loom as a conglomerate opposition to the Roosevelt Administration and the nation's war program. Among them are southern poll-taxers, business-as-usual profiteers, union-busting open shoppers, politics-as-usual hacks, and outright friends of Hitlerism. These assorted copperheads and reactionaries in Congress are especially dangerous because: they are numerically strong in both Houses of our Federal legislature; they have the active support of such powerful reactionary forces as the big Hearst-Howard-McCormack-Patterson chains of papers, the du Pont clique in the National Association of Manufacturers, and the strong group of defeatist elements led politically by Herbert Hoover; they are constantly coalescing more into a definite anti-Administration bloc under the leadership of the most conscious and militant defeatist figures, such as, Wheeler, Taft, Nye, Brooks, Hoffman, Dies, Cox and Fish; their program tends more and more to take on brazenly the character of sabotage of the war * * *. The development of the reactionary offensive, both within and without Congress, has come from various factors, of which the following are the most decisive:

(a) The changed situation in the war * * *.

(b) Economic discontent among the masses * * *.

(c) The slow tempo of American military operations: A fact that has facilitated the growth of reaction in the United States (and in England, too) is the slow tempo of our armed forces in getting into full battle action in Europe. Had our Government, jointly with the British, launched a Second Front many months ago, as it could and should have done, undoubtedly the whole aspect of the American political scene now would have been different. The reactionaries, however, after successfully blocking the Second Front up until now, have also been able to capitalize upon the consequent feeling in the country that our nation is not accomplishing what it should in the war * * *.

The Communist Party joins wholeheartedly with all other win-the-war forces, for the opening of a second front, for the intensification of production, for the defeat of the Congressional reactionaries, for an active prosecution of the war in every field. In order to meet these great tasks properly, our party must be built up and free itself of the present discrimination practiced against our members in some unions, in war industries, in the armed forces, etc. On the borders of our party stand tens and hundreds of

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thousands of workers who are sympathetic with our militant line in support of the war. It is a patriotic duty to bring these workers into our party. In the present great struggle to checkmate the defeatists in Congress the Communist Party can and will be a vital force. (TC, 4/43: 301-303, 315)

May—French underground groups merge.

Rival French underground groups merged into the French Forces of the Interior (FFI), and thus became a "part of the regular French forces." (E: 185)

May—French National Council of the Resistance meets "clandestinely" in Paris.

As a result, "Communists and pro-Communists received the vice-presidency of the council and three out of fourteen seats in its leading committee." Recognition of the fact that "the Communists then formed about a quarter of French resistance forces" was demonstrated by this distribution of posts. (E: 184)

May—American Communists complain of failure to open "second front."

In a May Day Manifesto the American Communist Party declared:

For in the coming weeks and months will be decided the crucial issues: Will America and Britain seize the present opportunity, made possible by the historic struggles of the Red Army, to invade Western Europe now? Will American and Britain strike out now from our bases in England and Africa this spring and join with the Soviet Union in a two-front war against Hitler Germany? * * *

On this May Day, the American working people should launch a nationwide drive for the opening of the Second Front. Labor and the people should resolve to deal Hitler his death blow in 1943, crushing him in the rise of a two-front coalition attack on the European continent, thereby shattering the entire Axis. (TC, 5/43: 387, 388)

June 8—Australian press criticizes Communists' shifting war policy.

The Australian Communist Party's Secretary General, J. B. Miles, had to make continuous explanations for the opposition of the Communists to the war when it first broke out. On June 8, the Sydney *Morning Herald* stated editorially:

It suits the Communists to forget that Britain also put up a splendid—and a solitary—fight at the time when they were opposing the so-called "imperialist" war. Their concern then was not for Australian welfare, but for dutiful adherence to the Moscow Line.

In reply, the *Communist Review* compared the war aims of Great Britain with those of Nazi Germany and stated: "To fight splendidly does not make a cause just, otherwise the cause of the Nazis would be just." (E: 406, 407)

June 10—Comintern is officially "dissolved."

Howe and Coser remarked in a discussion of the dissolution that it was

* * * a step, declared Stalin, which facilitated "the organization of all freedom-loving nations against the common enemy—Hitlerism. It exposes the lie of the Hitlerites that 'Moscow' allegedly intends to intervene in the life of other nations and to 'Bolshevize' them." In terms of *Realpolitik*, this move was made primarily as a gesture of reassurance to the West at a time when the Russians were pressing hard for a Second Front. That it did not mean the end of Moscow domination over the various Communist parties only the most naive failed to see. (H-C: 424)

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In this discussion of the Comintern's dissolution, Ebon wrote:

The disbanded Comintern had been tightly organized. Inevitably, it had also been rigid. With the Comintern dissolved, its leaders were nevertheless anxious to preserve international Communist coordination. Otherwise, the use of national Communist parties as an integral part of Soviet foreign policy would have been jeopardized. But coordination remained assured when old-time leaders, many of whom had spent the war years in Moscow, returned to their countries of origin. Among them were functionaries who had stood high in the Comintern hierarchy. Georgi Dimitrov, for eight years Comintern president, became premier of Bulgaria. Palmiro Togliatti * * * returned to his Italian homeland. Klement Gottwald accompanied the Czechoslovak government from Moscow to Prague, where he became its premier. Maurice Thorez arrived in Paris to resume his post as secretary-general of the French Communist Party. Wilhelm Pieck returned to the ruins of Berlin. Boleslaw Bierut assumed the leadership of the Polish government. Sanzo Nozaka ended two decades of exile from Japan. Otto Kuusinen became president of the newly created Karelo-Finnish Republic of the Soviet Union. Matyas Rakosi re-entered Budapest * * * Li Li-san accompanied the Soviet Army into Manchuria. (E: 16, 17) (L: 1140)

The dissolution of the Communist International was the "final touch" applied to the so-called "united front" policy. Subsequently, one by one, according to Ebon, the world Communist movement

discarded its various Internationals. The Communist International itself was one of the last to go. But, before it disappeared from the surface of world affairs, Communists had already gathered much experience in operating in the absence of a clear-cut, rigid International. (E: 456, 457)

However, according to Ebon, the "striking" similarities in policy, activities, and organizational methods that Communist parties display in every part of the world point to the existence of an international synchronization machinery.

When the Comintern was still functioning officially, it managed worldwide contacts through an International Liaison Section, the OMS (Otydel Mezhdunarodnoi Svyazi) * * *. It is reasonable to suppose that OMS today functions as an adjunct to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that its carefully compiled files and its trained personnel were not discarded in 1943. The precision with which the Seventh Strategy of world communism is being carried out permits the conclusion that the Comintern has ceased official existence while going underground. (E: 456)

June—Swiss Communists join Socialist group.

Upon the "dissolution" of the Comintern, the central committee of the Swiss Communist Party announced that it "was entering the Swiss Socialist Federation." It praised the "consistent socialist policy of unity" pursued by that organization. Thereafter, the Communists and Socialists group "acted as one." (E: 197)

June 13—Canadian Communists deny Comintern link.

The Communists of Canada founded the Labor-Progressive Party which the Government refrained from banning. Tim Buck, Secretary General of the Communist Party, said in Toronto:

Our first loyalty has been, is and will always be to the true national interests of our country—Canada.

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With regard to the announced dissolution of the Comintern, Buck stated:

The Communists in Canada, as in other countries, now stand without any international affiliations whatsoever. (E: 270)

July 7—Japanese Communist leader, speaking from Communist Chinese capital at Yen-an, makes "An Appeal to the Japanese People."

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese incident Nozaka, the Japanese Communist leader at Yen-an, made "An Appeal to the Japanese People" in which he

predicted the inevitable defeat of Japan, a defeat which he saw as a blessing in disguise—a rare opportunity for the "progressive forces" in Japan, led, of course, by the Communist Party. He called on the laboring people and especially on members of the proletarian parties, the trade-unions, and farm associations to rally under the banner of the Communist Party and to establish a "people's government":

"My fellow countrymen! My fellow soldiers! The bugle for the advance has sounded. March! Raise the glorious banner of the people. Under this flag we shall fight and, if need be die!" (S-L: 79)

July 9—"Circular Telegram" issued from Yen-an calls for "Unity in China's War of Resistance."

On the occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of the "War of Resistance" a Circular Telegram was issued on July 9 by a mass meeting at Yen-an, China, appealing for unity and opposition to civil war. The telegram reprinted in *The Communist* concluded:

* * * We appeal for help from our countrymen, and all the anti-Japanese parties and groups to stop the civil war, and to realize the following demands. Our slogans are:

1. Persist in the War of Resistance and oppose the civil war.
2. Persist in the unity against splitting.
3. Persist in the anti-Japanese national united front.
4. Oppose the removal of troops from the river-defending positions for attack upon the Border Region.
5. Demand that the Government withdraw the troops that are encircling the Border Region and dispatch them to the anti-Japanese front.
6. Demand that the Government punish the special service organizations that stir up the civil war.
7. Demand that the Government chastise the thirty-three capitulating generals.
8. Demand that the Government put the spy Wu Kai-hsien to trial.
9. Support the Chinese Communist Party.
10. Defend the anti-Japanese and democratic Border Region with our lives.
11. Firmly realize the Three People's Principles.
12. Mobilize all the people to defend the Border Region, to defend North China and the whole of China.
13. Down with Japanese imperialism and its hunting dogs the fifth columnists.
14. *Long live the liberation of the Chinese people!* (TC, 1/44: 30)

September—Swiss police discover "secret radio station" in Geneva.

At 192 Rue de Florissant in Geneva the Swiss police discovered a "secret radio station" operated by Edmond Hamel. At 8 Rue Henri Mussard in Geneva they found a "similar transmitter" operated by Margareta Bolli. According to the Swiss police both were "convinced Communists" who acted under instructions from Alexander Rado,

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a Hungarian national described in the government report of 1946 as "beyond doubt" the "chief of a Soviet Russian espionage organization in Switzerland" and "an important Comintern agent." From April 1941, to September, 1943, Rado spent more than 300,000 Swiss francs for the espionage organization. (E: 197)

September 3—Allied forces cross Straits of Messina and invade Southern Italy. (L: 1159)

September 9—Italy surrenders to Allies. (L: 1141)

October—Korean Party Congress is established.

The Independence Party, which had been led by Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo, and the Communists along with some smaller parties formed a Korean Party Congress at Chungking. (E: 355)

October 16—American Young Communist League is dissolved.

At a New York meeting the United States Young Communist League dissolved itself and resolved immediately to establish a new association that would "broaden the base of leadership" by including non-Communist youth. On the next day the AYD, the American Youth for Democracy, was formed and the leaders of the Young Communist League became its "permanent" officers. According to the New York *Daily Worker*, the American Youth for Democracy was "a mass, advanced anti-fascist youth organization in which the Communists play a leading role." (E: 457, 458)

November 6—Stalin makes statement regarding Soviet wartime and postwar plans.

In a speech commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Stalin declared:

Together with our allies we shall have to:

1) liberate the peoples of Europe from the fascist invaders and help them reconstitute their national states, dismembered by the fascist enslavers—the peoples of France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece and other states, which are under the German yoke, must again become free and independent;

2) give the liberated peoples of Europe the full right and freedom to decide for themselves the question of their form of government;

3) take measures to indict severe punishment and retribution for all the crimes they committed on all the fascist criminals, who are responsible for the present war and the suffering of the peoples;

4) establish such an order in Europe that would completely exclude the possibility of new aggression on the part of Germany;

5) create long-term economic, political, and cultural collaboration among the nations of Europe, based on mutual trust and mutual aid, for the purpose of rehabilitating the economies and cultures destroyed by the Germans. (SWO: 300)

November 28—January 12—Allied leaders meet at Teheran.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin met at Teheran, Iran, and after a series of talks announced that they had concerted the Allied war plans and reached complete agreement on the scope and timing of military operations. In a declaration issued on December 1, they pledged economic aid to Iran during and after the war. It was also agreed that during this period Soviet troops would guard the area north of Teheran, while British forces occupied southern Iran, and some American

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units patrolled supply routes. At the same time Allied leaders, excluding Stalin, conferred on the Far Eastern war. In the Cairo Declaration of December 1, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Chiang K'ai-shek, announced their determination to defeat Japan. (L: 1141)

December—Polish Communists assist in creating National Council of the Homeland.

At a secret meeting of representatives from the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Workers' Socialist Party a provisional "people's parliament" called the National Council of the Homeland (K. R. N.) was created. In the early part of 1944 representatives of this group reached Moscow. (HS-W: 115)

December 12—Earl Browder, American Communist leader, hails Teheran Conference as "History's Greatest Turning Point" in Connecticut speech. (TC, 1/44: 3)

December 12—Benes signs Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty in Moscow.

President Edvard Benes signed a Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar cooperation. In addition the Czechoslovak President inspected the First Czechoslovak Army Corps which in cooperation with the Red Army fought the Germans. (E: 62)

December 14—*Izvestia* hails Teheran decisions.

In an editorial *Izvestia* praised the Teheran decisions as being a promise to mankind of a "durable peace." The editorial concluded:

The declaration of the leaders of the three Allied Powers will have a tremendous positive influence on the future of mankind. The decisions which the Soviet people see signed by their great leader will be received with unbounded satisfaction and will be supported by the peoples of the U. S. S. R. with all their will and efforts.

These decisions will be hailed with great satisfaction by the freedom-loving peoples of the whole world. These decisions carried out in practice will bring mankind liberation from Hitlerite tyranny and will give them long years of durable peace. (TC, 1/44: 12)

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1944—Indian Communists are "isolated and discredited."

By the year 1944 the Indian Communist Party, both nationally and internationally, was

isolated and discredited. Their efforts to destroy the influence of Gandhi and of the Congress leaders since August 1942 had completely failed. Their approaches to Jinnah and the Muslim League had met with open and insulting rebuffs in spite of their acceptance of Pakistan * * *. They had lost support both among the peasants and the industrial workers. Their only influence was among upper class "intellectuals" with whom it was fashionable to be communists, because of Russian military successes. Perhaps also, in pursuance of current Russian foreign policy, they had received instructions to liquidate their Party and to smuggle themselves back into the Congress, on the model of the American Communists who had then been instructed to follow the Browder Line. (M: 85)

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1944—Danish Communists oppose Nazi occupation.

Although Aksel Larsen, the leading Communist of Denmark, was imprisoned by the Germans, other Communists were "prominent" in the Danish resistance movement,

which in the summer of 1944 even engineered an anti-Nazi general strike in Copenhagen and forced important concessions from the German occupation authorities. (E: 213)

1944—Grau makes deal with Cuban Communists.

Ramon Grau San Martin became president of Cuba as a result of the elections of 1944, although he did not receive a clear-cut parliamentary majority. Bearing in mind the

strikes and violence that previous administrations had faced, Grau made a deal with the Communists. It was a realistic, even cynical, deal. Both sides gained much from it. Grau had relative labor peace, and the Communists had a chance to strengthen their position as members of the governing coalition.

When Juan Marinello served as vice-president of the Senate in the Grau cabinet, Blas Roca headed the Communist Party while Lazaro Pena represented the "party's interest" in the Confederation of Labor, "of which he is secretary-general." (E: 298)

1944—American Communist membership reaches 80,000.

Party membership rose rapidly during the war years, approximately doubling from 1941 to 1944 and reaching 80,000 by mid-1944. (II-C: 419)

1944—Cuban Communists number 124,619. (E: 297)

1944—Bulgarian Communist leader enters Bulgaria.

Tsola Dragoitcheva, the "first top-flight Communist" to enter Bulgaria, was parachuted into her homeland for the purpose of organizing "an anti-Nazi party coalition, the Fatherland Front." This coalition, existing since 1942, took on definite form after the arrival of Mrs. Dragoitcheva.

Although the actual date of her descent into Bulgaria is not known, it is said that it occurred during the early part of 1944. (E: 95)

1944—Costa Rican Communists win seats in Parliament.

In the elections of 1944 the Costa Rican Communists succeeded in winning 4 of the total 45 seats in the Costa Rican Parliament. Secretary General of the Party, Manuel Mora Valverde, pushed labor legislation and social-security measures in parliamentary sessions. (E: 309, 310)

1944—Korean Communists form Korean People's Emancipation League.

The Korean Party Congress, a coalition of the Independence Party, the Communists and smaller parties, was short-lived. The Korean Communists, leaving Chungking, went to Yenan, the capital of Communist China, where they collaborated with the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist-inspired Japanese People's Emancipation League. Late in 1944 the Korean Communists established the Korean People's Emancipation League. In addition they founded a "workers' and peasants' school." (E: 356)

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1944—Mao Tse-tung's ideological allegiance is unchanged.

Mao Tse-tung "did not waver in his ideological allegiance" after the outbreak of World War II. In his book entitled *China's New Democracy*, published by the American Communist Party in 1944, Mao said:

The world now depends on communism for its salvation, and so does China. (E: 373)

1944—Communists gain in Sweden.

Led by an ex-glass blower named Sven Linderot, the Swedish Communist Party gained 15 seats out of a total of 230 seats in the Parliament. In the 1940 elections the Communists polled 100,000 votes; while in 1944 they tripled "their popular support" by polling 318,000.

The Communist Party made "very little headway" in Sweden. In general, the Communists

find it difficult to make headway in a nation where key public utilities and some industries have been government-owned for decades. Although only 5 per cent of the industrial workers are government-employed, Sweden has known state-owned railroads, telephone and telegraph, as well as municipally owned power plants for more than half a century. State monopolies on tobacco and liquor date from World War I. (E: 203, 207)

1944—Communist Party of Eritrea is founded.

The Communist Party of Eritrea, Italy's oldest colony located in East Africa, was founded in 1944. The Eritrean Party has been called the smallest and the "youngest Communist Party in the world." (E: 426)

1944—Norwegian Communists and Socialists sign informal agreement of future cooperation at Grini concentration camp. (E: 209)

January—Japanese Communist leader at Yanan plans for postwar activity.

At Yanan, Nozaka created a preparatory committee of leaders of the Anti-war League to make plans for the establishment of a Japanese Emancipation League. This organization

was to work for the political and economic emancipation of the Japanese working classes to be carried out with the help of the Allied military forces. Nozaka visualized a worldwide organization capable of uniting the more than five hundred thousand Overseas Japanese and ready to lend support to "democratic elements" within Japan. (S-L: 79, 80)

January 11—American Communists propose to alter form of party organization.

The National Committee of the Communist Party unanimously adopted the following recommendation, according to Earl Browder:

In the interest of national unity and to enable the communists to function most effectively in the changed political conditions and to make still greater contribution towards winning the war and securing a durable peace, that the American communists should renounce the aim of partisan advancement and the Party form of organization. (BG: 359)

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February—American Communist leader states changing name of party does not alter objectives.

Writing in *The Communist*, Eugene Dennis discussed the proposed dissolution of the CPUSA:

* * * we Communists will be called upon to multiply our mass work, including during the elections, in collaboration with the other sectors of national unity, with all win-the-war forces, especially with the trade unions. This will not only require the most active participation of the Communists in labor's political organizations and campaigns, it will also necessitate a great strengthening and expansion of our independent, Communist political activity. It will especially require that we vastly improve and multiply our mass agitation and propaganda, our Communist political-education mass work, nationally and on a local scale. It will further require that we bring about a radical improvement in the Marxist-Leninist training and development of all party personnel and members, particularly of our trade union cadres, so that we will be better equipped, theoretically and practically, to meet our great responsibilities, to solve the complex strategic and tactical problems of the new historical period we are entering.

Finally, it is clear that whatever changes we may make in our party's name and electoral status, the fundamental objective and characteristics of our party will remain. For, irrespective of name, we are and shall continue to be an American working class political organization, guided by the science of Marxism-Leninism. And because of this, now and on the morrow, we shall be in the vanguard, defending and promoting, at all times, the vital interests and welfare of the working class and of our nation and people. (TC, 2/44:121)

March—EAM creates provisional government in Greece.

EAM, the Communist-dominated Greek National Liberation Front, created a provisional government to rival the Greek exile government at Cairo. Called PEEA (Political Committee of National Liberation) the provisional government resembled the civil authority Tito's partisans had established and also the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

An agreement concluded at Lebanon resulted in the adoption of a "national charter" providing for the entry of EAM ministers into the Greek cabinet. It provided also for the "unification of all guerrilla armies inside Greece, for centralized planning, and for the distribution of military supplies." EAM headquarters in Greece, however, refused to ratify the Lebanon agreement and presented "new demands." (E:143)

May—Albanian Committee of National Liberation is formed. (E:133)

May—Nicole, Swiss Communist leader, reasserts aim.

On May Day Leon Nicole said in Geneva: "Our organization has changed with the dissolution of the Comintern, but our idea has not changed, but has on the contrary been fortified." (E:197)

May—American Communist leader criticizes "Enemies of Teheran."

Writing in *The Communist*, Bob Thompson stated in a review of the progress of the war:

A considerable effort is under way to sharpen up the attack on the basic propositions of the Teheran Conference and to undermine public confidence in Government war policy. Directing this effort are powerful pro-fascist forces whose resources include the active support or befuddled neutrality of the bulk of the press * * *.

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An important part in the stepped-up activities of the pro-fascists is being played by openly treasonous movements such as "Peace Now" * * *.

Teheran represented the culminating point in the process of abandonment of the concept of a prolonged war of attrition and the adoption of a new outlook corresponding to real relationships of forces and actual strategic possibilities. The principal elements of this concept are: Full coalition warfare; a correct evaluation of the offensive powers of the Red Army and its ability to smash all German efforts to stabilize the Eastern Front; the launching of an all-out, crushing Anglo-American invasion of Europe from the West timed to merge with the present mounting Red Army offensive * * *.

This represents no small change in our country's military policy and strategic outlook. Bringing a full understanding of it to the American people and arousing their enthusiastic support for it is no simple overnight proposition. It is an especially difficult and important job, because a large section of the press is systematically attempting to obscure for the American people the actual military situation * * *.

By their continued activities around the question of the Second front, the defeatists aim for three things:

First: they continue in their hopes to pressure our leaders into a delay, even if for only a matter of days, in launching the assault.

Second: They hope to pressure our leaders into curtailing the "scope" of the assault * * *.

Third: They hope to convince large sections of the American people that the opening of the Second Front is unsound strategy and that "Soviet demands have pressured Roosevelt" into it * * *. (TC, 5/44: 425, 428, 429)

May 20-22—American Communists hold convention, dissolve party, and form Communist Political Association.

The American Communist Party, at a convention in May 1944, voted to dissolve itself, and "immediately thereafter" the body reconstituted itself as the Communist Party Association. Howe and Coser observed:

* * * With one significant exception, the leadership remained unchanged. William Z. Foster was dropped as national chairman, and Browder took over under the more "American" title of president.

The CPA now called itself "a non-partisan association of Americans" which "adheres to the principles of scientific socialism," but which did not necessarily compete with political parties. (H-C: 428, 429)

As a Communist Political Association,

they could function more efficiently, especially in penetrating and controlling other political parties. They did not join any party as a group; individual Communists were at liberty to register under any party. Their duty was to "choose the best candidates from among those put forward by all parties." (O-W: 261)

June 4—Anglo-American forces enter Rome. (L: 1162)

June 6—Allied Expeditionary Forces invade Normandy. (L: 1142)

June 6—American Communists issue manifesto on invasion of Europe.

On the occasion of the invasion of Europe the National Committee of the American Communist Political Association issued a manifesto entitled "Back The Attack! Everything For Victory!" which stated:

D-Day is here. The hour of decision, the great day of liberation, has struck * * *.

The great invasion of France, together with the Red Army's blows from the East, will shorten the war. It will hasten the doom of the Hitlerites * * *.

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America must go on sentry duty against the enemy within—against those who would exploit the lives and sacrifices of our men in order to try and compel a negotiated peace.

America knows the ugly face of this enemy; it is the Hearst-McCormick-Patterson Axis. It is their counterparts in Congress like the unspeakable Nyes and Wheelers, and their accomplices throughout the nation, like Gerald L. K. Smith, Coughlin, Norman Thomas and the Trotskyites. They have labored with might and main, conspired endlessly to prevent this assault upon the Continent; they have sought to undermine the Teheran agreement of the Allies. America has suffered their plottings, their conspiracies, all too long. All defeatists and seditionists must be suppressed. Their place is behind bars; theirs must be a traitor's fate * * *.

And we Communists, side by side with all patriots, pledge our strength, our lives, for victory. We stand in salute to our brothers at the firing lines, saying to them "We shall give everything for victory over Hitlerism, and its Japanese accomplices. We shall give everything for freedom, peace and progress."

This is what D-Day demands of every American. This is our pledge. (TC, 7/44: 579, 580)

July—Polish Lublin Committee is established.

Representatives of the National Council of the Homeland which was made up of members of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Workers' Socialist Party and representatives from the Union of Polish Patriots created the "Lublin Committee" which "eventually became the government of Poland." (HS-W: 115)

July—Pishevari, Iranian Communist, is elected to Parliament.

Jaafar Pishevari, a "Comintern veteran," was elected to the Iranian Parliament as a candidate from Azerbaijan. The Fourteenth Parliament, however,

refused to admit him, charging that his connection with earlier military insurrections and his long residence and political activity in Russia disqualified him as a representative of the Iranian people. (E: 415)

August—Macedonian National Front expresses aims regarding Bulgaria.

In an expression of its immediate aims concerning Bulgaria the Macedonian National Front stated:

The strengthening of cultural links with Pirin [Bulgarian] Macedonia and the promotion of the national development of our people in that area will make possible the ardent desire of the people of Pirin and Yugoslav Macedonia that, through fraternal understanding of Fatherland Front Bulgaria and the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Pirin should be united with the Macedonian Republic. (E: 126, 127)

August—Soviet forces reach borders of East Prussia and invade Poland and Rumania. (L: 1154)

August 1–October 3—Warsaw uprising kills off "flower of the Polish resistance movement."

The climax of the Polish resistance was the battle for Warsaw. Just as Paris rose before the arrival of the American and British forces and freed itself from the Germans, so Warsaw rose as the Red Army approached. But there the resemblance ended. The Red Army did not help the Poles, and after sixty-three days of heroic resistance, Warsaw surrendered to the Germans on October 3. (HS-W: 115, 117)

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August 24—Rumanian Government surrenders. (L:1154)

September—British and American representatives negotiate with Greek EAM representatives at Caserta, Italy.

At a meeting in Caserta, Italy, American and British representatives negotiated with EAM representatives. The Allies, conceding further to EAM demands, agreed "to denounce the German-inspired collaborationist Greek Security Battalions." (E:143)

September 9—Fatherland Front Government is established in Bulgaria.

A coalition of Communists, Peasants, Social Democrats, and representatives of the "Zveno" group, established the Fatherland Front Government. This replaced the government established by Premier Konstantin Muraviev, a "moderate" government which had attempted to place Bulgaria on the side of the Allied powers. In accordance with established practice among the Communists, the portfolios for the ministries of justice and interior were given to Communists. Anton Yugov, the Minister of Interior,

a fiery Communist underground worker, came out of hiding to organize a militia corps. While Yugov formed youthful partisans into armed quasi-police forces, Tsola Dragoitcheva prepared the trials of so-called "war criminals." Official Bulgarian documents show that only a relatively small part of the 11,000 accused men and women fell into the category of "war criminals," as it was generally accepted by the United Nations. Among those sentenced and executed were regents, cabinet ministers, and members of the National Assembly. Some of them doubtless were pro-Nazi collaborators. But there appeared to be a great many others whose only offense was the possibility that they might become rallying points of an anti-Communist opposition. (E:95, 96)

September 12—American First Army crosses German frontier. (L:1163)

September 16—Soviet forces enter Sofia eight days after Bulgarian Government asks for armistice. (L:1154)

October—Albania's Communist leader Hoxha, aided by Tito, seizes Tirana from Germans. (E:133)

October 11—Tannu Tuva is absorbed by Soviet Union.

Tannu Tuva, a central Asiatic area, was incorporated into the Soviet Union as an Autonomous Region. The area was governed by S. K. Toka, Secretary General of the local Communist Party. (E:378)

October 14-15—Swiss Labor Party holds first party congress at Zurich.

Although some illegal Communist activities continued throughout 1944, they subsided in 1945. In the meantime, Communist activities were "channeled into the newly founded Swiss Labor Party," which held its first party congress in October. (E:197)

October 19—American forces invade Philippines. (L:1169)

October 21-22—United States Navy defeats Japanese in Second Battle of Philippine Sea. (L:1169)

October 21—Coalition cabinet, including Communists, rules Iceland.

The "powerful" Conservative Party, supported by "influential commercial and fishing interests," joined with the Communists and Social Democrats in a coalition cabinet. Each party was

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allotted two ministries. Communist secretary Brynjolfur Bjarnason, received the portfolio of education, while Aki Jakobsson, another Communist, became minister of fisheries and trade.

The coalition lasted two years and was ultimately split on the issue of granting the United States the right to continue its air field at Keflavik, Iceland. (E:217)

November—American Communist leader reviews Presidential election.

In an article entitled "Dewey and Teheran" William Z. Foster stated:

The central issue in this vital election, therefore, is whether, under a Roosevelt Administration and in the spirit of the Teheran agreement, the United States shall cooperate loyally with Great Britain, the U. S. S. R., China and the rest of the United Nations to win the war, to smash fascism, to set up an effective post-war world organization for maintaining peace, and to begin a systematic economic reconstruction of the world, or whether, under a Dewey Administration, our country shall begin a will-o'-the-wisp imperialist adventure for American world supremacy that could lead only to national and international disaster. Earl Browder long ago correctly stated that the main issue of the election is for or against Teheran * * *.

Victory for Roosevelt must be decisive. Roosevelt requires a solid Congressional majority to back him up. Otherwise, we shall run the grave danger of having the deplorable situation where the combined Republican-Southern Tory Democrat forces will be able to sabotage and prevent the carrying through of the progressive economic and political measures imperatively necessary to meet the world's gigantic problems. The Dewey-Hoover-Taft-McCormick-Hearst-Smith imperialists must be overwhelmed and routed. (TC, 11/44: 1001, 1014)

November 4—Communists and their sympathizers effect "reshuffle" in Rumanian cabinet. (E: 89)

November 28—Thorez returns to France.

It is not known at what point during the war Thorez went to Moscow. However, upon his return to France the local Communists "put him on their party's ballot." The prison sentence and loss of French citizenship previously imposed upon Thorez in absentia were wiped out by the general amnesty. (E:185) (NYT, 11/29/44: 9)

December—Subasitch-Tito agreement is signed.

Yugoslav premier, Dr. Ivan Subasitch, went to Belgrade from London where he signed a pact with Tito. By the terms of the agreement a coalition cabinet was "quickly" formed. Tito became premier and defense minister. Dr. Milan Grol and Edvard Kardelj were named deputy premiers, while Subasitch became foreign minister. (E:122)

December—Communists attack and voice criticism of Radescu Cabinet in Rumania.

General Nicolas Radescu succeeded Constantin Sanatescu after the latter resigned as premier. An army man, representing a coalition government composed of the National Peasant Party, the National Liberal Party, and the National Democratic Front (Communists, Social Democrats, and Plowmen's Front), Radescu was attacked by the National Democratic Front in a campaign "spearheaded by the Moscow radio." In Rumania itself demonstrations

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were staged some of which led to violence. Behind this anti-Radescu campaign were the Communists. (E: 89)

December 1—Resignation of six EAM cabinet ministers in Greece is followed by violence.

When Greece was liberated, the Athens government ordered EAM "to disband and to surrender its arms." In a countermove EAM demanded the demobilization of the government's Mountain Brigade, a force organized in the Middle East which had fought in North Africa and Italy. On the grounds that the Brigade was "part of the United Nations armies and was needed to form the nucleus of a new nonpolitical national army," the government refused. Hence, six EAM cabinet members resigned.

Violence broke out which compelled British intervention. Civil war enveloped Greece. (E: 143, 144)

December 3—EAM proclaims general strike in Greece.

Greek police "clashed violently" with EAM supporters who were holding a "protest demonstration" in Athens which resulted in the death of 29 persons and injury to 140. Thereafter,

EAM proclaimed a general strike throughout Greece. This was the beginning of bloody and tragic warfare, which pitted British troops against armed Greek civilians. It was an ugly business. British tanks and even airplanes were used to quell the Communist-led EAM-ELAS units. The forces of Lieutenant General Ronald M. Scobie required several days to subdue their opponents. No matter what the extenuating over-all political considerations may have been, the whole thing looked very bad to many observers on the scene. EAM gave no quarter, and it received none. (E: 143, 144)

December 15—American Communist leader demands National Liberation Front build "democracy" in Greece.

Writing in *Political Affairs* in an article entitled "The Crisis is in Britain—Not Only in Greece," Eugene Dennis concluded:

Let the Greek national liberation forces [EAM and ELAS] as well as those of Belgium, Italy and the other liberated nations, reconstruct their ravished lands and their way of life, freely, upon democratic foundations! Let the unity and fighting strength of all the United Nations be welded further to speed and complete the destruction of the common enemy—fascism! (PA, 1/45: 19)

December 31—Beirut, Polish Communist leader, establishes Polish Committee of National Liberation.

During the period 1941 to 1943 Beirut maintained "contact with the Soviet Union" and organized the Polish Workers Party which functioned "as the party of Communists in Poland." Negotiations between the Communists and Socialists were concluded with the formation of a "united front" coalition in which left-wing Socialists participated. Joseph Cyrankiewicz, "Poland's leading Socialist," "made his peace with the Communists." Zygmunt Zulawski, another "leading Socialist," resisted the Communists and established the opposition party of Independent Socialists.

The Polish Committee of National Liberation was founded at Lublin by Beirut, thus laying the foundation for the Communist postwar control of Poland. (E: 54, 55)

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1945-1948—Seton-Watson describes pattern of Communist "seizure of power" in Eastern Europe.

According to Seton-Watson the following pattern emerged in the Communist seizure of power in Eastern Europe:

The first stage was the genuine coalition. Several political parties, differing in social basis, ideology and long-term programme, and possessing each its own party organisation, combined on a common short-term programme, which nominally included a purge of fascists, fairly radical social reforms, political freedom and a foreign policy friendly to both the U. S. S. R. and the Western Powers. Real freedom of speech and meeting existed, and there was little political censorship except on one subject—the U. S. S. R. Not only might Soviet policy not to be criticised, but it was hardly possible to write anything about any aspect of Russia which did not coincide with the official Soviet line. But this seemed a small price to pay. Apart from this, a wide variety of opinions, representing various political views and social categories, could be freely expressed. Nevertheless already during the first stage the communists seized control of most of the "levers of power"—in particular the security police, the army general staff and the publicity machine. The first stage lasted only a short time in Rumania and Bulgaria. The forced resignation of Dr. G. M. Dimitrov from the secretaryship of the Agrarian Union in January 1945 was the decisive moment in Bulgaria. The practical breakdown of the first stage became clear when the Agrarian and Social Democrat Parties were "captured" by communist nominees in May, and was formally completed by the resignation of Petkov and his colleagues in August. In Rumania the change came suddenly in March 1945, when Vyshinski forced King Michael to give power to Groza's "National Democratic Front" government. Hungary passed more slowly out of the first stage. The decisive crisis was the arrest by the Soviet authorities of Bela Kovacs in February 1947, and the transition was completed when Nagy was replaced as premier by Dinnyes four months later. Czechoslovakia remained in the first stage up to Gottwald's "February (police-) revolution" of 1948.

The second stage may be described as the bogus coalition. The governments still contain non-communist parties, but these are represented by men chosen no longer by the party membership but by the communists. The essential feature of this stage is that the peasant parties, and any bourgeois parties who may have been tolerated at the beginning, are driven into opposition. In this stage opposition is still tolerated, but becomes increasingly difficult. Opposition newspapers may be published, but their distribution becomes dangerous in the capital and almost impossible outside it. Censorship is exercised not only by the government but also by the communist-controlled printers' trade unions, which "indignantly refuse to print reactionary calumnies against the people's authorities." Opposition meetings are broken up by lorryloads of communist toughs, while the police "objectively" take no action against aggressors or aggressed. In Poland this stage existed from the "liberation" onwards, though it was only formally established in the summer of 1946 when Mikolajczyk formally left the government of which he had been no more than a formal member. It came to an end in the autumn of 1947. In Bulgaria and Rumania it lasted from the spring of 1945 to the autumn of 1947. The introduction into the Groza government of one representative each of the two main opposition parties, as a result of the Moscow conference of December 1945, made no difference, as these men were not consulted by their cabinet "colleagues" and wielded no power. In Hungary the second stage lasted for about a year (spring 1947 to spring 1948), and was not finally liquidated until the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty and dissolution of Barankovics' Catholic Party at the end of 1948. Czechoslovakia in 1948 leaped almost directly from the first to the third stage, for after the "February (police-) revolution" no opposition was tolerated.

The third stage is the "monolithic" regime. There is a single communist-managed "front", with one hierarchy, one centralised discipline and one organisation. An important feature of this stage is the enforced fusion of the well-purged social democrats with the communists in a United

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Workers' Party. This is of course more important in the three Central European countries, where social democracy has a strong tradition, than in the four southeastern countries, where it has not. In Rumania and Bulgaria the social democrats played a minor but not insignificant part between "liberation" and absorption: in Yugoslavia and Albania they did not appear at all. In the third stage all open opposition is suppressed, and its leaders either escape abroad or are arrested as "spies of the Western imperialists" and either executed or sentenced to long prison terms. This third stage was established in Yugoslavia and Albania already in 1945: in the other countries its preparation was pushed rapidly ahead after the foundation of the Cominform, and it was completed by the end of 1948. The main landmarks in this stage were the trials of Petkov and Maniu and the flight of Mikolajczyk (all in the autumn of 1947); the purge of the Hungarian Social Democrat Party (March 1948) and the liquidation of "bourgeois democracy" by Gottwald's police. The most eloquent and tragic symbols of the change are the deaths of Jan Masaryk and Eduard Benes. (HS-W: 169-171)

1945—Hoxha regime "reforms" Albania.

Under the Hoxha regime land reform had placed a maximum ceiling of 75 acres on agrarian property. Industry, banking, trade, stores, motion-picture houses, publications, and restaurants fell under the "sweeping" nationalization decrees. The majority of Albanians

accepted Communist reform on a purely emotional basis. Anti-bey sentiment, rather than understanding of Marxist doctrines and class struggle, brought Hoxha mass support. Albania's overwhelming agricultural population had hoped that nationalization of large estates would quickly result in economic betterment. Judging the success or failure of the Tirana regime on the basis of their individual experience, Albanian peasants could hardly be satisfied with their new rulers. Although it was generally agreed that land reforms in feudal Albania had been long overdue, there was criticism of the way in which nationalization and the parceling out of land were undertaken * * *. Even Hoxha's followers have grown at least somewhat disillusioned. His summary executions and half-completed, overquick reforms have even been called "Trotskyite" by some of Hoxha's Communist critics." * * * Dissatisfaction with the Hoxha regime has fundamental economic reasons, which in turn stem from Albania's strategic political role. Military expenditures have been so enormous as to rule out early economic recovery. (E: 134, 135)

1945—Elections in Finland gave Finnish Communists a minority representation in parliament.

In the elections held in 1945 the new "Communist controlled" Popular Democratic Party was placed in a parliamentary minority. Made up of Communists and the "left wing of the Social Democratic Party," the Popular Democratic Party received only 51 of the 200 seats in the Finnish Parliament. Among the other parties, the Social Democrats won 52 seats; the Conservative, Agrarians, Swedish Peoples parties, and the Liberals won a total of 97 seats.

The elections revealed that

the majority of Finns do not believe that their nation is ripe for communism. This has been a source of disappointment to the Finnish Communists. Notably Herta Kuusinen-Leino has poured all her energy into agitation for communism, speaking throughout the nation, visiting the Soviet Union from time to time, and warning eloquently against the danger from pro-Nazi remnants among university students and inside non-Communist parties.

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* * * But the fact remains that, even in areas where Soviet power is supreme, communism has adopted varying forms * * *. As long as a non-Communist government seems more effective to the interest of Russia, such a government will remain in power. Meanwhile, as all Finns know, their country is on its good behavior. (E: 49, 50)

1945—Communist Party membership in Austria numbers 25,000. (E: 75)

1945—Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League is founded in Burma.

At the time of the liberation of Burma the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, a "nationalist coalition," was founded as a result of a merger between Aung San's army and the Communist-led anti-Fascist organization. Than Tun, a leading Communist, became secretary general, while Aung San became president. One objective of the League was to establish a nationwide administration. Some 3,000 party members in the League were "definitely Communists," while hundreds of thousands of others were affiliated with it. (E: 398)

1945—French Communists cooperate in French reconstruction.

During the years 1945 and 1946 the Communists "gained respect" by "cooperating" in the reconstruction of France. They "ruled out" strikes, and were able to do so "through control of the powerful French union organization, the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT)." On the executive committee of the CGT were six Communists, six Socialists, and one member of the Radical Socialist Party. Konni Zilliacus, member of the British Labor Party and "advocate of close cooperation with the Communists," stated that "the real control of the CGT is about eighty-five per cent Communist." (E: 171)

1945—Yenan becomes center of Korean Communist activity.

Yenan, the capital of Communist China, became the center of Korean Communist activity. The Korean People's Emancipation League with its membership of two thousand engaged in guerrilla activities in Japanese-occupied Korea. When Moscow denounced the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact in the spring of 1945, the Yen-an Koreans urged Koreans everywhere to form a "united front of all parties" against the Japanese. (E: 356)

1945—Dutch Communists press for new ties with Indonesia.

Paul de Groot, a Dutch Communist leader, said that "the ties between the Netherlands East Indies and Holland must remain intact, although the colonial relationship should be altered." He advanced the proposal that Indonesia would be "linked to Holland by a common allegiance to the Crown but would possess its own parliamentary political status." This plan fell into the general pattern that was agreed upon for the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia in late 1946. The majority of the Netherlands Parliament, including the Communists, voted for this arrangement. (E: 202)

1945—Communist Party membership in Sweden reaches "all-time high" of 35,000 members. (E: 208)

1945—Peruvian Communist Party is legalized as Socialist Vanguard Party. (E: 329)

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January—Soviet Union recognizes Lublin Committee as Provisional Government of Poland established on December 31, 1944. (HS-W:157)

January 11—Greek civil war ends.

The Greek civil war ended in a truce which was concluded between the British and the "leftist factions" who opposed British intervention. After six weeks of battle, the damage to Athens was estimated at \$200,000,000, while British casualties reached 2,000. (L:1143).

January 20—President Roosevelt is sworn in for fourth term as President of United States. (FOF:20N)

February—American Communists urge recognition of Communist-led Polish Committee of National Liberation as "People's Government" of Poland. (PA, 2/45:117)

February—Swiss Government lifts all bans on parties.

Although the Swiss Government had lifted all bans on parties, the Communist Party "decided to maintain the legal Labor Party," the party in which it had carried on its activity. During 1945

it doubled its membership to 20,000. Leon Nicole and Karl Hofmaier are today the leading figures of the Labor Party. Nicole is Swiss correspondent of *Pravda*, the Moscow organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He has also functioned as correspondent of the Soviet press agency TASS. In both capacities he receives funds from the Soviet Union. (E:197)

February 4-11—Allied leaders confer at Yalta.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin conferred at Yalta in the Crimea, U.S.S.R. assisted by members of their military and diplomatic staffs. On February 12, the Allied leaders issued a statement, declaring that they had concerted plans for the final defeat of Germany and for the occupation, control, and collection of reparations from Germany when once defeated. The Allied leaders pledged their joint efforts to assist liberated countries in Europe and to support the establishment of an international organization to maintain peace and security. They endorsed the projected United Nations Conference planned to open at San Francisco on April 25. (L:1143)

February 13—Budapest, Hungary falls to Soviet forces after two-month siege. (L:1154)

February 19-March 17—United States Marines invade Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Yokohama. (L:1169)

February 22—Soviets attack Rumania's Radescu cabinet.

Moscow led a propaganda campaign designed to discredit Radescu. On February 22, Moscow radio quoting *Pravda*, said that Radescu was "incapable of establishing stability and order in Romania with democratic means." And the editorial continued, "Soviet public opinion cannot remain indifferent to this internal struggle of the democratic elements against the Fascist elements in Romania." In another broadcast the Soviets "exposed" what it termed the "pro-fascist activity of Radescu and his clique, the

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retention of war criminals in the Romanian army, the maintenance of secret arms and caches in Bucharest, and the transport of Hitlerite saboteurs to Germany."

In Rumania, "Communist-inspired pressure against Radescu took the form of demonstrations that led to some violence." In a radio broadcast on February 24 General Radescu charged that "the nationless and the godless" had "begun to set fire to the country and to bathe it in blood." And he added:

Under the mask of democracy, a democracy which they trample underfoot at each step, these frightful hyenas hope to obtain control of the country. (E: 89-91)

March 6—Groza becomes premier of Rumania.

Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bucharest and "acting on written orders from Premier Stalin," demanded of King Michael the immediate resignation of Radescu and appointment of a new premier. Selection of Prince Barbu Stirbey by King Michael was rejected, whereupon the King was advised that Petre Groza would make a "more desirable premier." Delays brought about by the consultation of King Michael with party leaders made the "impatient" Vishinsky remark to the King that "Groza would have to be nominated." Further delays, Vishinsky stated, would endanger the "continued independence of Romania." King Michael proposed a cabinet equally divided between the Peasant and Liberal parties and the Communist-led National Democratic Front. For a third time Vishinsky visited the King and this time asked for a cabinet "willing to ignore party lines and to prosecute the NDF program without hesitation." Groza became premier. (E: 90)

March 6—Tatarescu emerges as Rumania's deputy premier and foreign minister.

A member of the Liberal Party, Gheorghe Tatarescu, who favored a policy of close collaboration with the Communists and their allies, the Plowmen's Front, split the Liberal Party and joined the Communist-dominated cabinet of Petre Groza. Tatarescu "personifies the opportunism of both the Communists and some of their erstwhile opponents in Romania." In 1940, when Tatarescu was premier, his record reveals that he "suppressed the Communist Party as rigorously as the premiers who preceded and followed him." (E: 87) (HS-W: 206)

March 7—Subasitch-Tito Government begins to function in Yugoslavia.

After the governmental crisis had been resolved and the prerogatives of the king were transferred to the Regency, Dr. Ivan Subasitch returned to Belgrade from London and the new government began with Tito as Premier and Subasitch as Foreign Minister. Thus,

the long struggle between Tito's communists and the representatives of the old regime had ended with the complete victory of the former, which had received the unwilling but formally binding sanction of the Western Powers as well as the enthusiastic support of the Soviet Union. (HS-W: 162)

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March 14—Anthony Eden explains why British offered Radescu, Rumanian leader, sanctuary.

The British Foreign Secretary told the House of Commons that "Radescu sought sanctuary because he feared for his life from his opponents". Radescu sought refuge in the British Legation at Bucharest when Groza became premier and later went into exile. Moscow radio expressed "amazement" at Radescu's action, "although he was not persecuted, and that the British representatives found it possible to accord him asylum." In explanation of the British attitude, Eden remarked, "As His Majesty's government had no evidence that General Radescu has been guilty of any activity against the Allies, British representatives in Bucharest were authorized to give him sanctuary." (E: 90, 91)

April—American Communist leader describes qualities required of Communist leaders.

In an article entitled "A Program For Developing Communist Cadres" published in *Political Affairs*, John Williamson concluded:

To sum up, let us be clear as to the special qualities Communist leaders must strive to attain. We all know what we have in common with the broad democratic mass movement, and yet there are certain distinctive features in the quality of our work that masses have learned to expect from Communist leaders.

The first point is *perspective*. Every Communist leader must have perspective in relation to his own organization, community or industry, just as we all have in regard to national and world-scale issues. It is not enough that the C. P. A. have definite perspectives in relation to the large issues. Each Communist leader, as a result of his own initiative and understanding, must have the same ability in relation to every issue that arises within his own sphere of activity.

The second point is *principle*. It is not enough to believe in and understand our principles in general. Every Communist leader must demonstrate through his own actions his adherence to these principles by maintaining and defending a correct position, and not yielding on decisive questions.

The third point is *an understanding of the use of flexible tactics*. The mastery of the use of flexible tactics in the application of our policy can be gauged by our ability to mobilize mass support for a correct stand, in conformity with our basic principles.

The fourth point is *courage*. Here we are not referring primarily to personal courage. Rather, we have in mind political courage, which is demonstrated in speaking out boldly when necessary, irrespective of whether the majority has already been won over at that moment, and which does not waver from expressing disagreements with someone else if the conditions demand it. For even if one is not fully understood immediately, the masses of the workers will soon learn the correctness of the position taken and when another such occasion arises will more readily render support.

The fifth point is *ability to be practical in achieving results*. Workers want to know, not only the objective or ideal goal, but expect from Communists the very practical means by which to achieve the goal. This too distinguishes us from those liberals inside and outside the labor movement, who always set ideal goals and shed many tears when such goals are not realized, but never know how to develop the practical measures to achieve them.

The mastery of all these qualities is to be found in the further study, understanding and application of the science of Marxism. It is in this light that our cadre training policy must now be energetically developed. (PA, 4/45: 367)

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April—American Communist line stresses need for postwar national unity.

In an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "Yalta and America's National Unity," Eugene Dennis declared:

* * * it is necessary to explain that the line of world development laid down at Teheran and * * * [Yalta], based on the solidarity and long-term unity of the Big Three, is in the best national interests of the U. S. A. and will enhance America's leading political and economic role in a peaceful, progressive and stable world; that it will assure the most favorable conditions for a prosperous expansion of our present economy, as well as for orderly social progress and democratic advancement within the nation; and that these factors and objectives create the foundations for extending national unity on a long-range basis after the war.

In this connection, it is necessary to make clear that while for some time post-war America will not be free of all political reaction, of reaction generated by pro-fascist monopoly capitalist circles, the policy of Teheran and Yalta, and of post-war, anti-fascist national unity in the United States, will strengthen the democratic coalition. It will produce progressive and anti-fascist forces of such power which will make it possible to prevent American reaction from again reaching the stage of a fascist menace * * *. We Communists must explain and explain, and help orient the trade union movement and all progressive forces actively to fight for this perspective and democratic future. We must particularly make clear the need and basis for uniting and strengthening labor's organizations and political influence, especially for developing national unity in the post-war stage. We must point out the compelling, common national interests of all classes in American society which can take precedence over special and vested class interests. We must show the necessity of following up the military defeat of Hitler-Germany and Japanese militarism with completing the utter destruction of fascism and achieving orderly progress and stable democratic government based on and uniting all the anti-fascist forces of each nation. We must make clear that this is essential to prevent a third world war, achieve a stable peace, and a flourishing democracy. (PA, 4/45:308, 309)

April 1—American forces invade Okinawa, 325 miles from Japan. (L:1169)

April—Moscow gives signal for change in leadership of Communists in United States.

Howe and Coser commenting on this crisis in the CPUSA, stated:

With a brusque and contemptuous gesture—a letter from the French Communist Jacques Duclos that was not even delivered to the American Communist press—the Moscow leadership gave the signal for toppling the man who for fifteen years had been hailed by the American comrades as the incarnation of wisdom, kindness, and patriarchal sternness. * * *

Perhaps more than anyone else, Browder had been responsible for "Stalinizing" the American party. It had been Browder who had expelled dissidents, perfected the authoritarian regime, and worked mightily to cultivate the Soviet myth. No one in America deserved better from Moscow, but unfortunately for him gratitude was alien to Stalinist politics, as to any other totalitarian politics. By the spring of 1945 he had outlived his usefulness. * * *

In early 1945 Stalin, who had always shown a special contempt for his American legions, met with Jacques Duclos. The political death sentence for "that man from Kansas" was not only to be delivered by a foreign Communist; it was not even to be delivered to Browder in his own language. Duclos's famous letter appeared in the French magazine *Cahiers du Communisme* in April, 1945, which means that it was probably written in February or March. Browder, then, was purged three months before he or his National Committee knew what was happening to him.

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On May 25 [correct date May 24] the Duclos letter, having already been discussed in the New York press, was finally published in the *Daily Worker*. * * * Not only did Duclos's letter signal the downfall of Browder; it pointed to his chosen successor, William Z. Foster. (H-C: 437, 438, 442, 443)

April—Change in American party leadership is brought about by shift in Moscow line.

The change in Soviet policy from the war-time "united front" to a new "militant" line in the postwar period was said to be the motivation for Moscow's decision to alter the leadership and, consequently, the policies of the Communists in the United States. According to Howe and Coser:

Moscow's decision to remove Browder came at about the time of the Yalta conference, and between the two events there was almost surely an important connection. Held in February, 1945, the Yalta conference was the first occasion at which major differences concerning the postwar world broke past the surface of diplomatic cordiality among the Allied powers. It was now evident that the defeat of Germany would soon be completed; that France and England would emerge from the war badly weakened; that only two major powers would determine the nature of the peace: Russia and the United States. This changed relationship of forces alarmed Churchill, began to disturb Roosevelt, and encouraged Stalin. Even before Yalta, the Russians had made it clear that they intended to keep under their control those east European areas that had been seized by the red armies.

At Yalta the American spokesmen were prepared to surrender eastern Europe to Stalin but insisted that western Europe had to remain within the sphere of a new power bloc headed by the United States. Inevitably, even before the formal end of the war, all the repressed hostilities burst into the open. * * *

Anticipating that in the coming years its main enemy would be its war-time allies, the Kremlin began to prepare another change of line, this time a return to militant tactics as a means of threatening and perhaps destroying the strength of the Western capitalist powers. A political reconversion of such scope raised the possibility that some Communist leaders, too closely associated with the wartime slogans of "national unity" might have to be dismissed.

In America it was Browder who was chosen as the sacrificial lamb. But why Browder? * * * The answer might be summed up in a sentence: Browder was the leader of the American party, America was now the main enemy, and Browder had been the dominant spokesman for the view that the postwar years could bring indefinite harmony between America and Russia.

* * * If an atmosphere of violent antagonism toward American policy was now to be created, the Communists in this country would immediately and radically have to change their line. And for this, what could be more more ill suited than Browder's scheme to make postwar capitalism work? (H-C: 438-442)

April 5—Czechoslovak program is published at Kosice.

Negotiations in Moscow, "intensive and secret", were concluded with the acceptance of the Gottwald proposals by members of the Benes government. A "Government of National Front" was formed. After Benes arrived in Kosice, the Czechoslovak government made a "detailed statement of policy, based on the Gottwald proposals."

The Kosice program "accurately" indicated the position of the new government; it emphasized "a new concept of Slav unity," stressing racial links with Poland, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria; and

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finally it stated that the "Government will, from the beginning, safeguard practical collaboration with the USSR, military, political, economic and cultural * * *." (E: 63, 64)

April 5—Soviet Union denounces Five-year Non-aggression Pact concluded with Japan on April 13, 1941. (L: 1143)

April 5-10—Greek Communists hold "important strategic meeting."

At this meeting of the Greek Communist Party the Communists "evaluated the party's wartime activities and charted its future course." At the end of the meeting the Party issued a statement in which it

recalled that it had "created the gigantic people's organizations of the resistance—EAM, EPON [a youth organization], and ELAS [armed units of the EAM]" and that its policy had "brought about the great, mass Communist Party, with hundreds of thousands of members, which constitutes the greatest guarantee in the struggle for the democratic regeneration of Greece." (E: 142)

The Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party criticized itself and the EAM for "leftist deviation" during the December conflict. The party declared that "mistakes of a military and leftist political character" had been "caused by the incorrect estimation of the disposition and the role of the English Government of Churchill." Moreover, the announcement emphasized the "underestimation of the forces of reaction, in the interior and abroad," and of "overestimation of our own potentialities and, in the main, the lack of the necessary political flexibility."

The April 1945 statement of the Communist Party declared:

These things prevented the Party leadership from having a clear perspective of the course of the conflict and brought them to miss the opportunity of an agreement with the English military authorities under more favorable terms than those of the Varkiza (armistice) agreement made after a military defeat at Athens.

A criticism particularly noted was the EAM practice of taking hostages as a "means of pressure against the British and Greek governments." (E: 144, 145)

Later the Greek Communist Party also denounced the Lebanon and Caserta agreements as "a rightist deviation." The announcement went on to say, according to a summarized account, that

among EAM's "most serious mistakes of a rightist character" had been "the agreement of Lebanon, which did not correspond to the concrete correlation of forces and consequently, did not advance and ensure to the proper degree the realization of national unity and normal democratic development against the plottings of reaction." The Caserta agreement was also described as "a mistake of a rightist character." (E: 143)

April 12—President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies and Vice President Harry S. Truman takes oath as President of United States. (L: 1143)

April 17—Communist-led Macedonian Republic is established within Yugoslav Federation.

Tito sponsored the establishment of the Macedonian Republic within the Yugoslav Federation. Headed by two young Communists, Lazar Kulishevski, Premier, and Ljubcho Arsov, his deputy, the Macedonian regime had the "difficult job of com-

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bining Belgrade's general Communist directives with the exuberant provincial nationalism of their fellow Macedonians."
(E: 126)

April 20—Italian Communists reveal attitude toward religion and former Fascists.

At a secret meeting of sixteen Communist Party leaders at Bologna the following general policy was laid down concerning the treatment of religion and former Fascists:

Comrades, while fighting Fascism you will seek out every former Fascist and offer him membership in our party with a guarantee of amnesty if he joins us. You will attack any Fascist who enters any other party. Give verbal allegiance to the Catholic Church and its priests. It is of prime importance to show the people that our party is not anti-religious. Make friends with disgruntled priests and help organize Catholic branches of the party with them.

Reveal the Anglo-Americans as greedy capitalists and imperialists ready to enslave our people. Enroll as members of other parties to create discord in their ranks. Our party will thus prove itself the only strong and united force in the nation. (E: 234)

April 21—Soviet Union and Polish Provisional Government sign twenty-year treaty of mutual assistance and cooperation. (L: 1143)

April 24—Mao Tse-tung proclaims "mission" of Chinese communism.

In a report to the Seventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party meeting at Yenan, Mao Tse-tung, the party leader, declared:

The experience and the three revolutions, especially the experience of the anti-Japanese war, has made the Chinese people, and us, believe that without the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party, without the support given to the Chinese people by the Chinese Communists, China's independence, freedom, democracy and unification, or her industrialization and agricultural modernization, is impossible.

Comrades! I strongly believe that the Chinese Communist Party, experienced in the three revolutions, can accomplish our gigantic political mission.

Thousands of people and Party heroes have bravely laid down their lives for the interests of the people. Let us, holding their banner high, advance along the path sodden with their blood!

An independent, free, democratic, united and prosperous China will soon be born. Let us welcome the happy day.

Down with the Japanese aggressors!

Long live the emancipation of the Chinese people! (PA, 11/45:1051)

April 25—June 26—Founding conference of United Nations Organization takes place in San Francisco. (L: 1171)

April 28—German resistance ends in northern Italy as American and British forces enter Po Valley. (L: 1164)

April 29—Communists and Socialists join in Belgian General Federation of Labor.

The Communist Party of Belgium and the Socialists joined in establishing the General Federation of Labor. This union "proved to be a powerful weapon in the battle over the proposed return of King Leopold," since the Federation "more than once intimated it would call a general strike if the king returned." However, various strikes sponsored by the Communists failed when non-Communist officials of the Federation denounced them.
(E: 204)

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April 30—Allied forces complete destruction of Japanese 15th, 28th, and 33rd armies in Southeast Asia after fifteen months. (L: 1169)

May-August—American forces launch “greatest air offensive in history” against Japanese forces and home islands. (L: 1169)

May—American Communist leader expresses views on death of President Roosevelt.

Commenting on the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Earl Browder wrote a brief statement in *Political Affairs* entitled “Roosevelt’s Heritage and the Task Ahead” in which he concluded:

America and the world have suffered a profound shock in the loss of the great Roosevelt. The nation is plunged in grief at its immeasurable loss. Important readjustments of national life will inevitably follow. We must hold fast to the great legacy bequeathed to the nation by the departed Commander, his policies, his wisdom, his humanity. We must transform grief into new strength, to replace that which we have lost. We must help President Truman bear his tremendous burden. We must guard our unity against the bickering of factionalists. We must march forward more unitedly than ever to that future whose possibility was revealed to the nation by Roosevelt. (PA, 5/45: 391)

May—Marty, French Communist leader, tours North Africa.

Andre Marty, described as a “veteran French Communist and leader of a Black Sea rebellion in 1919,” visited North Africa, travelling through Algeria and Tunisia, “conferring with party officials and planning future activities.” A short time after Marty’s tour, which coincided with one by Soviet representative Nikolai Kalnikov,

Communist parties in the two areas organized “united front” groups with the aid of nationalist leaders. Known as the United National Front, these bodies began to publish magazines, organize meetings, and distribute leaflets. (E: 424, 425)

May—Pan-Cyprian Trade Union headquarters is raided.

AKEL (Authortikon Komma Ergazomenou) had drawn much support from labor, especially the Pan-Cyprian Trade Union Committee, a labor union body which included 18 unions and which was formed in 1944. Headquarters of the Pan-Cyprian labor union was raided by the police who

seized books, documents, and files, and arrested the committee’s leadership. The leaders were tried, found guilty of illegal activities, and sentenced to prison terms. (E: 424)

May—Brazilian Communist leader is released from prison.

Luis Carlos Prestes, Secretary General of Brazil’s Communist Party, was released from prison. The Party, newly legalized, numbered some 4,000 supporters; and within one year the Party gained 130,000 members,

stood accused of revolutionary plotting, was engaged in violent anti-“Yanqui” agitation, and faced the repression measures of Vargas’s much-plagued successor, President Eurico Gaspar Dutra. (E: 312)

May 1—Soviet forces enter Berlin. (L: 1165)

May 7—German Provisional Government surrenders unconditionally to Allies. (L: 1144)

May 8—V-E Day is proclaimed ending war in Europe. (L: 1165)

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May 8—Premier Stalin hails Communist Party of Soviet Union as “inspirer and organizer of our victory”; communism emerges from war strengthened.

Two years earlier Stalin had announced the alleged dissolution of the Communist International, a step which he said was directed against the belief that “Communist parties in various countries are allegedly acting, not in the interest of their people, but on orders from outside.”

According to Ebon,

The early postwar years have shown that dissolution of the Communist International strengthened, rather than weakened, the Communist parties of the world. Their devotion to the Soviet Union and its leaders did not suffer, nor did their determination to follow the example of the USSR in working for political and economic changes. National Communist parties have remained loyal to the Soviet Union as the country farthest advanced on the road to communism. (E: 5)

May—Soviet leaders tighten control.

After the close of the war, the Soviet leaders, “not content to ask their subjects to tighten their belts” in order to reconstruct the devastated lands, emphasized that “minds too had to be tightened.” Supremacy of the party and the necessity for ideological orthodoxy were again emphasized. (S-W: 228, 229)

1945—Soviet authorities organize German trade union movement.

Berlin was the center of the movement which was responsible for some 140,000 workers and also controlled another 500,000 union members in the Russian zone. (E: 166)

1945—Divided Austria lessens chance of Communist control.

The division of Austria into zones of occupation—United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and France—has “made it unlikely that the Communists could hope to gain control, as they had managed to do in Rumania and Hungary,” according to Ebon. For the fact remained that in Eastern Austria,

Soviet authorities could not rely on a powerful and dominant Communist movement or on a clearly Communist-dominated coalition, such as existed in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Poland. Consequently, the Soviet military authorities had to do many things themselves. And, while Hungarian Communists could boast experienced and shrewd leadership, Austria presented a very different picture. (E: 72)

1945—Communist strategy and tactics in postwar Germany are revealed.

A Communist pamphlet issued two years after the “official dissolution” of the Comintern under the title “Strategy and Tactics after the Seventh World Congress” and designed especially for the American zone of occupation, stated:

It is a fact that the proletariat in Germany does not at this moment represent a power factor. To accomplish that remains our task. The Social Democratic party machinery has been less fully destroyed than ours, as it did not fight Hitler with equal strength. The American occupation force represents the only power factor against which opposition would be a senseless undertaking. Consequently, the proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a current matter. We must first create a jumping-off place, our path must be covered step-by-step * * *.

What are the powers we may be able to utilize? There is the still unorganized, heavily suffering labor movement which instinctively yearns for

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unity. There is part of the middle-class and of youth, concerned about the national continuity of Germany, who are looking for a force which will represent them. There is part of the bourgeoisie which did not achieve its aims under the Nazi regime, and which today fears that it will be swallowed by American imperialism * * *.

What do Strategy and Tactics mean? Strategy is the forever immovable outlined battle plan toward the final goal: destruction of the capitalist suppression state, dictatorship of the proletariat, Socialism and a classless society. Tactics means the operation of single battles and skirmishes, necessary in order to reach a strategic goal. These are not all necessarily steps forward; often we must retreat, engage in flank side operations, or remain static * * *.

Today's tactics require mobilization of all anti-fascist forces in the battle for the nearest momentary goal, which is understandable to all and common to all. In this movement it is quite proper to have Social Democrats or bourgeois in leading positions. If we succeed in keeping this movement going, then we Communists as the most active, determined and adaptable, will in due course succeed in obtaining the lead. (E: 154, 155)

May 24—Duclos, French Communist leader, attacks Browder.

The New York *Daily Worker* finally reprinted French magazine article by Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, criticizing the "liquidation of the Communist Party" in the United States, and attacking Earl Browder for deviations from "Marxist-Leninist understanding." (FOF: 165H)

May 24—June—Effect of Duclos's letter on American Communists is described.

Howe and Coser stated that

Among the American Communists the immediate effect of the Duclos letter was consternation, bewilderment, fear. The first major signs of panic came from the leaders; they had been Browder's most slavish disciples, they had followed his orders unquestioningly, and now they feared humiliation and dismissal. * * *

At at meeting of the party's National Committee, called for the first week in June, Browder debated Foster. Though now trying to prove that he was as radical as the next CP leader and emphasizing his "belief" that America was "imperialist," Browder did not recant; on the whole, he defended his views. Foster, suddenly returned to power from a condition of virtual exile, lashed out at Browderism with a violence he had never before dared to show.

And then * * * the confessions began. At the National Committee meeting, in the *Daily Worker*, in *Political Affairs*, at party meetings, grown-up men and women * * * rose to beat their chests, to weep and grovel for having followed Earl Browder. * * * (H-C: 443, 444)

May 25—Browder attacks United States policy at San Francisco meeting.

Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, stated that the United States delegates at the San Francisco Conference "departed from [the] Roosevelt policy" of Soviet-American friendship. The American Communist leader condemned the United States support for the admission of Argentina and the exclusion of the Lublin Poles. (FOF: 165N)

June—American Communist leader praises Red Army's victories and describes its function in postwar world.

Writing in the American Communist monthly, *Political Affairs*, Robert Thompson said in his article entitled "The Greatness of the Red Army's Contribution to Mankind's Victory":

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The men in our Armed Forces, the men and women who man our production lines, together with democratic Americans in all walks of life, have already drawn the main conclusion from the great role of the Red Army in the defeat of Hitler-Germany, and they will draw this conclusion still more clearly and firmly in the months and years ahead. This conclusion is that the Red Army is their friend, their trustworthy and powerful Ally, their partner of today and tomorrow in the great struggle to bring into being an anti-fascist democratic and peaceful world. They have learned that working together, the Red Army and the splendid Armed Forces of the United States, are capable of effecting and protecting a democratic and peaceful world and they are determined that these two great forces shall forever work together in the common interests of their respective countries, as well as in the interests of all peace-loving nations * * *.

First, the existence of the Red Army supporting the democratic forces and will of the peoples of Europe, removes the remotest possibility of enthroning, let alone stabilizing, reaction in Europe in the years following this war.

Secondly, what the anti-democratic and anti-Soviet forces of the world could not do when Hitler was in command of the resources of Europe, namely crush the Soviet Union, these forces can never hope to accomplish now that the "banner of victory of the people and of peace among nations" flies over Europe. (PA, 6/45: 492)

June—American Communist leader warns of American "imperialism" in postwar era.

In an article entitled "The Danger of American Imperialism in the Postwar Period" William Z. Foster stated:

To wipe out the remnants of the great conspiracy to establish a fascist world which is now being broken up by the armies of the United Nations, and, therefore, to destroy the very basis of fascism, will be no mere mopping up process * * *.

There will be in the liberated and ex-fascist countries large numbers of big capitalists and landlords, the real instigators and backers of fascism, who, unfortunately, almost all over Europe, are not being punished as real war criminals * * *.

There will be also desperate remnants of the broken-up fascist parties, armies and other reactionary mass organizations in the former Axis countries and their satellites. These will have to be ruthlessly liquidated.

There will be, too, for a time at least, such European poison centers of fascism as Franco-Spain and Portugal. These will have to be cleaned up by their peoples, with the active help of the United Nations.

There will be also the powerful fascist fifth column in Argentina and other Latin American countries which is full of danger to democracy in this Hemisphere and the world and which must be defeated. The entrenched reactionaries in Kuomintang China, who are a serious threat in the Far East, must be defeated.

There will also be the pro-fascist policy of the Vatican to contend with. All through the war this has been an active danger, and in the postwar stage it will definitely have to be counteracted.

But the most powerful concentration of reactionary danger will reside in the United States. With the downfall of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan, the reactionaries here will undertake to develop the center of world reaction in the United States. Its core will be the aggressively imperialist elements typified by Hoover, Vandenberg, Dewey, Hearst, Wheeler, Gerald K. Smith, Gannett, Lindbergh, McCormick, duPont, Girdler, Coughlin, etc. (PA, 6/45: 494)

June—Wilhelm Pieck arrives in Berlin to lead "reactivated" German Communist Party. (E: 163)

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June 2—American Communists national board formally votes for new party line.

The national board of the Communist Political Association announced that a new "Marxist" policy was adopted in accordance with recent suggestions made by the French Communist leader, Jacques Duclos. The change brought an end to the "period of collaboration with the current political and economic setup of the United States." Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association, voted against the revision. (FOF: 174N)

June 6—Bulgarian electoral law is published, rigging Communist-sponsored elections.

According to the election law, each voter would receive one ballot on entering a polling place. On the ballot only the names of the Fatherland Front candidates were listed. However,

the voter could not mark it, add other names, or change it in any way. Additions or changes would have made it invalid. Theoretically, a voter could ask for an opposition ballot, but this would have exposed his political views to the militia guard at the polling place. (E: 98)

June 10—Communists win four seats in Peru's Chamber of Deputies.

In a Peruvian election, Communists won four seats, while Apra (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana), rechristened the People's Party, won 65 seats. Apra, headed by the "legendary radical and champion of Peru's underprivileged Indians," Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, "had stolen the Communists' thunder for decades and * * * planned to continue to do so on a strictly Peruvian basis." This Apra did by advancing a program including irrigation, land reform, public works, and alleviation of Peru's inflation. (E: 327, 328)

June 20—American Communists lay down policy line in draft resolution.

In a draft resolution entitled "The Present Situation and the Next Tasks" which was to be submitted at the National Convention of the Communist Political Association, the National Committee announced the following "Slogans of action:"

- I. Hasten the defeat of fascist-militarist Japan! * * *
- II. Complete the destruction of fascism and build a durable peace! * * *
- III. Meet the human needs of reconversion—Push the fight for 60 million jobs! * * *
- IV. Repay our debt to the men who fight for victory! * * *
- V. Safeguard and defend democracy!

The Draft resolution went on to say:

It is imperative that the American people resolutely support every effort of the Truman Administration to carry forward the policies of the Roosevelt-labor-democratic coalition for American-Soviet friendship, for the economic bill of rights, for civil liberties, for collective bargaining and for the rights of the Negro people. It is equally necessary that the people sharply criticize all hesitations to apply these policies, and vigorously oppose any concessions to the reactionaries. The camp of reaction must not be appeased—it must be isolated and routed. (PA, 7/45: 582, 584-586)

June 23—Groza, Rumanian Premier, declares aims of Plowmen's Front parallel those of Communist Party.

Petre Groza, Rumanian Premier and Rumania's "leading man during the immediate postwar period," told a Moscow radio cor-

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respondent that "the political line of the Plowmen's Front has run parallel with that of the Rumanian Communist Party." He said that the "Communist Party defends the interests of the proletariat, while the Plowmen's Front defends the interest of the peasants." In fact, the Communists in Rumania "sought the support of the urban laborers" while the Plowmen's Front "concentrated on the agricultural masses, trying to reduce the influence of the National Peasant Party." (E: 86, 87)

June 25—German Communists issue manifesto.

According to a report from Moscow, the German Communist Party issued a manifesto in Berlin in which it

barred a soviet system for the Reich and asked for a coalition parliamentary government and development of private enterprise and the profit system. It urged division of the big estates of Nazis, Junkers and "imperialists" among landless peasants. (FOF: 201B)

June 26—Thorez addresses Tenth Congress of French Communist Party.

In a speech before the Tenth Congress of the French Communist Party Maurice Thorez, former member of the Comintern's executive committee and Secretary General of the French Communist Party, defined the three "immediate" tasks of the party:

(1) To speed reconstruction and develop production; (2) to elect a sovereign national assembly which will give to France her new Constitution; (3) to found, with our Socialist brothers, the great French Working Class Party. (E: 171)

June 28—Government of National Unity is formed in Poland.

A Government of National Unity was created in Poland under the premiership of Socialist Osobka-Morawski of the Lublin Administration. The government

was recognized by the Western Powers, though its leanings turned out to be decidedly pro-Soviet. For this reason many Polish citizens, who, as displaced persons or members of Poland's armed forces, were still in Western Europe, refused to be repatriated. (L: 1193)

July—Jaafar Pishevari, veteran Iranian Communist, founds Democratic Party of Azerbaijan at Tabriz. (E: 415)

July—Philippine Communists join Democratic Alliance.

In July a group of organizations united to form the Democratic Alliance. Among these organizations were, the Hukbalahap, the Communist Party, the National Peasants' Union, the Conference on Civil Liberties, and the Committee on Labor Organizations. Among the supporters of the Democratic Alliance were Guillermo Capadocia, former Communist secretary general, Mateo del Castillo, Juan Feleo, Pedro Casto, at that time Secretary General of the Communist Party, and Luis Taruc. (E: 383)

July 17–August 2—Allied leaders confer at Potsdam.

President Harry S. Truman of the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and Generalissimo J. V. Stalin of the U.S.S.R. met in Berlin to confer on plans for establishing peace in Europe. After July 28, Mr. Churchill was replaced by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, head of the newly-elected British Labor Cabinet. The Allied leaders reached an agreement,

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providing that a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France, and China, should be created for the purpose of drafting peace settlements. The first session of the Council was held in London on September 11. Decisions reached on Germany at the Potsdam Conference related to: disarmament and demilitarization; dissolution of Nazi institutions; trial of war criminals; encouragement of democratic ideals; restoration of local self-government and democratic political parties; freedom of speech, press and religion but subject to the needs of military security. Economic restrictions were also imposed upon Germany including the prohibition of the manufacture of war materials and implements of war; controlled production of metals, chemicals, and machinery needed for war; decentralization of German cartels, syndicates, and trusts; emphasis upon agricultural pursuits and peaceful domestic industries; control of exports, imports, and scientific research. The devices for enforcing these provisions were to be worked out in detail at a later date. Among other things the Conference required that Germany compensate "to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations." Agreement was reached in principle on the disposal of the German navy and merchant marine. Details were to be left for future negotiations. Provisions were also made for the conclusion of peace treaties with Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Italy as soon as possible. (L : 1171)

July 22—New York State Communist organization votes to change party status.

At a convention in New York City the New York State Communist Political Association voted unanimously to return the national organization to its former status as a political party. (FOF : 230F)

July 24—American Communist leader defends dissolution of party.

In an article published in the *Daily Worker* Earl Browder attacked the new policy approved by the leaders of the Communist Political Association as "bohemian anarchism" and a repudiation of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. Browder defended the dissolution of the Communist Party. (FOF : 231D)

July 25—Foster attacks Browder as "bourgeois reformist".

In an article appearing in the New York *Daily Worker*, William Z. Foster, now the real leader of the Communist Political Association, replied to Browder's previous attacks, charging him with being a "bourgeois reformist" and accusing him of throwing away the goal of socialism and "substituting for it a capitalist utopia." (FOF : 236K)

July 26-28—American Communists reconstitute party.

At a special convention held in New York the Communist Political Association voted itself out of existence and reconstituted the Communist Party of the United States. The first task of this reconstituted party

was to stamp out revisionism. This it can best do by meeting four specific prerequisites of a "Marxist" party. (1) It must function as a vanguard of the working class. (2) It must gain the mastery of "Marxist-

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Leninist" theory. (3) It must understand the determining factor in all organizational and educational work and adopt the most effective strategy and tactics to help the workers to arrive at a correct understanding of the questions involved * * *. (4) It must have firm roots in the working class and guarantee that industrial workers comprise the majority of its members. A new addition has been made to the party machinery. The newly adopted constitution calls for a Review Commission whose chief duty is "to guard against violation of party principles and to maintain and strengthen discipline." This reconstituted party must steer its course strictly by the "Marxist-Leninist" compass. (O-W: 280, 281)

The Communist Political Association convention voted unanimously to reorganize the Communist Party and permit Communists to play a "more aggressive role in combating fascism and reaction." Earl Browder was warned that he would be expelled if he tried to split the party. (FOF: 237E)

John Williamson, in a report to the Special Convention of the C. P. A. entitled "The Reconstitution of the Communist Party," published in *Political Affairs*, stated:

We Communists must adopt a program of *concentration tasks* as part of that necessary fixed course from which we must not deviate. This means:

1. To help organize the influence of the working class and its organizations for speeding victory over militarist Japan, for maintaining unity of the Big Three on the basis of the Teheran and Yalta agreements, for rooting out all fascist and reactionary influence at home, for defeating all provocations of employers aimed at breaking the unity and organization of labor, and for stimulating the organization of the unorganized. Therefore, we must concentrate all Party work in such a manner as to have our strongest roots and decisive membership and influence among the workers in the basic industries and large shops.

2. We must activate the maximum number of Communists in these concentration areas, among the masses and in workers' organizations. To achieve this, we shall shift forces, including key national forces, into the leadership of concentration districts and areas.

3. We must understand the specific problems confronting the Negro people with the beginning of postwar reconversion, and the resulting ferment and moods of struggle amongst the Negro people. To meet this problem, the Party must, as part of the concentration policy, direct sustained attention to this problem and give greater attention to training working-class Negro Communist cadres.

4. That this Convention, shall decide, in consultation with our Southern friends, immediately to rebuild the Communist Party in the South, especially in the industrial areas.

5. We must, as part of this concentration, work out special plans for concentration amongst Italian and Polish-Americans in the basic industries. (PA, 9/45: 814)

July 26-28—Foster named head of American Communist Party.

The reconstituted American Communist Party named William Z. Foster chairman. He and John Williamson, Eugene Dennis, and Robert Thompson comprised a four-man secretariat to direct party affairs. They were also members of the national board of eleven and a national committee composed of fifty-five members who were charged with formulation of policy. (FOF: 238C)

July 28—Communist Party of United States begins to develop new "leftward" veering line.

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Howe and Coser gave the following explanation :

Deciding upon policies to replace "Browderism" was somewhat more difficult. The party was now to veer "leftward," yet not in the manner of the late twenties or early thirties. Its "leftism" was to be directed primarily toward questions of foreign policy and, above all, toward trying to affect American strategy *vis-a-vis* the Soviet Union.

At the July, 1945, convention of the CP, the process of rewriting the history of the immediate past—indispensable to every Stalinist change of line—was hastily begun: "The dominant sections of American finance capital supported the war * * * not because of hatred for fascism * * * but because it recognized in Hitler Germany a dangerous imperialist rival. * * *"

As relations between the West and Russia grew worse, the party began to discard its patriotic draperies; everything that had been said during the war years was now quietly dropped into the memory hole.

The changes in Communist perspective took months to complete. * * * Until the deadlock of the cold war became a certainty, there was no reason for the CP to embark upon a full "left" turn. (H-C: 453, 454)

August—American Communist publication cites rise of "reaction" in United States.

Frederick V. Field, in an article on American policy and action regarding the United Nations entitled "San Francisco Balance Sheet" concluded:

We must therefore ask ourselves whether we are prepared to struggle successfully against these forces of reaction. Any one who has followed the discussion over the CPA resolution must have noticed how frequently in admitting past errors the phrase "developments since V-E Day, and especially those at the San Francisco Conference" is used * * *. Why is this? It is because labor was not prepared to insist upon recognition of its independent role at San Francisco. It is because the American people were insufficiently mobilized on the crucial issue of colonialism. It is because progressives were caught unprepared when the reactionaries demanded the admission of Argentine fascism. It is because the Vandenberg and Dulles' were able successfully to spread much of their anti-Soviet poison and because the American people had permitted their government to become shot through with pro-fascist personalities and to allow the nation's foreign policies in China, toward Japan, in Europe and in Latin America to become threatened, and in instances even dominated by the enemies of democracy.

Reaction and fascism now find their most dangerous support within the United States, for the simple reason that this country is today the most powerful in the capitalist world. To a very large extent the future of the United Nations Organization therefore rests upon the ability of the American people to defeat reaction in our nation. The United Nations Charter was originated and was made possible by the war-time strength of progressive American forces. It is our great task to translate that document into the living terms of deeds and actions for the organization of world security and peace. (PA, 8/45: 687)

August—Grol, Yugoslav deputy premier, resigns as Communists intensify control.

After his resignation Dr. Milan Grol attempted to organize an opposition party during the election. Grol published an opposition paper, *Demokratiya*, but the government-controlled printing unions refused to produce more than a few issues. Subsequently, the paper ended publication. Unsuccessful in organizing a party, Grol went into retirement. During the Mikhailovich trial a year later Grol took the witness stand. The "court-room claque" shouted, "Death to Grol!" (E: 122)

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August 6—First atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan; the second was dropped on Nagasaki three days later. (L: 1169)

August 8—Soviet Russia declares war on Japan.

The Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria two days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and two days before the Japanese Government decided to make an offer to surrender. (L: 1169, 1170)

August 14—Japanese accept Allied terms of capitulation, marking end of hostilities in World War II. (L: 1170)

August 18—Communist stifling of electoral processes in Bulgaria is recognized by American and British Governments.

It became clear to the American and British Governments that the Fatherland Front "wanted to perpetuate, tighten, and legalize its rule by means of predetermined elections." Secretary of State James F. Byrnes declared that the Bulgarian Government had not arranged for the participation of all democratic elements in the elections "free from the fear of force or intimidation." On August 21, three days later, the British Government declared that it "would welcome elections which gave full and free opportunity for the expression of the opinion of the Bulgarian people." The British Foreign Office stated that it was "unable to believe that such an opportunity will result from elections held under present electoral law and under conditions now obtaining in Bulgaria." (E: 98)

August 22—British Communist leader is placed in high union post.

Arthur Lewis Horner, a member of the British Communist Party's central committee, became secretary general of the "important" National Union of Mine Workers. (E: 220)

August 24—Dutch Communist leader states attitude regarding monarchy.

Paul de Groot, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, stated that his party's "attitude toward the monarchy is unchanged." He expressed the following view:

We consider monarchies a thing of the past. But when a monarchy plays an important role—then things are different. We must remember that Hitler was not a monarch. We are inclined to regard Queen Wilhelmina in a friendly light because she has played an important and active role in the fight against Germany. (E: 200)

August 25—Bulgarian elections are postponed.

Bowing to the "strong" Anglo-American pressure disputing the questionable electoral law, the Sofia regime announced the postponement of the elections "practically on the eve of the originally announced voting date." The British and American notes expressing disapproval of the electoral procedure coincided with the resignation of four Bulgarian cabinet ministers. They had proposed the reduction of the militia—overwhelmingly Communist—from 120,000 to 10,000 members. (E: 98)

August 26–October 11—Negotiations between Chinese Nationalists and Communists collapse.

Civil strife between both factions in China erupted immediately after Japan's capitulation. The race for control of China began

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as both sides sought control of the cities, strategic areas, and rail lines formerly held by the Japanese. American Marines were dispatched to the Peking-Tientsin area to aid the government in disarming the Japanese. With American aid, Kuomintang units entered Shanghai, Nanking, and other important Yangtze cities before guerrillas could occupy them. By the end of August the Communists entered Kalgan and other important cities in North China and Manchuria. Negotiations between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung failed to resolve the difference between the contending parties. Before the end of October heavy fighting took place between the Nationalists and Communists in north China. The objective of both sides was control of Manchuria which was being evacuated by Soviet forces. In December the United States sent General George C. Marshall as a mediator in an attempt to conclude a truce. (M-L: 637, 638) (L: 1215)

September—Subasitch, Yugoslav premier, resigns from Tito Government.

In September Dr. Ivan Subasitch was to attend the London Conference of Foreign Ministers. Before his departure Subasitch caught a cold. Russian and Yugoslav physicians examined him and stated that "he was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage and would have to remain incommunicado." Thereafter, forty armed Yugoslav guards surrounded the Subasitch villa. Even the British ambassador to Belgrade, Ralph S. C. Stevenson, was prevented from seeing the Yugoslav minister. However, Subasitch "was well enough to be able to take a hint." In a detailed letter to Tito he resigned his post and retired from public life. (E: 122)

September 1—EAM demands Greek annexation of eastern Thrace and transfer of Cyprus.

A memorandum sent to the Greek government by the EAM demanded the annexation of eastern Thrace, that part of Turkey which included the European coast of the Dardanelles. It demanded also the transfer of British-held Cyprus to Greek sovereignty. This memorandum was received a short time before an unofficial Soviet spokesman demanded the annexation of the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardahan to the U. S. S. R. (E: 146)

September 2—Japanese leaders sign formal terms of surrender on board *U. S. S. Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. (L: 1170)

September 2—Ho Chi-Minh, Nationalist President, declares independence of Viet Nam Republic. (L: 1212)

September 7—Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy employee, gives documents on atomic espionage to Canadian authorities.

Igor Gouzenko, a former cipher clerk in the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa who had collected "a number of documents" bearing on Soviet espionage in Canada, was escorted to the offices of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. His testimony together with the documents he brought with him led to the creation of a Royal Commission to study Soviet espionage activities in Canada. (E: 261, 262)

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September 10—Manuilsky declares Communists influence world.

In a speech before the United Nations Security Council, Dmitri Zakharovitch Manuilsky, the Ukrainian representative to the United Nations, said that it was time to "put an end" to the belief that Communists lack influence in the world. He said that the war years had given "the masses in all countries" an opportunity "to come to know Communists," and that they have since "expressed their confidence in them."

Prominent during the years of the Comintern, a former revolutionary exile in the days of Tsarist Russia, active in Ukrainian politics with "one eye on Kiev, and the other on the rest of the globe," Manuilsky "is one of the best informed men in the field of world communism." If any one man "coordinates the activities of world communism today, that man may well be Manuilsky." (E: 39, 40)

September 11–October 3—London Conference of Foreign Ministers fails to reach agreement on Italian Peace Treaty.

Reviewing the events of the period immediately following World War II, Joseph Roucek and Glenn S. Dumke concluded:

* * * political observers * * * got a bad shock in London in the last weeks of September, 1945. This was when the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China—the first formal attempt at peacemaking—droned to its cave-in on October 2. The theory that serious differences between Soviet Russia and the other victorious Big Powers could be patched up with rhetoric was exploded. In London it became manifest that basic conflicts in policy and political philosophy could no longer be whistled down. For the first time in four years, the nations involved ceased to pretend that all was unity. Secretary of State Byrnes reported that the trouble was not, as it seemed on the surface, a matter of mere procedure but a matter of profound principles. Russia, through an editorial in *Izvestia*, took, if anything, a graver view.

In the background were the immutable facts of international relations. The cessation of hostilities in Europe found the Russian[s] * * * astride all of eastern and most of central and Balkan Europe (with the exception of Greece) and treating her domain, with a population of more than 125 million, as an exclusive Soviet preserve. An array of governments, hand-tooled by Russia—set up without consulting her Allies and in some cases in the face of American and British objections—was ensconced in Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Poland. Although countries and regions under Allied occupation were wide open to the Soviet press, diplomats, and military observers, no equivalent freedom was extended to Allied representatives in the Soviet-held territory. (CE: 796, 797) (FOF: 284M, 315A)

September 15—Japanese Communists aid Soviet Russians in propagandizing Soviet-held Japanese prisoners-of-war. (S-L: 233)**September 16—Soviet link with Indian Communists is cited.**

At Muslipatam Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a former member of the Congress Working Committee, told a meeting that

Russia is knocking at our doors and is hardly forty miles from our frontier * * *. If the Russians should invade the country—and this is not a fantastic proposition—on whose side will these Communists in India fight? Will they side with their mother country of their birth, or with their father country of their ideal? This eccentric party, whose center of gravity is in Leningrad, whose head is, however, in the Himalayas, is a dangerous party to be reckoned with. (E: 403)

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September 25–October 3—World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU) established in Paris.

A World Federation of Trade Unions was founded at a Congress held in Paris.

* * * after several preliminary conferences in London, Paris, Washington, and San Francisco. The W.F.T.U. at its foundation had a membership of 64 million workers in 52 countries. * * *

* * * Every important labor organization in the world, except the A.F. of L., joined the new world federation of labor. (WZF: 447)

Autumn—Spanish exile government with Communist representation is established in Mexico.

In autumn of 1945 a group of Spanish exiles established a government in Mexico City. While this exile group received recognition from the Mexican government, it failed to receive it from Great Britain, the United States or the Soviet Union. At first the Communists were not included in the cabinet "lest they might destroy the delicate construction of the regime;" but a few months later they were included. (E: 252)

October—American Communists' propaganda line toughens.

In a discussion of this changing line, Howe and Coser commented:

Directly after the foreign ministers of the "Big Five" met in London in September 1945, and quarreled over Italy, Trieste, the east European satellites, and Iran, the CP hardened its line. "The center of the reactionary forces in the world," wrote Adam Lapin, a *Daily Worker* commentator, "today rests in the United States." (H-C: 454)

October—American Communist publication attacks President Truman and Republican party.

Writing in the American Communist monthly, Adam Lapin stated:

The Republican Party has emerged in recent weeks as the party of unalloyed reaction, both in domestic and foreign policy. * * *

There is no doubt that the principal overt attack on a foreign policy of international cooperation and of a domestic policy of progressive social reform comes from the Republican Party and its poll-tax allies in the Democratic Party. But it is also true that the attacks of the Republicans can no longer be resisted without reference to the serious tendency in the Truman Administration to conciliate and appease reaction.

In fact, the most effective way for labor and the progressive forces generally to combat Republican reaction is to take the leadership in the fight for an effective reconversion program and to force Truman himself to fight. It will be necessary to make it perfectly plain to President Truman and his advisers that he does not have labor and its allies in his pocket. The progressive forces will have to find other political alternatives if the only choice narrows down to a hide-bound reactionary Republican Party with fascist overtones and a Democratic Party which refuses to make a real stand for a progressive program and is constantly in retreat. (PA, 10/45: 876, 881)

October—Communist numerical strength in France is estimated.

Among the 24,623,000 registered voters in the French national elections 5,024,000 votes were cast in favor of the Communists. There were an estimated 546,000 members in the French Communist Party at the time. (E-D-G: 113)

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October—Hungarian Communists adapt their policies to nationalist grievances.

Rakosi avoided Bela Kun's mistake of trying "to impose a revolution from without." Rather he "put great emphasis on his love for Hungary's past and future." Rakosi succeeded in "adapting his policies to nationalist grievances." Thus, the Hungarian Communist Party, taking a "nationalist stand on a subject on which most of their fellow countrymen felt very strongly," announced that it was "firmly opposed to the oppression of the Hungarian population in Slovakia." Having taken this position Rakosi was placed in opposition to the policies of the Czechoslovak Communist Premier, Klement Gottwald, who had advocated the deportation of Hungarians from Slovakia. (E:79)

October 7—Norwegian Communists increase 1936 vote "more than forty times."

In the first postliberation election Norway's Communist Party polled 167,000 votes or a number forty times more than the vote in 1936. Emil Lovlien was the "most prominent" of the eleven Communist deputies elected to Parliament. With a reputation for "parliamentary competence" and "levelheadedness" Lovlien, who had been active in the underground, became the leader of the Communist delegation in Parliament. (E:211) (L:1194)

October 7—Korean Communist leader expresses views on coalition and urges demarcation line be abolished.

Pak Huen Yung, Korean Communist leader, declared that the Communists in South Korea favored a coalition government in which

all political parties, excepting the pro-Japanese reactionaries, can work together in a united front for progressive democracy.

The Korean Communist leader declared that the demarcation line at the 38th parallel, established by international agreement, should be "abolished immediately." He stated also that

in his opinion, the Soviet zone was being administered properly, while the Americans were too soft on pro-Japanese collaborationists.

Membership in the Communist Party, he said, was 11,000, a figure regarded as "exaggerated" by American observers. (E: 356, 357)

October 9—Swiss President discusses position of Swiss Communists.

In a press conference the President of Switzerland, Eduard von Steiger, discussed the position of the Swiss Communists. The federal authorities had "no business" to investigate their origin, he said, "so long as the Labor Party has Swiss financial means." The State "must make sure," he said, that "no authorized Swiss political party receives funds from abroad, openly or otherwise." Nicole's income was being investigated, Steiger stated, and he went on to say that should a party receive funds from abroad it would be "not only dangerous but illegal." (E: 197, 198)

October 10—Yoshio Shiga, Japanese Communist, is released from prison.

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Imprisoned since 1928 Yoshio Shiga was released from Fuchu prison. Shiga, who became editor of *Red Flag*, the Party's paper, told Japanese reporters:

In order for Japan to organize herself on a democratic basis, it is necessary for her to abolish her present system of Emperor rule. The reason for this is that, as long as Emperor rule remains, the vestiges of the military caste and the clan of vassals might use the Emperor to regain power.

Another Japanese Communist released after the surrender of Japan was Kyuichi Tokuda who subsequently "quickly gained the reputation of a sharp-tongued firebrand." (E:349) (S-L:88)

October 10—Gouzenko, former Soviet Embassy official in Canada, denies Comintern was liquidated.

According to Igor Gouzenko,

the announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern [in 1943] was probably the greatest farce of the Communists in recent years.

Gouzenko stated that,

only the name was liquidated, with the object of reassuring public opinion in the democratic countries; actually, the Comintern exists and continues its work.

In support of his allegations Gouzenko supplied documents. Moreover, he

assured the commission that throughout the world Communist parties served espionage purposes, in networks similar to Colonel Zabotin's staff in Canada. (E: 263-265)

October 12—Indochinese Communists win "election" in Viet Nam Republic set up by Ho Chi Minh after Japan surrendered to United Nations.

At the close of the war the Independence League of Indochina had proclaimed the Viet Nam Republic. The French, however, did not accept the validity of the Viet Nam Republic and fighting broke out between the French forces and Ho's guerrillas.

In the "parliamentary elections" of October 12, Ho Chi Minh won 330 of the 400 seats. (E: 389)

October 17—Foster, American Communist leader, attacks President Truman for "yielding to the monopolistic forces behind American imperialism."

Before a House of Representatives hearing the Communist leader said that it was a "sorry day for world peace and world democracy" when James F. Byrnes was named Secretary of State, which Foster said was another "concession to imperialism." (FOF: 332 L)

October 18—Shiga, Japanese Communist leader, denies reports on shift of Communist view of Emperor.

Yoshio Shiga was quoted by the Tokyo radio as saying,

There have been reports that Japanese Communists in Yenan are advocating Communist principles within the framework of Emperor rule and that they are making this the aim of their activities inside Japan. I believe that these reports are false. There is no reason for comrades in Yenan to advocate such a thing. (E: 349)

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October 20—Outer Mongolia votes for independence from China.

By 487,409 votes Outer Mongolia, the "Mongolian People's Republic," declared its desire for independence from China in a Soviet-sponsored plebiscite. (E: 378) (ML: 634)

October 21—Communists again in French national elections.

In the French national elections the Communists won 152 seats in the Assembly, the Socialists 142, and the "young MRP" 141. Thus, the Communists "had become the strongest party in France." De Gaulle resisted the Communists in their attempts to obtain the portfolio of the interior ministry, war, or foreign affairs, but later agreed to a "shrewd compromise" that gave the war ministry to the Communists but he himself retained the ministry of defense, a "major policy-making post." In addition, the Communists obtained the ministries of national economy, industrial production, and labor, posts which gave them "large responsibilities." (E: 185, 186)

October 21—Communists achieve role in Luxemburg Government.

At the close of the war the Luxemburg Government returned from exile in Canada. Because of their underground resistance work during the war, the Communists won prestige which helped "to strengthen the support they received from the voters." A five-party coalition cabinet was formed in which the Communist Party of Luxemburg was represented by Dr. Dominique Urbany, the Minister of Public Health. Dr. Urbany and Arthur Useldinzer controlled the party which published a newspaper called *D'Zeitung*. (E: 205)

October 25—Benes signs Czechoslovak nationalization decrees.

After months of "lively disputes" within the cabinet, President Benes signed the nationalization decrees. In Moscow, Benes, his National Social Party and the other non-Marxist groups, had agreed to the Gottwald program, but at this time "they felt that little good could be gained by pressing the plan too rapidly." The Communists and left-wing Social Democrats were, however, "adamant in their demands for immediate and sweeping measures." (E: 65)

The nationalization decrees had placed 75 per cent of Czechoslovakia's industry in control of the state. (E: 67)

October 30—Philippine Huk leader is interviewed.

New Masses, of October 30, carried an interview with Mariano P. Balgos (alias Tony Collantes), acting commander-in-chief of the Huks. In it, George P. Hitchok, author of the article, commented, according to Ebon:

That he "could not help but think of comparisons with Mao Tse-tung and Marshal Tito, both of whom he greatly admires." The interview revealed that the Chinese of Manila had formed a special Huk resistance section, "led by the Manila section of the Communist Party of China." Among the organizations mentioned in the article as pursuing a policy agreeable to Hukbalahap leaders were the Democratic Alliance, the Committee on Labor Organizations, and the Conference of Civic Liberties. (E: 382, 383)

October 30—Danish Communists gain in parliamentary elections.

In the elections of October 30 Communists polled 255,000 votes and won 18 seats in Parliament. Aksel Larsen became a

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minister without portfolio in the coalition government which had been set up after the German surrender. The Social Democrats won 48 of the 149 parliamentary seats. (E:218)

October 31–November 10—World Federation of Democratic Youth is founded in London. (WZF:448)

November—American Communist leader denounces hardening of American attitude toward U. S. S. R.

In reviewing the failure of the recent London Conference of foreign ministers, Eugene Dennis said:

Contrary to the provocative rantings of the apologists of British, French, and American imperialism, the relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe are not those of a "Bloc", of "power politics." According to the experiences of contemporary history, the essence of a "Bloc"—in the incontrovertible term—is for states to combine for predatory and aggressive aims. This is alien to the essence of the Soviet State and contrary to the principles and practices of Soviet foreign policy. * * *

Moreover, it is the Soviet Union today which is struggling to maintain the United Nations and its leading Tri-Power Coalition against the Bloc formations which began to manifest themselves at the San Francisco and London Conferences. It is the Soviet Union, with its pacts of collective security with her East European neighbors, as with France, China and Britain, which implements the Potsdam, Crimea and Moscow agreements, which strengthens the cause of world peace, which obstructs the way to reactionary Bloc formations, including that of the projected Western Bloc—an ill-disguised cover for a renewed *cordon saintaire*. * * *

The most bellicose American imperialists already are talking of a Third World War, with the more than implied assumption of making the Soviet Union the "enemy." Among these circles are the most ardent advocates of establishing an American or Anglo-American monopoly to "guard" the secrets of the atomic bomb and the development of atomic energy under monopoly control. They consider that the maintenance of unilateral control over the atomic bomb would give the U. S. A. a decisive and irrevocable military advantage over all states—United Nations or otherwise. And they would like to press this apparent advantage, along with America's vast postwar military and financial power, fully and recklessly before "it is too late." Hence, in the sphere of diplomacy and political relations, they champion a "tough policy" towards the U. S. S. R., as well as Britain; they threaten armed force and prepare accordingly. (PA, 11/45:967, 971)

November 3—First postwar elections are held in Hungary.

In the first postwar elections held in Hungary the "moderately Socialistic" Small Landholders Party received 57 per cent of the popular vote. Only 17 per cent or 800,000 votes went to the Communists. Rakosi, however,

took the election's outcome in his stride. Hungary's chaotic inflationary economy would have been a grave liability for an out-and-out Communist regime. With the Social Democratic Party under Arpad Szakasit following Communist leadership, the Hungarian government was split into a rightist (Small Landholder) and a leftist (Communist-led) faction. Laszlo Rajk, the Communist interior minister, was aided by the former Soviet citizen Peter Gabor, head of the political police. Zoltan Vas, a Hungarian as well as a Soviet citizen, became commissioner of supply and mayor of Budapest. (E:82) (L:1188)

November 4—Franco regime counteracts Communist underground activity by arresting a number of Spanish Communist leaders.

After the liberation of France, the Communist Party of Spain established headquarters at Toulouse, near the Spanish frontier. A training center for guerrillas was established in France under

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Communist supervision. The central committee of the Spanish Communist Party, under the leadership of Dolores Ibarruri, had representation in Spain through a "special operational delegation." A weekly underground newspaper, *Mundo Obrero*, was published in Madrid; and a clandestine radio station was established which advocated "united action" among all anti-Franco forces.

At the close of the war Communist organizers, well trained, "equipped with funds, and fired by the same determination that had made Communists prominent and successful in anti-Axis underground movements throughout the world," made their way back to Spain and "supplied anti-Franco resistance forces with the leadership it lacked." The Franco government countered "this heightened underground activity with police measures of considerable effectiveness." On November 4, 1945, several representatives of the Toulouse central committee were arrested. Radio transmitters were seized and a printing press with 5,000 copies of *Mundo Obrero* were confiscated. Nevertheless, *Mundo Obrero* continued to be published. (E: 250, 251)

November 11—National elections are held in Yugoslavia.

The Government-sponsored "People's Front" received 6,725,047 of the 7,432,469 votes cast in the postwar national election. This represented 88.6 per cent of the total electorate. In Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia 95 to 98 per cent of the votes cast went to the Communist "People's Front."

The coalition which constituted the "people's front" had representatives ostensibly from the Democratic Party, the Serbian Republican Party, the Croatian Republican Party, the Independent Democratic Party, the Communist Party, and the Slovenian Christian Party. Employment of "nonrepresentative splinter groups of genuine parties" had been "perfected" to such an extent in Yugoslavia that "the coalition facade was pretty well ignored by everyone, inside and outside the government."

The results of the elections indicated clearly that "genuine opposition had been outterrorized and outmaneuvered." The United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Richard C. Patterson, stated that "it cannot be said" that "the elections of November 11 provided opportunity for a free choice of the people's representatives." (E: 122, 123)

November 14—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, relinquishes Soviet citizenship.

Four days before the Bulgarian elections were to be held, the Moscow radio announced that Dimitrov had been "permitted" to relinquish his Soviet citizenship. (E: 107) (L: 1190)

November 15—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist, arrives in Bulgaria.

Georgi Dimitrov arrived in Bulgaria from Moscow. A one-time leader of the Comintern and the so-called "hero of the Reichstag trial," Dimitrov

returned to the land where he had begun a revolutionary career at the age of fifteen, had twice been condemned to death, and where people of

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every town and village knew his name as that of a legendary Communist agitator and strategist. (E: 99, 100)

November 16—Lack of democracy in Bulgarian Communist-dominated regime is cited by United States.

In a note sent to the Sofia regime before the scheduled election the United States Government stated that "no steps have been taken since August to reorganize the present Bulgarian government to make it truly representative of democratic opinions." (E: 99)

November 17—Two Communists, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Peter V. Cacchione, are reelected to New York City's Council. (FOF: 365E)

November 17—American Communist Party report cites "organizational problems."

In a report to the meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA John Williamson stated:

Since the Convention we have directed our major attention to the following key questions in the field of organizing the Party's functioning:

The reconstitution of the Party in all districts, and the popularization of the Convention decisions.

The adoption of special measures by the Center to speed up the reconstitution of the Party in the South.

The reestablishment and popularization of the correct Marxist concept of a vanguard Party, with emphasis on the role and function of the shop clubs, section organizations, functioning committees, and the activation of the passive members.

Aid to the districts in selecting the most able and competent leading personnel.

The establishment of a functioning collective leadership in the National Center, with the necessary committees, departments and staffs.

The development of a policy of concentration on basic industries.

The convening of representative regional conferences, to complete certain unfinished Convention business.

The organization of broad discussions on Party policy in the field of Negro work and national group work, and the issuance of a memorandum in each of these fields of work, as well as other material outlining our policy on reconversion, wages and strikes.

The organization of a drive to re-register every member and to increase the critically low dues payments.

The initiation of a nation-wide *Worker* circulation campaign.

Regular visits to the majority of our districts, exclusive of the Pacific Coast, in an effort to establish close contact with the Party below, to learn at first hand from the comrades in the field the situation in each locality, while at the same time conveying to them our thinking on these and other organizational questions. (PA, 12/45: 1109, 1110)

November 19—Communist-controlled elections are held in Bulgaria.

Notwithstanding the American protest, the Bulgarian elections were held under the "watchful eyes of militiamen" who guarded many polling places with "fixed bayonets," while the Bulgarian populace "gave its votes overwhelmingly to the candidates of the Fatherland Front." By that time the "whole construction" of the Front had "changed from a genuine coalition to a group of Communists allied with pro-Communist wings of the original coalition parties." The following important factors entered into the success of the Fatherland Front at the polls: the increased "restrictions of freedom and repression of Bulgarian citizens in

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in towns and villages;" the request of the leaders of the Peasant, Social Democratic, and Democratic parties to their followers and the independent voters "to boycott the elections;" the continued control of the Fatherland Front Government over electoral machinery through the ministries of justice and interior; the failure to modify the election law; the "complete control" of the country by the militia empowered "to arrest and imprison;" and the "constant threat of arrest and mistreatment" under which the people had to live. (E: 98-99) (L: 1190)

November 19—Dimitrov is made deputy from Sofia district in Bulgarian elections.

Upon his return to Bulgaria, Dimitrov became a deputy from the Sofia district as a result of the postwar elections. From 1912 to 1923 he held this same position. As a parliamentarian and orator his skill "had remained undiminished." His delivery reflected the "militant line of the party." (E: 107)

November 24—Linderot states views of Swedish Communists.

Sven Linderot, Swedish Communist Party leader, in an interview in the fall of 1945 with C. L. Sulzberger of the *New York Times*, expressed the Communists' disapproval of the Social Democratic Party's willingness "to cooperate with the bourgeois parties and make concessions." The Communists, Linderot said, did not believe in such compromising and favored "an independent labor policy." He regarded the question of Sweden's monarchy as "unimportant" but said that "if a majority of the people should ever demand that the Communists lead the country, we could not let the King stay." Linderot also described the platform of the Swedish Communists as "the same as that in the Soviet Union," but added, "Our methods are obviously different because we work in a bourgeois state, whereas they work in a Socialist state."

In the Swedish Parliament Linderot sought to establish a Communist-Social Democrat "united front." The Communists maintained a "key position" in the Parliament because the Social Democrats, holding only 50 per cent of the seats, could be placed in a deadlock whenever the Communists voted with the other three parties. A member of Parliament since 1938, Linderot developed, according to Ebon, "from glass worker and commercial traveler into an experienced parliamentarian." (E: 208) (NYT, 11/24/45: 8)

November 25—Austrian Communists lose in election after unsuccessfully seeking fusion with Austrian Social Democrats.

The returns in the elections for the National Assembly of Austria indicated that Leopold Figl's "rightist" Catholic People's Party won at least 85 seats, the Social Democrats 77 and the Communists only three. The Communist attitude toward postwar Austria was reflected in the statement:

We are just at the beginning of the war for Austria, and this war we will win. (FOF: 375P) (L: 1186)

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The Austrian election campaign was highlighted by the "persistent" Communist efforts to persuade the Social Democrats that "fusion of the two parties would be a very good thing." The Socialists resisted. Karl Renner, Austria's President and "veteran" Socialist, opposed fusion because

the assurances that the men who run the other working class party have suddenly also become democratic, are rather recent and almost, let us say, too obvious.

Failure of the Communists at the polls compelled Ernst Fischer, the Austrian Communist leader, to resign his post as minister of education in the cabinet and to devote "all his time to Communist Party work." (E:75)

November 26–December 1—Women's International Democratic Federation is established in Paris.

After the Red Women's International had been dissolved, a Women's International Democratic Federation was established in Paris. In its American affiliate, the Congress of American Women,

Communist initiative has been subtle and restrained. The origin of this organization becomes apparent only after careful investigation of its background and a study of its propaganda techniques. (E:458)

November 29—Yugoslav regime announces establishment of People's Republic.

The Belgrade Constituent Assembly issued a statement which proclaimed the establishment of "a people's republic under the name of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia." According to the proclamation, the Yugoslav republic was "a united people's state with a republican form of government, a community of equal peoples who have freely expressed their will to remain united within the Yugoslav state." Thus, the monarchy, "together with the entire Karageorgevitch dynasty," was abolished. The Tito regime regarded the results of the November elections as "identical with a plebiscite on the monarchy," a fact not known to the voters when they cast their ballots. (E:123)

December—Japanese Communist Party lays down program for Young Communist League.

At the Fourth Party Congress the Japanese Communist Party defined for the first time the "mission" of the Young Communist League, stating that

the League was to be a mass organization of young people, welcoming anyone who opposed militarism and exhibited interest in the objectives of the Communist Party. It was to fulfill the role of a "primary school" in Communist education. The Fifth Party Congress, a few months later, elaborated on the previous instructions: since the Japanese youth movement was already split into numerous separate entities, the Young Communist League was to consider the unification of all youth organizations—right- and left-wing—its main task. The common denominator was to be the "realization of democracy in Japan." (S-L:177)

December—Tokuda is named Secretary General of Japanese Communist Party at its Fourth Congress. (S-L:10)

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December—Membership of Japanese Communist Party is placed at 10,000.

In the latter part of 1945 the membership of the Japanese Communist Party was placed at 10,000. Membership in the Party increased by 50,000 eighteen months later and "continued to mount." *Red Flag*, the Communist Tokyo daily, reached a circulation of 300,000. Moreover, the party's "pamphlets and leaflets overshadowed the propaganda material of other groups in quantity as well as in skill of preparation." (E: 353)

December—Allied Foreign Ministers agree to broaden Sofia government.

At a meeting in Moscow the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain agreed to broaden the Sofia government by including opposition representatives. While these decisions evoked "temporary optimism," there was no real change in the Bulgarian Government. Nikola Petkov, foreign minister and vice-premier, asserted, Ebon wrote, that

he had been a witness when Premier Stalin told Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Y. Vishinsky to clarify the Moscow decision to the Bulgarian opposition. According to Petkov, the Soviet premier called Vishinsky in Bucharest by telephone and told him to go to Sofia. He advised Vishinsky that there was no question of real governmental reconstruction but merely a formal inclusion of opposition representatives.

Petkov told Vishinsky that opposition members would enter the cabinet only if there were "new free elections, withdrawal of the ministries of the Interior and Justice from the domination of the Communist party and the withdrawal of political influences within the army." According to Petkov, Vishinsky's reply was brief:

You must accept the Moscow conclusions and put two men in the government. You either enter, or you don't. If you don't understand the Moscow advice the way we understand it, you are going against the decisions. (E: 107, 108)

December—American Communist publication denounces "American intervention" in China and charges United States with imperialism.

In an article written by Bob Fowler Hall denouncing American support of Chiang Kai-shek's forces in China as "intervention," the writer charged:

The events in China * * * cannot be considered as simply an unfortunate episode, an accidental involvement resulting from bungling by the military or mishandling by a minor deviation of the State Department. They are the most open expression of a policy, the source of which lies in the reactionary drive of American imperialism. This drive—to an ever-increasing degree—finds expression in the policies of the Truman Administration.

The key to understanding the role of the Truman Administration in the postwar world can be found in the fact that the United States is today the strongest imperialist power with enormous military and economic strength. The decisive American monopolists are determined to utilize this power to achieve world domination for U. S. imperialism. However, the various sections of monopoly capital may differ as to method, they are united, in the final analysis, in striving to achieve this end. Hence, their policy of buttressing the weakened world capitalist system. This explains American policy in China. * * *

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At this moment, the American people are impatient for the return of their sons and husbands from the far-flung battlefronts. They are opposed to a policy which requires the continued absence of American boys from their homes for reactionary militarist objectives.

It is under the conditions described in the foregoing pages that the Communist Party has called for an energetic struggle by all labor and democratic forces in America around the concrete slogans of action:

Stop the reactionary intervention of the U. S. A. in China's internal affairs!

Repudiate and recall Hurley and Wedemeyer!

Withdraw American troops from China!

Speed demobilization and bring the boys home! (PA, 12/45: 1065, 1068)

December—Malayan Communist Party is associated with Malayan Democratic Federation.

A Malayan Democratic Federation was formed which was supported by the Malayan Communist Party. In Singapore there existed the Singapore Chinese Federation for Peace and Democracy whose leading officials were Communists. (E: 385)

December—Brazilian Communists poll 10 per cent of the popular vote.

In a postwar election the Brazilian Communists polled 650,000 votes or 10 per cent of the popular vote. They won 14 seats in the National Assembly, and Luis Carlos Prestes, the Communist leader, was elected Senator. (E: 320) (L: 1201)

December 2—"Election" is held in Albania.

In a so-called "election" the government of Hoxha, the Albanian "Lenin," won a "strikingly sweeping victory," taking all 82 seats in the National Assembly. Not long after the "election" the Hoxha regime "denounced King Zog and declared Albania a republic." (E: 134)

December 12—Pishevari is proclaimed president of Azerbaijan Government as Soviet activities increase in Iran.

According to Ebon,

The importance of the Iranian events in early 1945 can hardly be exaggerated. Here was a clear case of Soviet intervention in favor of a government led by a veteran of the Communist International. Here also was a clear violation of international contracts. (E: 415)

Winter—Division of estates is regarded as one of "the most popular Communist decisions in eastern Germany."

At a party conference in Berlin late in 1945, Wilhelm Pieck stated that "the feudal Junkers are being expropriated and the land which they took from the peasants is now being restored to them." He went on to say that "all feudal estates of 100 hectares, the estates of all war criminals, Nazi leaders, and active proponents of Nazism" were being confiscated and redistributed. In Saxony, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Thuringia some 6,700,000 acres of land were expropriated. (E: 165)

Winter—Purges are carried out in Bulgaria.

Tsola Dragoitcheva was largely responsible for the "official trials and the accompanying unofficial reign of terror." She has admitted that 2,000 persons were "sentenced to death while she ruled Bulgaria indirectly as secretary of the Fatherland Front." (E: 96, 97)

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December 27—Spanish Communists advocate broad coalition against Franco.

Although the Communists opposed negotiations for a constitutional monarchy, they "offered their cooperation to the monarchists in a common endeavor to unseat Franco." On December 27, Dolores Ibarruri said,

that a "government of national coalition" should include not only the "Republicans, Socialists, Syndicalists of the National Confederation of Labor (Anarchists), Communists, and representatives of Catalonia and the Basque provinces" but also "the monarchists and anti-Franco military elements." Encountering opposition to such a broad let-by-gones-be-by-gones policy, Miss Ibarruri had told a national conference of the Spanish Communist Party a few weeks earlier (on December 6, 1945), that it was better to fight with the monarchists and the anti-Franco elements in the army than against them. "Either we have them as allies," she told the Communist delegates, "—uncertain and wavering allies, if you like—in the fight to end the present regime, or we have them as enemies, re-grouped around some figurehead or other, trying to prevent the democratic development of our country." (E: 251, 252)

December 28—Norwegian Labor Party advances plans to join with Communists.

After Norway was liberated from Nazi rule, the Socialist Labor Party and the Communists "continued their discussion of complete fusion." On December 28, 1945, the Labor Party "prepared a nine-point program aimed at organizational union of the two parties." Delegations were appointed after the Communists submitted counterproposals, and through the winter and early spring of 1946 discussions continued, but the fusion, originally planned at Grini, never materialized. Reasons for the breakdown of negotiations were: The failure to agree upon publication of Communist and Labor papers; and more fundamentally, the refusal of the Labor Party to accept the Communist proposal to have 200 of the 400-man delegation to be appointed as a central body for the fusion parties. Labor had a "clear majority" over all other parties in the Norwegian Parliament, and acceptance of the Communist proposal would have made the representation in the central body disproportionate. Moreover, acceptance "would have put the Communists in a position of being able to run the new fusion party with the aid of left-wingers within the Labor Party." (E: 209)

1945—Communists are influential in Cuba, Brazil, and Chile.

During the period immediately following the close of World War II, according to Ebon,

the most influential Communist parties in Latin America were those of Cuba, Brazil, and Chile. In these three countries, the Communists achieved representation in national, provincial, or municipal government. Their militant and well-organized political associations became an important factor in the domestic and foreign affairs of these three nations. Although the Brazilian and Chilean parties suffered considerable setbacks in 1947, their influence, particularly in the labor movement, remained profound. (E: 297)

1945—World communism reaches "all-time" peak after war.

After the close of World War II, world communism "reached its all-time peak." Within two decades the Communist parties of the world outside of Soviet Russia increased "tenfold." In

1945

1926, 1,200,000 belonged to the Party; in 1936, the number increased to 3,600,000; and by 1947 sixty-six parties that "follow the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin" claimed a total of 12,000,000 members. (E: 463)

1945—Indonesian Communists join nationalists against Dutch rule. At the close of the war the Indonesian Communists, who fought with the Allies and the Netherlands against the Japanese, joined the Indonesian nationalists in their battle against continuing Dutch rule. (E: 393)

1945—British Communist Party membership reaches wartime peak. During the war the enrollment in the British Communist Party reached a peak of over 62,000. The Party had changed the name of its central committee to National Executive Committee after the Comintern was allegedly dissolved. In the "immediate" postwar period, however, the enrollment dropped to two-thirds of its wartime peak, and this "rapid decline" was "ahead of overall global trends in Communist membership." A cause for this decline was the belief that had gained ground in Britain that "Russia had become Britain's rival on the European continent and throughout the world." (E: 229)

1945—Dutch Communists advocate fusion with new postwar Labor Party.

In the immediate postwar period the Dutch Communists "approached" the Labor Party "with offers of fusion." In the area of trade unions it was said,

the Communists desire fusion between the Workers Unity Conference (a federation they control, although it contains a variety of unions, including Catholic groups) and the dominant Socialist Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions. During the interwar years, the powerful Socialist trade-union federation had a strictly enforced Communist-exclusion cause. (E: 201, 202)



World Communist Movement

SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY 1818-1957

**PREPARED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**VOLUME II
1946-1950**



Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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ALFRED M. NITTE, *Counsel*

H. Con. Res. 348

Passed August 20, 1961

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four*

Concurrent Resolution

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the publications entitled "World Communist Movement—Select-
ive Chronology, 1818-1957, Volume 2, 1946-1950; and Volume 3,
1951-1953" prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the
Library of Congress, Eighty-eighth Congress, be printed as House
documents; and that there be printed ten thousand additional copies
of said documents for the use of the Committee on Un-American
Activities.*

Attest:

Ralph R. Roberts

by John A. Roberts

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Dirksen
Secretary of the Senate.

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 88TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 9, 1963

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

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* * * * *

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

"What Is Past Is Prologue"

The light of freedom will never be extinguished. It will burn in the hearts of men always, just as it burns today in the hearts of those who are enslaved as well as those who are free. This does not mean, however, that there will always be free governments—or even one free government.

All free governments could be temporarily destroyed. Just 20 years ago, millions feared that a Nazi-Fascist dictatorship might rule the globe. Hundreds of thousands gave their lives before this fear was allayed. Today a world Communist dictatorship is a possibility that is far more than theoretical. How long a global dictatorship could maintain its grip over several billion humans in whose hearts the light of freedom burned is highly speculative. But that it might do so for a time—time enough to bring horrible suffering and the eclipse of all fundamental freedoms to every nation on the earth—is a real possibility.

We must face the fact that many more people dream of world conquest today than did in the days of Caesar, Genghis Khan, Napoleon—or even Stalin. These people are organized in the World Communist Movement, with affiliated Communist parties in over 90 nations. Khrushchev claims a formal membership of 40 million persons in this international conspiratorial organization. Many, many more millions are fellow travelers, sympathizers, and collaborators with the movement.

These are the people who are today trying to destroy all free governments and impose on the entire world a so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. Backed by the political, economic, and military might of the 20-or-so nations they control, they obviously comprise a formidable force and a very real threat to freedom everywhere.

We cannot ignore these people and their power—because they will not let us. Every day, in one form or another—political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural, scientific—they are employing their power against us in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; in Cuba and Venezuela; in Algeria; here in the United States; in every corner of the earth where there is a Communist.

Will they succeed in destroying freedom?

The answer to the question lies with us as much as it does with them. It lies in the steps we take to preserve our freedoms against their attack, and the steps we take depend on what we know and think about communism. If we know enough to think clearly and act intelligently in defense of freedom, they will not succeed. But if we do not know and understand communism and the Communists, we will not do what must be done to preserve our freedom; we will

consistently make the wrong moves, and the Communists will probably succeed in achieving their goal.

What must we know to save the world from a Communist dictatorship?

Hundreds of books have been written about communism—far more than can be read by the busy legislator who must formulate his country's laws and help shape its policies vis-a-vis the forces of world communism, many more than can be absorbed by the average citizen who also plays a role in shaping our policies and laws and is thus a combatant in the cold war. It is impossible for everyone to know everything about communism. In order that freedom may be preserved, however, it is imperative that our leaders be thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of Communist doctrines and goals, the strategy and tactics used to achieve them—and that the majority of the people have sufficient comprehension of the nature of our enemy to support our leaders when their policies are correct and oppose them when they are wrong.

The facts—what the Communists have been saying and doing for the past 100 years—must be readily available to our leaders and policymakers, both in and out of Government. This is the basic, minimum knowledge required for victory. And this, basically, is why the Committee on Un-American Activities has undertaken the publication of this chronology of the World Communist Movement.

In capsule form, as succinctly as possible, it gives the needed facts about communism from its beginnings to the present time. Past Communist actions and statements make clear the goals of communism, its strategy and tactics. Past Communist actions and statements are also important clues to present and future Communist policy and strategy.

"What is past is prologue." What the Communists have been and done, and what they are and are doing today, is prologue to what they will be and do tomorrow. For this reason, the committee believes that the chronology will be an invaluable reference work to Members of the Congress and to all those, in and out of Government, who will play a part in determining whether communism or freedom will prevail.

Today, people are deluged with so much news about so many developments in so many parts of the world that vital facts, even of the recent past, are easily forgotten. Today's headlines dim the memory not only of those of last year, but even of those of last week and last month. Thus, many important facts about past Soviet and Communist activity are forgotten, though they have such important bearing on today's events that they should always be kept in mind.

By recording, however briefly, the major developments of world communism over the years in all countries, the chronology serves not only as a valuable reference work for Government officials and scholars, but also as a reminder to all Americans of the truths about communism which we cannot afford to forget. It puts the development of communism into historical perspective and, through simply presented, incontestable facts, drives home—even to the more or less casual reader of its pages—the seriousness of the Communist danger. (In recording, for example, that total estimated Communist Party membership was 18 million in 1947, it reveals that the movement has more than doubled its strength during the past 15 years; 15 years dur-

ing which the free world has supposedly been alert to the dangers of communism and taken firm steps to curb its growth.)

The chronology is not intended to be a substitute for the numerous excellent and scholarly studies that have been made of various phases of communism. On the contrary, it is hoped that it will stimulate study of them by creating a desire for more knowledge of events which are touched on as briefly as they must be in a work of this nature.

The first volume of this chronology, covering the years 1818–1945, was published in 1960. The present volume takes the study through the years 1946–50. A third volume, bringing the chronology through the year 1953, will be published shortly. Additional volumes will follow. When completed, the study will cover all significant events through the years 1818–1957.

A considerable number of recorded events, both national and international, do not bear directly on the subject of communism. They are included in order to provide background information and make more apparent the relationship of communism to world developments.

The "Key to Sources" (see following pages) gives the original sources of all items included in the chronology. An effort has been made to rely primarily on sources containing only factual material. However, because it was not possible to do this in all instances, it should be borne in mind that such opinions and judgments as are expressed are those of the sources and not of the committee nor of those who have prepared the chronology. Communist sources are included in the work primarily to record and illustrate Communist attitudes and propaganda positions.

The chronology and the index were prepared by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, analyst of Soviet and East European Affairs, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. The study was carried forth in consultation with Dr. Sergius Yakobson, senior specialist in Russian Affairs of the Library's Legislative Reference Service, and with the research staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

EDWIN E. WILLIS, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DECEMBER 27, 1963.

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- BG----- Gitlow, Benjamin. *The Whole of Their Lives: Communism in America—A Personal History and Intimate Portrayal of Its Leaders*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 387 p. HX89.G54.
- C, I, and C, II---- Chamberlin, William Henry. *The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1952. v. I, 511 p. and v. II, 556 p. DK265.C43.
- CCAD----- U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. *Decisions*.
- CE----- Roucek, Joseph S. *Editor*. *Contemporary Europe: A Study of National, International, Economic, and Cultural Trends. A Symposium*. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1947. 833 p. D414.C6.
- CINT----- *Communist International, Vol. III, No. 16-17 (1921) p. 119-120. (Petrograd English Edition) (Hoover Library)*.
- CR----- U.S. Congress. *Congressional Record*.
- CSFC----- California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.
- CR-SAR----- U.S. *Library of Congress. Legislative Reference Service. Soviet-American Relations, 1933-1960: A Brief Selected Chronology with Interpretative Commentary*, by Joseph G. Whelan. *In Congressional Record*, July 1, 1960, pp. 14241, 14242 (Daily Edition).
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- E-D-G----- Einaudi, Mario, Jean-Marie Domenach, and Aldo Garosci. *Communism in Western Europe*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1951. 239 p. HX694.A3E5.
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- GL----- Lenczowski, George. *Russia and the West in Iran, 1918-1948: A Study in Big-Power Rivalry*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1949. 383 p. DS318.L46.
- HAF----- Freund, Henry A. *Russia from A to Z: Revolution-State and Party-Foreign Relations-Economic System-Social Principles-General Knowledge*. Sydney, Australia, Angus and Robertson Ltd., 1945. 713 p. DK266.F76.
- HAS----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.
- H-C----- Howe, Irving and Lewis Coser. *The American Communist Party: A Critical History (1919-1957)*. Boston, Massachusetts, Beacon Press, 1957. 593 p.
- HCFA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Foreign Affairs.

- HCUA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Un-American Activities.
 HKFM----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation on the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre.
 HSCF----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations.
 HS-W----- Seton-Watson, Hugh. The East European Revolution. London, Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1950. 406 p. DR48.5.S4.
 JCAE----- U.S. Congress. Senate and House of Representatives. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
 JEH----- Hoover, J. Edgar. Masters of Deceit. New York, Henry Holt & Company, 1958. 368 p. HX83.H67.
 K----- Knorin, W. *Ed.* Communist Party of the Soviet Union: A Short History. Moscow, Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U. S. S. R., 1935. 515 p. DK63.K55.
 KCA----- Kessings' Contemporary Archives, London.
 L----- Langer, William L. *Ed.* An Encyclopedia of World History. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1952. 1243 p. D21.L27.
 LB----- Budenz, Louis Francis. Men Without Faces: The Communist Conspiracy in the U. S. A. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1948. 305 p. HX89.B8.
 M----- Masani, M. R. The Communist Party of India: A Short History. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1954. 302 p. JQ298.C6M3.
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 ML----- MacNair, Harley Farnsworth and Donald F. Lach. Modern Far Eastern International Relations. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1950. 681 p. DS518.M27.
 NL----- New Leader. Published by the New Leader Association, Inc., 7 East 15th Street, New York City.
 NT----- New Times. (Supplement to No. 29, July 13, 1949, Second World Trade Union Congress, Milan, June 29-July 9, 1949.) Published by the Newspaper "Trud," Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 NYHT----- New York Herald Tribune, New York.
 NYT----- The New York Times, New York.

- O-W----- Oneal, James and B. A. Werner. American Communism. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1947. 416 p.
- P----- Possony, Stefan T. A Century of Conflict: Communist Techniques of World Revolution. Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1953. 439 p. HX40.P686.
- PA----- Political Affairs. "A Marxist magazine devoted to the advancement of democratic thought and action." Earl Browder, Editor. New York, New Century Publishers, Inc. (Successor to "The Communist," a monthly publication of the CPUSA. After the Communist Political Association was dissolved and the CPUSA reconstituted, "Political Affairs" was described as, "A magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.") HX1.P57.
- RJA----- Alexander, Robert J. Communism in Latin America. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1957. 449 p. HX177.A43.
- RRC----- Canada. Royal Commission to Investigate Disclosures of Secret and Confidential Information to Unauthorized Persons. Documents and Reports. Ottawa, E. Cloutier, Printer to the King, 1946. F1034.A5.
- S----- Stalin, J. Problems of Leninism. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1947. 642 p. DK254.L4S75.
- SACB----- U.S. Government. Subversive Activities Control Board.
- SAS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.
- SCD----- U.S. Supreme Court. Decisions.
- SCIIA----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
- SCLPW----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and subcommittees.
- SCOCA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee on Communist Aggression. Originally Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression and the Forced Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R.
- SD----- State Department. Moscow's European Satellites, No. 5914. Released November 1955.
- SFRC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations and subcommittees.
- SGOS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations.
- SINS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary.
- SISS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

- SJC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.
- S-L----- Swearingen, Rodger, and Paul Langer. *Red Flag in Japan: International Communism in Action, 1919-1951*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1952. 276 p. HX 412.S9.
- SSCOC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.
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- TAB----- Bailey, Thomas A. *America Faces Russia: Russian-American Relations from Early Times to Our Day*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1950. 375 p.
- TC----- *The Communist: A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism*. Published by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. New York. HX1.P57.
- TCW----- *The Communist World* (Official organ of CPUSA), New York.
- TD----- Draper, Theodore. *The Roots of American Communism*. New York, The Viking Press, 1957. 498 p.
- TE----- *The Economist*, London.
- TL----- *The Times*, London.
- WP----- *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C.
- WS----- *Washington Star*, Washington, D.C.
- WSJ----- *Wall Street Journal*, New York.
- WZF----- Foster, William Z. *History of the Communist Party of the United States*. International Publishers, New York, 1952. 600 p.
- ZKB----- Brzezinski, Zbigniew K. *The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1960. 408 p.

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- Dziewanowski, M. K. *The Communist Party of Poland*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1959. 369 p. JN6769.A5K622.
- Kirkpatrick, Evron M., *Ed.* *Target: The World, Communist Propaganda Activities in 1955*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1956. 362 p. HX40.K515.

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- Laqueur, Walter Z. *Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East.* New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1956. 362 p. DS63.L35.
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- U.S. Congress, House. *Committee on Un-American Activities.* [See all documents and publications of the committee listed in the U.S. Government publications catalogue.]
- U.S. Congress, Senate. *Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.* [See all documents and publications of the subcommittee listed in the U.S. Government publications catalogue.]

WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

WORLD COMMUNISM IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, 1946-1950

1946

1946-1953—Postwar Soviet-American relations surveyed.

A chronological summary of Soviet-American relations published in the *Congressional Record* contained the following survey of the postwar period ending in early 1953 entitled, "Stalinism Regenerated and America's Response":

World War II brought about a radical change in the structure of international relations. The distribution of world power now shifted from the main actors in world politics during the 1930's to those who had hitherto played a lesser role. The destruction of Japan's imperial domain and Hitler's Third Reich together with the voluntary and involuntary liquidation of British, French, and Dutch imperial systems created vast power-vacuum in the world. New states and new constellations of power emerged, and the alinement of world forces took on a bipolar character. This was the beginning of the era of bipolarity and global confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union. America's objective was to preserve a world order acceptable to the common interests of free peoples; the Soviet Union sought to destroy this order and transform it into its own image with its own distinctive governmental and economic forms and authoritarian, mechanistic value systems. •

The Soviet world outlook in this period as before was conditioned by Stalin's interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. He held that the war, like World War I, would further weaken world capitalism and inevitably unloose forces that would hasten communism's expansion. Stalin conceived of the world as being divided into two incompatibly opposite camps, one the Communist camp led by the Soviet Union, and the other the capitalist camp led by the United States. He still maintained that Soviet Russia was in a "capitalist encirclement." However, the Soviet leaders, responding presumably to ideological impulses and an inner drive for political power, launched what was essentially a global offensive against world capitalism even before the war had ended. Theoretically, the Communist war on capitalism was never suspended. The purpose of this offensive was to hasten a victory which they claimed history preordained. The result was Stalinism regenerated and expanded on a global scale.

During this period the Soviets projected their aggressive thrusts in every direction. They seized all territory in Eastern Europe occupied by Soviet troops and initiated policies that transformed them into a constellation of Soviet satellites. Within a few years this seemed to have been completed. They tried to drive the Western Powers out of Berlin in the blockade of 1948-49. They exploited their vast asset in the Communist Parties of Western Europe by urging their followers to frustrate every anti-Soviet measure. The Soviets probed into Greece and ultimately failed in a civil war that lasted there for 3 years. They tried, unsuccessfully, to pressure Turkey into giving the Soviet Union a preferred position in the Straits. Only under concerted pressure from the West did the Soviets withdraw their troops from Iran. In the Far East, the Soviets consolidated their gains over former Japanese-held areas. They supported the activities of indigenous Communists on every front: in China, India, Burma, Indochina, the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, and elsewhere. In Korea, they staged the mili-

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tary invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Communists, initiating a bitterly fought war that lasted 3 years. The United Nations, too, which had held the high hopes of many for a peaceful world became a cockpit of tension and acrimony as every area of Soviet foreign policy activity became permeated with the aggressive spirit of Stalinism.

The Soviet intent to disrupt the wartime Grand Alliance was not entirely unexpected by American leaders. It is said that President Roosevelt died knowing or strongly suspecting that his bid for conciliation had failed. In the weeks prior to his death the President protested vigorously to Stalin against violation of the Yalta Agreement, particularly Soviet machinations in Rumania and Poland. Among American leaders the mood of disillusionment deepened by the end of 1945 and early 1946. Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "iron curtain" speech at Fulton, Mo., reflected the growing awareness of hostility in Soviet conduct and attitudes. By the summer of 1946 and in some instances even earlier a great majority of the American people believed that, (a) Soviet Russia could not be trusted to cooperate effectively in the United Nations; (b) the United States could not approve of Soviet foreign policies; (c) Soviet domination over Eastern Europe was prompted by aggressive rather than by defensive designs; (d) the Soviet Union was not a peace-loving nation; (e) another world war was probable within 25 years or so; (f) the Russians were most likely to start the next war; and (g) a "get tough" policy was necessary in order to stop the Soviets.

At this time the United States faced what has come to be recognized as its greatest challenge. The massive American military machine had been quickly dismantled after the war. And the favorable balance of military power inherent in the sole possession of the atomic bomb did not last long. However, the United States placed its power resources—political, economic, and military—against Soviet expansionism. The United States, with its Western allies, resisted Soviet pressure in Iran and Turkey. Military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey in early 1947 played a decisive role in the victory of the anti-Communist forces in the Greek civil war. The Marshall plan for European recovery regenerated Western Europe and revitalized its political, economic, and social institutions. In the Berlin blockade the Soviets threw down a serious challenge which the West effectively met. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in addition to corollary West European and American agreements, harnessed the resources of the free world to counterbalance the Soviet threat to Europe. The decision to intervene in the Korean war gave Soviet Russia a clear, unequivocal demonstration of America's determination to resist Communist aggression.

The challenge of Stalinism also had distinct domestic repercussions in the United States. Disclosures in the Canadian spy investigation and those revealed in the Fuchs-Gold-Greenglass-Rosenberg atomic spy ring demonstrated concretely the success of Soviet espionage. The Hiss trial had serious repercussions on the American political scene. As the cold war became more intense, the United States took legal action against leading American Communists and Communist-inspired organizations.

By the end of 1952 and early 1953 Soviet-American relations were completely deadlocked. No prospects for change seemed to appear on the near horizon. War in Korea continued, abated but unresolved. Communists continued their unrelenting drive for power elsewhere in the world. The 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party offered no discernible clues of a possible shift in Soviet policy. Indeed, the so-called doctor's plot against Stalin seemed to be a foreboding of trouble ahead in Soviet domestic and possibly foreign policy. On the other hand, President Truman's last state of the Union message warning Stalin of the awful destructive power of war

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with atomic and hydrogen bombs appeared to symbolize the seemingly unsolvable character of the protracted stalemate in Soviet-American relations. However, Stalin's death in March 1953, which meant the emergence of new leadership in the Soviet Union, taken with the inauguration of General Eisenhower as President of the United States suggested the end of one era and the beginning of another in Soviet-American relations. (CR-SAR)

1946—CPUSA enters new era.

J. Edgar Hoover in his book *Masters of Deceit* states:

After 1945 the Communist Party, using Browderism as a weapon, entered into a new period of consolidation and loyalty to Soviet Russia. The Party apparatus was tightened and discipline strengthened. Security commissions, with almost unlimited powers, tested the "loyalty" of members and many were expelled. Increased restrictions on the admittance of new members were set up. The Party press, following the Moscow tack, inveighed against American "imperialism" and heaped abuse on the Marshall Plan, the Greece-Turkey Aid program, and the organization of a West European defense organization. The old-time Stalinist, William Z. Foster, was welding the Party into an anti-American weapon of the cold war. (JEH:74,75)

1946—Communists' "Seventh Strategy" is defined.

"Seventh Strategy" of world communism carried out in the early postwar period has been called by Ebon the period of "*National Revolutions*." Stalin's concept of "socialism in one country" was extended on a "country-by-country basis" with the result that "each Communist party could adapt its policy to regional needs." National considerations could not prevail, however, if they clashed with the over-all interests of Soviet foreign policy for "Soviet policy requirements remained uppermost."

Characteristics of the postwar attitude of world communism were: formation of the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) in September 1947 to unite and coordinate the activities of the Communist parties; revival of many aspects of the "third phase" emphasizing again security and safety of the Soviet Union; concerted efforts "to weaken the western powers, particularly the United States and Great Britain"; intensification of anti-American propaganda designed "to reduce American prestige in other parts of the world"; and glorification of the Soviet Union and the Communist doctrine "as forces of liberation for oppressed nations."

After the conclusion of World War II, the Communist parties of the world—

now organized on a strictly national basis and using ultra-nationalist appeals, had again become outposts of the Soviet Union. But these parties were no longer the weak minority groups of the prewar era. In country after country, they had achieved prestige, power, and control. And the nation to which they looked with undiminished admiration, the Soviet Union, credited its own rise to world power and influence to the wisdom and persistence of its Communist Party. (E:24-26)

1946

1946—Elections are held in Germany.

Elections were held in "all four zones" of Germany throughout 1946. As a result of these elections—

10,600,000 votes [went] to the Christian Democrats (a dominantly Catholic party), 7,800,000 to the Social Democrats (in Berlin and the West), 5,000,000 to the Socialist Unity Party (in Berlin and the Russian zone), and 1,250,000 to the Communists (in the west). All through the Russian zone, however, the Communist-sponsored Socialist Unity Party obtained a favorite position. (E: 154)

1946—Armenian return to U.S.S.R. weakens communism in Lebanon and Syria.

The policy of the Soviet Union toward Armenians had done much "to boost communism" in Lebanon and Syria. The Armenian exiles in Syria and Lebanon who looked—

toward the Armenian Soviet Republic for strength and national identity * * * became the strongest single group of Communist supporters. However, Russian appeals to Armenians abroad, urging them to migrate to Soviet Armenia, indirectly weakened communism in Syria and Lebanon. Armenians who obtained immigration visas at the Soviet consulates in Baghdad and Beirut and subsequently left the Levant region were a total loss to the Communist parties of Syria and Lebanon. (E: 420)

1946—Czechoslovak Government expels Germans and Hungarians including some Communists.

In an effort to carry out the Kosice program the Czechoslovak Government adopted a "radical and complete deportation policy" designed "to rid Czechoslovakia of three million Sudeten Germans and some 800,000 Hungarians." Both nationalization and deportation "were points of the Gottwald proposals and the Kosice program * * * doubtless approved, and possibly inspired, by Moscow officials." With regard to the expulsions there was—

a curious note * * *. Being completely rigid, on a mixed racial-linguistic basis, they affected not only Nazis, but also anti-Nazis such as Jews, Social Democrats, and—Communists. Some of the Communists arrived in Germany, particularly in the Soviet zone, with good credentials. Others merely demonstrated their party discipline by accepting the Communist-espoused doctrine that all Germans were equally guilty of the deeds of Hitlerism and therefore had to share the punishment. (E: 68-70)

1946—Tito announces drafting of Yugoslav Five-Year Plan. (E: 128)

1946—Cuban Communists number 197,000. (E: 297)

1946—Haitian Communist Party assumes legality.

After the Haitian Communist Party became legalized in early 1946, Felix Dorleans Just Constant, leader of the Communist movement in Haiti, began publication of a newspaper entitled *Combat*. Its February 8 issue, "complete with hammer and sickle on its masthead, and written in the most revolutionary language imaginable," declared that "the people of Haiti understand that at last communism is the only possible solution." (E: 304)

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1946—Communist Party of United States gears for new Communist offensive, as Browder and other veteran Communists are expelled from party.

Following the dismissal of Earl Browder from leadership of the party in 1945, the party "reverted to the principle of class war in the United States. The ousting of Browder had been a symbol of a change in world Communist strategy, and now the ground was laid for a new Communist offensive in the United States."

According to Ebon, the exit of Browder, who was finally expelled from the party itself in 1946, "did not weaken the party. He carried with him no substantial part of the membership." (E: 288, 289)

The Communist Party not only conducted a campaign against the "right-wing revisionism" of Browder but also against "left-wing sectarians." Expelled as followers of the latter heresy were such prominent figures as Ruth McKenney, Bruce Minton, William F. Dunne, and Vern Smith. (H-C: 449)

1946—Program of Dutch Communists laid down.

The program of the Dutch Communist Party during the years 1946 and 1947 indicated that the "loyalties of the Dutch Communists to the cause of world communism cannot be called in doubt." The program declared that the party "propagates scientific socialism, founded on the lesson of dialectic materialism of Marx and Engels, enriched and further developed by Lenin and Stalin"; that the party "makes the people familiar with the great victory of socialism accomplished by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)"; and that "the Soviet Union is the first country where Socialism has gained power; it is the friend and ally of all democratic and progressive forces of the world." (E: 201)

1946—Eritrea's Communists try to influence natives.

The Communist Party of Eritrea, an Italian colony located in East Africa, was the "youngest Communist Party in the world," having been organized in 1944. Its membership was exclusively Italian. However, in 1946 and 1947, efforts were made to include natives in the party which had favored self-determination of Eritreans. Thus, a "few" Eritreans and "half-castes" were numbered among the 200 party members. (E:426)

1946—Puerto Rican Communists denounce "Browderism."

When the American Communist Party, under the leadership of Earl Browder, dissolved the CPUSA and established the Communist Political Association, the Puerto Rican Communist Party followed suit and established the Puerto Rican Congress of Independence. However, in 1946, the party denounced "Browderism" and reconstituted itself along old lines. (E:306, 307)

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1946—Arab Higher Committee for Palestine is divided on Soviet issue.

Jamal al Husseini, a member of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, stated in 1946 after the publication of the findings by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry:

We will grab any straw—Russia, or any one else who will aid us.

Other members of the committee, however, disagreed and, along with many Arab leaders outside Palestine, they felt that the influence of communism and the Soviet Union would ultimately weaken their own interests. (E:412, 413)

1946—Work of Communist Party of New Zealand is generally unsuccessful.

In New Zealand, the “party’s activity has been limited by the narrow framework of New Zealand’s undramatic political life.” Although the “Comintern’s idea about agitation among the Maoris,” a native group representing 5 percent of the country’s population, “has borne only shriveled fruit,” the Communists continued their efforts to gain adherents among this group. (E:409)

1946—Indonesian Communist paper reveals Moscow training of Alimin.

Bintang Merah, the Indonesian Communist newspaper, stated that Alimin, the Indonesian Communist leader—

was among the prominent attendants of the International Lenin School at Moscow. Quoted by the paper, Alimin said that he had shared these instructions in Marxist theories and Communist underground techniques with other leading Communists.

He specifically mentioned Chou En-lai of China, Harry Pollitt of Great Britain, L. L. Sharkey of Australia, Sanzo Nozaka (alias Susumu Okano) of Japan, Ernst Thaelmann of Germany, and Maurice Thorez of France. (E:394)

1946—Dimitrov prepares Bulgaria for its new status as “Peoples Republic.”

During 1946 Dimitrov consolidated the position of the Communist Party within the Fatherland Front for its new “Peoples Republic” status. The dissident Peasants and Social Democrats fell “completely in line with Communist Policy.” Only the Zveno group remained as an “undivided non-Communist Party inside the government.” During the summer, Communist pressure on non-Communist and anti-Communist groups came to light.

By August approximately 1,800 officers were removed from their posts when a purge was instituted in the army. According to the *New York Times*—

the army was purged with the reluctant consent of Premier Georgiev, who was warned that if he refused to go all the way with the Communists he would be liquidated and the Communist Party would take over without the formality of associating itself with the Georgiev party (Zveno) and the factions of the Agrarian (Peasant) party and Social democratic party in the so-called Fatherland Front. (E:110, 111)

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1946—Document revealing Chinese Communist plan circulated in Washington.

A document entitled "Notice No. 16 of the Central Political Bureau" purporting to contain confidential views of the Chinese Communist Party's Political Bureau was circulated in Washington. The "Far Eastern Bureau," presumably the "Far Eastern Bureau of the International Revolutionary Action Committee, successor to the defunct Comintern's East Asia Department," had approved the following program by the Seventh Conference of the Politbureau:

(1) Use of the appeal for democracy to unite people of all parties and all factions and of no party and no faction, in order to solidify and strengthen the anti-Kuomintang front;

(2) To convince and absorb the progressive elements within the Kuomintang, so as to disintegrate its organization and to bring about its dissolution;

(3) Continue to expand propaganda against the C. C. elements (reactionary wing) within the Kuomintang and the special service (secret police), in order to turn the Chinese people and all toiling masses against them. (E: 377)

January—Nozaka, Japanese Communist leader, returns to Japan.

The return of Sanzo Nozaka to Japan "must be regarded as a milestone in the annals of the party." The "spectacular resurgence" of the Japanese Communist Party in the postwar period was "due largely to the strategy of this astute leader and his equally experienced wife, Ryo."

Nozaka, formerly located in the Chinese Communist capital at Yen-an, advocated a "soft" policy towards the Emperor. In this view he conflicted directly with other Japanese Communist leaders.

In a statement made shortly after his return from China, Sanzo Nozaka placed the following construction upon the term "democracy" as it would prevail in the "democratic people's republic" which the Communists aimed to create in Japan:

At present there is much talk within Japan of democracy. It seems to me that a distinction must be made between two kinds of democracy. One is the democracy supported by the government, the capitalists, and certain political parties. It is the kind of democracy which is dominated by bureaucrats, capitalists, and landowners; in other words, a democracy which operates to the advantage of a small minority: the privileged, exploiting, upper class. That is old-fashioned democracy * * *.

We are thinking in terms of a new democracy, under the leadership of all those who comprise the working classes: the worker, the farmer, the productive intellectual, and the small and medium businessman. The people of Japan fervently desire this kind of democracy. (S-L:114, 124, 125)

January 3—Korean Communists reverse position on trusteeship issue.

At first all Korean parties wanted independence without "foreign-controlled" administration, and thus they opposed the Moscow decision which in part established a trusteeship. All parties, even the Communists, "agitated violently" against the proposals. On January 3, the Communists scheduled a protest meeting, but then reversed their position completely when the Soviet position

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was clarified, and thereafter they supported the Moscow plan. (E:357)

January 7—Dutch Communists are dedicated to Stalinism.

Paul de Groot, secretary general of the Communist Party of The Netherlands, stated during the party's conference at Amsterdam's Concertgebouw: "We want to be a party of Stalinists; not merely as followers of a great leader, but as a party, supple and hard as steel." (E:201)

January 11—Hoxha regime proclaims Albanian People's Republic. (L:1189)

January 14—Division in Japanese Communist Party is revealed on Emperor issue.

The Communist Party of Japan published an announcement which stated that—

as a prelude to the firm establishment of democracy in Japan the Emperor must be completely separated from political power, and whether a politically isolated Emperor would be allowed to exist, will depend on the people's judgment. (E:350)

January 21—British Communists press for merger with Labour Party.

Harry Pollitt, British Communist leader, officially petitioned the secretary of the British Labour Party, Morgan Philips, pointing out that the Communists desired affiliation without special privileges and were ready to "work wholeheartedly for the success of the Labour Government and the development of the Labour Party."

In March, the Labour Party's national executive committee denounced the petition as "temporary Communist talk of working-class unity behind the Labour Party" which would serve as a "clumsy camouflage for their real aim of breaking up the Labour Movement, so as to increase their own chances of establishing a party dictatorship." As a gesture indicating their belief in real unity, the committee said the Communists should "abolish their own party organization" and "join the overwhelming mass of the British workers as loyal and individual members of the Labour Party."

A few weeks later Professor Harold J. Laski, chairman of the Labour Party, reviewing the differences between the two parties in *The Secret Battalion*, made the comment that "the conspiratorial side" of the work of the Communist Party was designed to "destroy the very parties with which they seek alliance in order to command their own ends." Thus, he added—

they would wreck the Labour Party by undermining its morale and directing the energy of its members to contesting with all their strength the effort of a secret minority within the greater movement from turning it into one more instrument, not of working-class power in Great Britain, but of subservient devotion to the dictatorship of the Communist Party in Moscow.

At the Bournemouth conference of the Labour Party the Communist affiliation offer was defeated by a vote of 2,678,000 to 468,000. (E:226,227)

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January 22—Kurdish People's Republic is created.

A Kurdish People's Republic, headed by Ghazi Mohammed, was "created or inspired" by the Tabriz regime of Pishavari. This Kurdish nationalist regime, the name of which "suggested that it had the endorsement of Soviet communism"—

was the potential spearhead of a Communist-led offensive against the governments of Turkey and Iraq. The Kurds * * * have independence aspirations within at least three countries—Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. (E: 416)

January 29—Communists are blamed for Singapore general strike.

The Communist Party retained its legality when the war came to an end; but difficulties arose when the Communists, having created local people's committees, wanted political influence which the British were not prepared to grant. The Communists were blamed for the general strike staged in Singapore. Though suppressed, the strike "left a permanent scar on the political face of Malaya." (E: 387)

January 30—Wilhelm Pieck, German Communist leader, advances "conciliatory" Soviet line.

The change in Soviet policy from "wholesale denunciation of the German people to a conciliatory line" aided Pieck, the German Communist leader. He urged "penitent, nominal Nazis, who have seen the error of their way and are willing to help in reassuring a democratic, anti-fascist Germany" to join the Communist Party. At Brunswick, Pieck told an audience of 20,000 that the ranks of the Communist movement were open to all young people. His remark that "German youth is free of all political guilt" was received with approval. (E: 164)

January 30—Communists inspire general strike in Chile.

Under the leadership of Contreras Labarca, the Communists of Chile "used the war years to strengthen their position within the Confederation of Labor." Gaining ground at the expense of the Socialists—

Communist control of the coal-mining unions became complete, and their hold on the nitrate, copper, and communications unions was strengthened considerably.

Although during the war years the Communists advocated a "no strike" policy—followed by Communists elsewhere—8,000 nitrate workers in Tarapaca Province went on strike in early 1946. At the end of January the Confederation announced a 24-hour general protest strike. On February 2, the Communists, denounced by the Socialists for calling the strike as an attempt to force a change in the government—

answered with another call for a general strike. Communist strength was demonstrated convincingly. The nitrate and copper plants of the north were shut down, although the cities of Valparaiso and Santiago managed to get along. But the political aim of the strike had not been reached. The Communists called it off without achieving a cabinet change. (E: 331, 332)

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February—Alexander Brennan is named chairman of Communist Party of New Zealand.

Alexander Brennan, named national chairman of the Communist Party of New Zealand, was president of the Auckland Trade Council and vice president of the New Zealand Waterside Workers. In addition, he was a member of the National Council of the Federation of Labour. (E: 408)

February—Foster states America has taken course of "imperialism."

William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, in his article "Leninism and Postwar Problems," which appeared in *Political Affairs*, the party's theoretical monthly, stated:

American labor must understand this question of imperialism. It must free itself from capitalist-propagated illusions. It must learn that the United States is not only an imperialist country, but the most powerful imperialist country in the world, and that its foreign policy of American expansion is full of danger to world peace, freedom, and prosperity. Labor must also learn that American imperialism, which proceeded even under the checks of the liberal Roosevelt regime, is more militant and dangerous under Truman, and that under a regime dominated by Hoover, Vandenberg, Dewey, etc., it would quickly create a fascist war threat throughout the world. It is impossible for the labor movement of this country to combat successfully the reactionary foreign and domestic policies of American monopoly capital unless it understands the principles underlying imperialism. For such an understanding a knowledge of the writings of Lenin is indispensable. Lenin's great book, *Imperialism*, has a most vital lesson for American workers here and now, and it should be read by every man or woman who presumes to advise the workers and to tell the American people what course they should follow in these stormy days. (PA, 2/46: 100, 101)

February—Belgian Communists gain in postwar elections.

In the first postwar national elections held in Belgium, the Communist Party polled 300,000 votes, thus more than doubling the support they had received in the prewar elections of 1939. As a result of the election, the Communists won 23 of the 202 deputy posts, while winning 17 of the 165 senatorial seats. The government, headed by Camille Huysmans, a veteran Socialist, included four Communist Ministers: Edgar Lalmand, secretary general of the Communist Party, became Minister of Food Supply; Jean Terfve was appointed head of the newly formed Ministry of Reconstruction; Dr. Albert Marteaux was designated Minister of Public Health and Family; and Jean Borremans, Minister of Public Works. In November 1946, Julien Lahaut, president of the Communist Party, became vice president of the Chamber of Deputies. (E: 203)

February—Leader of Young Communist League of America reviews work of National Negro Congress.

Henry Winston, leader of the Young Communist League, reported to the National Committee of the Communist Party that "its National Negro Congress could look back on ten years of sustained effort." (E: 289, 290)

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February 5—Canadian Royal Commission is established to investigate espionage.

As a result of testimony and documents turned over to Canadian authorities by Igor Gouzenko, a former cipher clerk in the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, a Royal Commission was created to investigate Soviet espionage in Canada. (RRC: 7, 8)

February 6—Communist postwar leadership is hailed by Molotov.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov declared that not only "the many millions in the Soviet Union" were following "the leadership of the Communist Party" but that "in other countries, too, it is not a rare thing nowadays to find that the Communists as leaders enjoy the confidence of the broad masses of the people." (E: 5)

February 8—North Korean Provisional People's Committee is created.

The Communist Party in North Korea functioned also as the "Labor Party." In that capacity, the Communists operated within a "Democratic Front," a situation equivalent to the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, the Yugoslav People's Front, and the Rumanian National Democratic Front.

Kim Il Sung, leader of the North Korean Communists, became president of the governing Provisional People's Committee when it was organized. According to Ebon, Kim Il Sung—

aspires to govern all of Korea, and his speeches and statements foresee a period when north and south are united under Communist leadership. (E: 363)

February 13—Browder is expelled from American Communist Party.

The American Communist Party expelled Earl Browder for "factional activity" and for violating party discipline. Party members were warned against what the Communists called "Browderism." (FOF: 53E)

February 22—American and British Governments clarify views on Bulgarian regime.

In a note to the Government in Sofia, the United States Department of State stated that—

it was never the understanding of the United States Government that pressure was to be exerted on the Opposition to nominate two candidates for pro forma inclusion into the government without regard to the conditions of their participation.

The Government in Washington had assumed to the contrary that—

participation of these representatives would be on the basis of conditions mutually agreeable to both the Bulgarian Government and the Opposition.

The British concurred with the American view. Secretary of State Byrnes later stated that "it did not occur to the government of the United States" that opposition participation was "to be pro forma or created by pressure." (E: 108, 109)

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February 22—Cuban Communist press is critical of Haitian Communists.

Hoy, the Communist paper in Havana, stated on February 22:

The Popular Socialist Party of Haiti is based on the principles of Marxism and an immediate program which is conscious of the pressing needs of the Haitian people. The Communist Party of Haiti is filled with infantile concepts, which tend to make it sectarian, and which separate it from the masses. (E: 304)

February 24—April 9—Argentina's Communists poll 100,000 votes.

The Communist Party of Argentina, which had increased its membership to about 30,000, polled nearly 100,000 votes in the election of 1946. The results of the election were published on April 9. While Peron had exerted a great influence over the labor movement in Argentina, the Communists—

have nevertheless gained some control over organized labor in the building industries, the railroads, and the meat-packing trade. (E:338) (FOF: 70G, 102F) (KCA: 7915A)

February 25—Donovan, OSS chief, notes vast Soviet information sources.

Major General William J. Donovan, head of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, stated that the Soviet Union had "the biggest stockpile of information in the world." This, he said, was "due to the wide dispersion of Russian agents and to the strong fifth column which Russia maintains in foreign countries, including the United States, through the Communist parties." (E: 296)

February 28—Japanese Communist Party expresses view on Emperor issue.

The Communist Party of Japan made an announcement which referred to "the Emperor and all other war criminals." (E: 350)

March—Soviet forces withdraw from Bornholm.

After the German surrender, Soviet forces occupied the Danish island of Bornholm. Upon receiving assurances that "Denmark would not permit occupation of Bornholm by any other power, such as Great Britain," Soviet forces withdrew, thus relieving the Danish Communists of a "serious political liability." (E: 215)

March—Czechoslovak Communist Party membership passes one million mark.

Klement Gottwald told the Seventh Convention of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia that its membership exceeded 1,000,000 persons. In the first postwar election, the party received a total of 2,702,452 votes—2,217,711 representing the Czech Communists and 484,741 representing the Slovak Communists. (E: 61)

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March 1—Anti-Communist Populists achieve “overwhelming success” in Greek national elections. (E: 139)

March 5—Winston Churchill warns free world of Communist threat in “iron curtain” speech at Fulton, Missouri. (FOF: 73C)

March—American Communists denounce United States, Great Britain, and Winston Churchill’s Fulton, Missouri, speech.

A statement issued by the National Committee of the CPUSA entitled “Defeat the Anglo-U.S. Imperialist War Drive! Restore Big 3 Unity To Preserve World Peace!” declared:

Winston Churchill’s speech proposes an American-British war machine to dominate the world.

* * * * *

Churchill’s deliberate creation of a crisis in the postwar world is the logical sequence [sic] of the anti-Soviet crusade recently launched by Byrnes and Vandenberg.

President Truman directly shares the guilt as a leading partner in the provocation. He set the stage for the Churchill speech.

* * * The imperialist plan for which Churchill proposes military alliance is intended to cow and frighten the national liberation movements in Latin America, in Asia, in Indonesia, Egypt, and India.

It is a plan to bolster the rotten British imperial system, on the one hand, to crush democracy in Europe on the other.

It is above all a scheme to save the capitalist system as it heads into deeper crisis, contradictions and antagonisms.

The trusts are ready to spill mankind’s blood to save their rotten system.

To conceal this aim, they have manufactured the falsehood of Soviet “expansion.” By this they mean the rise of democracy in Europe, the aspirations of the whipped colonial millions in Asia, China, etc., for freedom.

* * * The immediate basic cause for the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and the British-American imperialists lies in the fact that Britain and America have refused to carry out the Yalta and Potsdam pledges.

* * * Encouraged by the Truman-Byrnes-Vandenberg line, Churchill summons America to a partnership in imperialist crime!

* * * The Communist Party urges the men and women of American labor, and every peace-loving person, to speak out in their own defense now! Unitedly, they can stop the drive of imperialist Wall Street reaction at home and abroad.

Let an aroused American public opinion kick Churchill and his war provocations out of the United States.

The du Pont-Hearst expansionist schemes of world domination, voiced by Byrnes and Vandenberg, do not represent the will of the American people who desire unity and peace. Byrnes must go!

To preserve peace, let the American people speak, act, unite!

Organize mass meetings and demonstrations.

Send telegrams and resolutions to President Truman, to your Congressman, to the press.

Halt the reactionary drive of the monopolists, imperialist warmakers, abroad and on the home front.

Put an end to atom bomb diplomacy which is paving the way to World War III.

Fulfill the Moscow, Potsdam, and Yalta agreements and denazify and demilitarize Germany and Japan.

Forge the friendship and peaceful cooperation of the American-Soviet-British coalition and all the freedom-loving peoples.

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Support the national liberation struggles of the colonial and dependent peoples.

Defend the new democracies of eastern Europe.

No loans or credits to the British reactionaries and colonial overlords.

Grant adequate food supplies and credits to the peoples' democracies.

End the armaments race. No appropriations or universal military service for imperialist adventures and war.

Re-establish Big Three unity, the key to world peace. (PA, 4/46: 291-293)

March 8—Congress of American Women launched.

The Congress of American Women, an affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation, was founded March 8 at the City Center Casino, New York. A report of the Committee on Un-American Activities states that "the chief purpose of the Congress of American Women is to act as part of a worldwide pressure mechanism among women, in support of Soviet foreign and domestic policy. From its inception this group has displayed a marked anti-American bias." (HCUA, House Rept. 1953, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Congress of American Women: 3)

March 9—Soviets contradict United States interpretation of Sofia regime.

The Soviet Foreign Office published a reply "flatly" contradicting the United States view as expressed in the note of February 22. According to the Soviet Government, the Moscow Foreign Ministers conference of December 1945 had "stipulated only two conditions": that the additional Cabinet members were "really representative of parties not participating in the government" and that they "be really suitable and work loyally with the government." The American interpretation, the Soviet Foreign Office said, had "infringed" on the Foreign Ministers' decisions. (E: 108, 109)

March 10—Puerto Rican Communist Party is reconstituted.

Juan Santos Rivera, secretary general of the party, declared at this time that "the independence of Puerto Rico deserves first consideration." Restating the anti-Browder theme, the Puerto Rican leader—

blamed the conciliatory policy pursued by Puerto Rican Communists during the war years on "insufficient comprehension of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism and the influence of the revisionist policies of Earl Browder."

Puerto Rico's Communists held "top leadership" posts in the Confederation of Puerto Rican Labor, an organization in which Juan Santos Rivera was a member of the central committee. (E: 307, 308)

March 16—Colombian Communists win seats in Parliament.

The Social Democratic Party, which is the Communist party in Colombia, succeeded in electing one Senator and one member of the Chamber of Deputies as a result of the 1946 election in which they polled 25,000 votes. However, these gains were wiped out the following year. (E: 326)

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March 18—Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist, announces pro-Soviet stand in event of "imperialist war."

Prestes, the Brazilian Communist leader, clarified the position of the Communist Party of Brazil vis-a-vis the Soviet Union when he stated that—

his followers would "form guerillas" to fight their own government, if Brazil "should become involved in an imperialist war against Russia." This created an uproar in the National Assembly. Prestes was asked to clarify his stand within a five-day period. Answering the challenge, "The Knight of Hope" took the Assembly's floor and violently attacked "a reactionary section of United States capitalism," which, he asserted, "wants and is provoking" a war against the Soviet Union.

Later Prestes stated that the Soviet Union was "a completely peace-loving nation." Thus, he deduced—

any possible war between America and Russia could only be the result of "imperialist" pressures on the part of the United States. "Our party," Prestes said on this occasion, "is profoundly Brazilian, but naturally we look to Russia as the first Socialist country." (E:321)

Spring—Petrescu, Rumanian Social Democratic leader, is deposed.

In the spring of 1946, the Communists succeeded in deposing Titel Petrescu, head of the Social Democratic Party, when the party split on the question of forming a combined ticket with the Communists and other members of the government bloc. The leader of the "pro-Communist, anti-Petrescu wing" of the "ruling coalition" was Lotar Radaceanu, Minister of Labor in the Groza Government. (E:91)

March 24—Swiss Communists join with Social Democrats in Zurich elections.

During the Zurich elections, Swiss Communists formed a coalition with the Social Democrats, but 2 months later in Berne, the Socialists rejected "such an alliance in unmistakable terms." Later, according to Ebon, Swiss Communists through the Labor Party were "actively pursuing the 'United Front' policy encouraged by the Seventh Strategy of world communism." (E:198)

March 25—View of Palestinian Communist Party on partition issue is revealed.

In his testimony before the Anglo-American Committee, Meir Vilner, speaking for the Communist Party of Palestine, accused the committee of—

presenting the problem of our country as a question of antagonism between Jews and Arabs, instead of regarding it as a problem of oppression by British imperialism of Arabs and Jews alike.

Denouncing the "chauvinistic evidence submitted by the official Jewish and Arab leadership," Vilner went on to point out that the plan for partition of Palestine was an—

imperialist program designed to find a new form for the continuation of the old British rule and for the increase of tension between Jews and Arabs.

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The "official Communist formula" for solving the Palestine problem, according to Vilner, was: "An independent and democratic Arab-Jewish state." (E:413)

March 31—Georgiev's newly formed Bulgarian Government takes office.

Vassil Kolarov, President of the Assembly, asked Kimon Georgiev to form a new government. Neither the United States nor Great Britain felt that "much of anything had happened," when the new Cabinet took office. Opposition members had not been included because, according to the Sofia regime, "Russia considered their terms for participation as contrary to the foreign ministers' Moscow decisions." Thus with the regime virtually unchanged, Dimitrov proceeded with his plans to convert Bulgaria from a monarchy to a so-called "People's Republic." (E:109)

April—American Communists demand halt to American "imperialism."

In an editorial appearing in *Political Affairs*, the American Communist Party made the following demands:

The people must demand that the Truman Administration scrap its "get tough with Russia" policy and pursue a policy of friendly collaboration between the two countries. The Administration must be forced to work with, and not against, the U.S.S.R. in the U.N.O., which must be used as a means of furthering harmonious relations between the United States and all other peace-loving countries. Our delegation to the U.N.O. must be cleansed of its anti-Sovieteers and warmongers, and replaced by firm fighters for peace.

The people must demand that American armed forces be withdrawn from China, as well as from the Philippines, and that the Philippines and Puerto Rico be granted unconditional independence. Full support must be rallied in the United States to the Indonesian struggle for freedom, to India's struggle for liberation from British imperialism, and to the independence movements of all other colonial and dependent peoples. The Administration must grant no financial aid to British reactionaries and colonial masters; and credit and food, without imperialist strings attached and without Hooverization, must be given to the new democracies of Europe. The people must repudiate with indignation Byrnes' shielding of the fact that the Franco regime is a threat to the peace. We must demand an end to collusion with British imperialism to perpetuate fascism in Spain. We must demand that the United States actively work with the Soviet Union and France toward helping the people of Spain achieve their liberation speedily. As the first step in this direction, the U.S. government must be called upon by the people to sever diplomatic relations with Franco.

The peace forces must oppose the huge and dangerous armament program of the Administration. They must reject the reactionary proposals for a three-ocean navy and a huge standing army, and insist that military control of the atomic bomb and development of atomic energy be replaced by democratic, civilian control.

* * * Herein lies the special responsibility of the Communists—to help bring clarification, direction, and organization to the forces of the people. We have, above everything, the task of alerting and arousing labor to its key role in the struggle for peace today: the welding together of the broadest labor-democratic coalition in a gigantic anti-war campaign for the defeat of the warmongers, for the restoration of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, for close American-Soviet cooperation and friendship. (PA, 4/46: 303, 304)

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April—Czechoslovak Revolutionary Workers Movement meets in Prague.

At a meeting of the Revolutionary Workers Movement, Antonin A. Zapotocky, secretary general of the Movement and a leading Communist, gave an address, in which he asserted that the two million union members had "to shoulder the decisive responsibility of reviving the nation's economy." No strikes were to be permitted, he said, "because Czechoslovak workers have been strong enough to avoid strikes and other work-stoppage activities," by constructing a "cooperative machinery with management, which achieved magnificent results within a very short period of time."

Zapotocky touched on "too much interference" in management, about which he said there was "a limit as to how high they can go" after "starvation levels have been overcome"; and, finally, he emphasized that the workers would have to realize their new "social responsibility in a system of managed economy, where large industries have been nationalized." (E: 67, 68)

April 3—Budenz, former Communist, states American Communists are potential spies.

Testifying in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Louis Budenz, former member of the American Communist Party and former editor of the *Daily Worker*, stated that each member of the American Communist Party was "a potential spy against the United States." (E: 296)

April 3—*Trud*, Moscow's trade union paper, attacks Denmark's Social Democrats.

The Danish Communists had been "persistent" in urging the Social Democrats to merge into a "united workers' party," but met with resistance. *Trud*, the Moscow trade union paper, reflecting the Communist view in an attack on the Danish Social Democrats, asserted that "the leaders of the middle class parties and of the Social Democratic Party" had led "a life of leisure and luxury under the occupation." The paper went on to say that "Danish workers enthusiastically supported the Communist suggestion for creation of a united workers' party," while the Social Democrats "declined to form an electoral bloc with the Communists, thus undermining the forces of the working class." (E: 214)

April 4—British refuse to send representative to Albania.

Albanians had been "outstanding" in laying down "a pattern of angry defiance in their relations with states that they regard as bourgeois." According to the British Government, the Hoxha regime had "displayed an unfriendly and uncooperative attitude," and thus London would not send a diplomatic representative to Tirana. (E:134)

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April 13—New International Communist Party created in Switzerland denounced by Moscow.

Pravda and the Moscow radio "violently denounced" the new International Communist Party of Switzerland as "a bunch of crooks," trying to "exploit the confidence of the public" in the name of the "Communist Party." According to Ebon, *Pravda* stated that—

the Communists were now in the Labor Party and that its competitors were merely "political provocateurs, useful to those who hate the Labor Party and true democracy." Although Premier Stalin denied later that the Communist parties of western Europe follow instructions from Moscow, it may be assumed that it is the Swiss Labor Party which, regardless of names, represents world communism in Switzerland today. (E:198)

April 14—Civil war is resumed between Nationalists and Communists in China. (L:1215)

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* gave the following survey of events and trends in the Chinese civil war during the period 1946-1949:

Within five years of the victory over Japan the Nationalist government had been driven from the mainland by the Communists, who then became masters of the country. Japan's defeat set off a struggle for control of occupied China extending from Manchuria in the north to Canton in the south. Nationalist troops, transported by the U.S. army air force and navy, were able to take over key cities and most railway lines in east and north China. But Communist troops, moving out from their guerrilla bases, occupied much of the hinterland in the north and in Manchuria. The stage was set for full-scale renewal of civil war.

For more than a year the U.S. government attempted, through its ambassador, Patrick J. Hurley, and then through Gen. George C. Marshall, to mediate and prevent this conflict. During Jan. and Feb. 1946, it appeared that agreements laying the basis for peace had been reached. On Jan. 10 the Nationalists and Communists concluded a cease-fire agreement to be administered by a tripartite committee (Kuomintang, Communist and U.S.) which would send out truce teams to stop conflicts that flared up. A Political Consultation conference representing all parties, meeting Jan. 10-31, worked out plans for an interim coalition government to function until a new constitution should be adopted by a representative national assembly. On Feb. 25, 1946, a military reorganization plan worked out with the help of General Marshall, to merge and consolidate the hostile armies, was agreed upon by representatives of the government and of the Communist party. Within a few months, however, these agreements were undone. During all of 1946 the U.S. government, acting through General Marshall and his aides, strove for peace. The hostility, ambition and distrust of both Chinese parties made peace impossible.

The civil war was fought out from 1946 to 1950. In that period the great strategic advantage of the Nationalists was reversed. During 1946 and early 1947 they succeeded in taking most of the railways and in recapturing important cities in the north. As Soviet troops withdrew from Manchuria the Nationalists sent in their best armies to try to hold the vital railways and industrial centres. But they were overextended. Communist forces, retrained and reequipped with Japanese arms, gradually shifted from guerilla warfare to large-scale offensive campaigns. In 1948 they turned the tide, destroying Nationalist armies in Manchuria and winning impressive victories in north China. By the end of the year the Nationalist government was in desperate straits. Its armies were disintegrating. Inflation was destroying the economy. The Kuomintang was torn by factional strife. The public was withdrawing its support of the regime.

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In 1948 the Communists began a southward march. They captured Nanking, the Nationalist capital, on April 24, 1949; the substitute capital of Canton, on Oct. 15; then Chungking, the wartime capital to which the government returned for final refuge, on Nov. 30. On Dec. 8, 1949, the government declared Taipei in Formosa to be the National capital. (EB, 5:536)

April 20—Thirteenth Conference of Communist Party of Austria is held.

During the first 6 months after the Austrian elections of 1945, party membership in the Austrian Communist Party climbed "quickly" but "became relatively static afterward." It was announced at the 13th Conference that membership had increased to 132,000 members.

In his report to the conference, Ernst Fischer called for "unity of action" among the Socialists and Communists. Johann Koplenig laid down a six-point program for Communist postwar activities and demanded that—

every Communist must spread the conviction that the only way in which Austria can advance is the way we Communists propose. (E: 75)

April 20—Duclos, French Communist leader, criticizes Togliatti on Trieste issue.

It became evident, according to Ebon, that if the Italian Communist Party desired to maintain its strength it would be obliged to take a position appealing to Italian nationalism on the Trieste issue. Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, on April 20 criticized Togliatti, accusing the Italian Communist Party of "political and theoretical deviations" and "erroneous conceptions." Togliatti thereupon expressed his support of Italian control of Trieste, a position which he later modified. (E: 239)

April 21—Social Democratic Party and Communist Party merge to form Socialist Unity Party in Soviet-occupied Germany.

At the time of the merger the Communists stated that membership in the Communist Party in the Soviet zone numbered 395,000. The merger which was sponsored by the Soviet authorities resulted in the creation of the Socialist Unity Party. Thereafter, "public support of communism in the Soviet-controlled areas became obscured." In the Western zones of Germany the Socialist Unity Party "was not permitted to organize." Its representatives, however, "were eager to strengthen their influence among the Social Democrats of the west." (E: 153)

April 23—Soviet reaction to Ottawa espionage trials is "militant and brief."

Quoting the newspaper *Trud*, the Moscow radio referred to Igor Gouzenko as "an embezzler and traitor" in the service of—

the dark political forces which are thinking of a third world war, who fear their own people, and who hide their own plans with allegations that the Soviet Union is threatening war. * * * Fortunately for peace and humanity, these dark forces do not have the final say. That depends on the people who are firmly determined to preserve peace, and whose will to peace cannot be broken by the dark forces of reaction. (E: 274)

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April 27-28—Civil Rights Congress formed in Detroit.

The Civil Rights Congress was set up by the Communist Party through a merger of the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The ILD, the American section of the International Red Aid, was formed by the Communist International in 1922 as "part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist law-breakers."

Like its predecessor, the CRC was "actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law." However, a report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities concluded that—

it should be clear that the Civil Rights Congress is an organization dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party, that the organization is controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it, and that in carrying out its defense aims, the organization has at the same time engaged in a campaign of vilification against the American Government. (HCUA, House Rept. 1115, 80th Cong., 1st sess., Civil Rights Congress)

May—Turkish Proletarian and Peasant Party is founded.

As a result of the abolition of the "Law of Societies," which had limited the establishment of political parties and trade unions, the Turkish Proletarian and Peasant Party was founded, and headed by Dr. Safik Husni Deymer, "who had been active in Communist movements ever since 1918." The party published the weekly paper *Sendika* and the biweekly *Ligin*. Membership in 1946 numbered about 5,000. (E: 422)

May—National Concentration of Revolutionary Nationalists is founded in Indonesia.

The National Concentration of Revolutionary Nationalists, which was founded in Indonesia, constituted a coalition of various parties including the Communist Party. However, the coalition "was not a Communist-led combination." (E:395)

May—Tito's persecution of clergy is cited.

According to Vatican sources, 230 priests had been killed in Yugoslavia, 198 of them without trial, during the period from April 1944 to May 1946.

To this charge the Yugoslav Ministry of Information countered with the assertion that it was "a figment of the imagination," that those priests who had been executed "were tried as war criminals, not as priests."

According to Ebon, the Serbian Orthodox Church—

which in the past had often been close to nationalist Serbian elements, watched the government's actions against representatives of the Roman Catholic church with concern. (E:124, 125)

May—Li Li-san returns to China.

Once termed by the Fourth Plenum of China's Communist Party as an "adventurist, counter-revolutionary and liquidator,"

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and on many occasions called a "Trotskyite," Li Li-san, who had accompanied the Soviet Army into Manchuria, was reinstated and named chairman of the Far Eastern Bureau of the International Revolutionary Action Committee, apparently the successor to the Comintern's East Asia Department.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune* on August 28, Li Li-san stated:

The facts of history show that Mao was right and I was wrong. I am happy to be back under Comrade Mao's leadership. * * *

Li Li-san also declared that:

All the countries of the world are advancing toward socialism and communism. But the forms will vary from country to country. In China we are in the stage of new democracy—a necessary step toward socialism. It is difficult to say how long this stage will last. (E:376)

May—Japanese Communists poll two million votes in elections. (E: 350)

May—Civil war resumes in Greece between Communist-led guerrillas and the Greek Government. (L:1190)

May—Brazil establishes diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.

Coinciding with the growth of the Brazilian Communist Party, Soviet influence was strengthened when Brazil established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Early in May Soviet Ambassador Jacob Surits arrived in Rio de Janeiro. (E: 321)

May—AKEL members hold municipal seats in Cyprus.

AKEL, the Communist-inspired Reform Party of the Working People, succeeded in electing its leader, Ploutis Servas, mayor of the town of Lemosol. Three other major towns—Nicosia, Famagusta, and Lenarca—also elected AKEL members as mayors, making a total of 8 out of 18 municipalities headed by AKEL. (E:424)

May 5—Communists are defeated on French Constitution revision.

The proposed change in the French Constitution by the Communists would have substituted a single-chamber assembly for the bicameral system of the Third Republic; the "unicameral" assembly would elect the president, premier, and chief magistrates, and it would also "share legislative initiative with the premier." Opponents of the draft changes "believed that it tended to turn the executive branch * * * into a rubber stamp of the assembly" and that the "fate of the nation" would be placed "at the mercy of parliamentary maneuvers."

The Communists "strongly supported" the draft. The Socialists, however, were "less enthusiastic," while the MRP (Mouvement Republicain Populaire) considered it as "an opening for rule by a possibly accidental and temporary majority." Actually, the "basis of opposition" was the "fear of a Communist parliamentary coup d'état."

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When the draft constitution was submitted to the public, it was rejected by a margin of one million votes, a decided "defeat" for the Communists. (E:186, 187)

May 11—Furubotn, Norwegian Communist leader, attacks Labor Party for fusion failure.

Peder Furubotn, secretary general of the Norwegian Communist Party, addressed an open letter to the Labor Party in *Friheten*, the Communist daily, in which he accused "reactionary elements" among the party's leaders "of having sabotaged the fusion discussions." As a result of this "rambling and angry address, packed with invective," the dream of fusion between the Communists and the Labor Party came to an end. (E:210)

May 15—British charge Communist Albanian shore batteries fired on British warships. (E:135)

May 17—Communist vote increases in Netherlands.

Aided by their role in the resistance movement during the war, the Dutch Communists "quadrupled the number of their supporters." In the May elections, the Communists polled more than a half million votes and won 10 seats in Parliament out of a total membership of 100 deputies.

The underground paper *De Waarheid* had become so popular during the occupation, according to Ebon, that its name (meaning "The Truth") was adopted as part of the party's name, which became the "Communist Party of the Netherlands (*De Waarheid*)." (E:201)

May 21—Report by Swiss Government reveals subversive activities of Soviet diplomats.

The Swiss Government issued a report in which it stated that the Paris office of Serge Efron was "linked to the [Paris] Embassy of the Soviet Union" and that it was "apparently merely an agency of the GPU" (Soviet Secret Police). The Efron office had operated under a variety of names, among which were "Commercial Delegation of the Soviet Embassy" and the "Union of Friends of the Soviet Union." (E:193)

May 23—Brazilian Communist meeting ends in violence.

Brazilian authorities sent mounted troops against the Communists who met on May 23 to celebrate the first anniversary of their party's legality. The meeting at which Prestes was to speak was banned by the police chief. However, according to Ebon—

thousands defied his ban and streamed into Carioca Square. Lira [Jose Pereira Lira, the chief of the Brazilian Federal Police] sent cavalry and mechanized units to stop the meeting and disperse the crowd. The police lost control of the situation. * * * Three persons were killed, thirty-two wounded. (E:320)

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May 26—Elections are held in Czechoslovakia.

As a result of the elections to the Constituent Assembly held in Czechoslovakia, the Communists won 2,700,000 of the 7,100,000 votes cast and 114 of the 300 seats contested. Consequently, Klement Gottwald formed a new coalition cabinet. (L:1187)

June—Soviets dissolve Crimean Tatar A.S.S.R. and Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. (Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.)

The Soviet Government announced that the Crimean Tatar and Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.s, located in the north Caucasus, were dissolved and the populations deported. Charged with assisting the Germans, these peoples were scattered throughout the Soviet Union, and "annihilated as nations." (S-W: 229)

June—National Negro Congress asks United Nations to halt "oppression."

The National Negro Congress, described as the "main [Communist] trap for Negroes for ten years," asked the United Nations to halt "oppression" of 13,000,000 American Negroes. (O-W:335)

June—Communist publication reveals moderation of Philippine Democratic Alliance.

In an article published in *Political Affairs*, James S. Allen stated that the Philippine Democratic Alliance favored "meaningful democratic advances within the new Republic." Allen concluded his article with the comment that—

the decisive thing is to expose and block the imperialist policy, and to aid the Filipino people to establish a republic based on anti-imperialist and democratic forces which will safeguard the sovereignty of the nation and undertake its development, without the military and political interference of the United States. (E:383, 384)

June—*Mundo Obrero*, Spanish Communist underground weekly, compares Greek and Spanish intervention.

Mundo Obrero regarded attempts of the British "to unify anti-Franco forces among monarchists and in army circles" as a "compromise with Franco." The June issue compared "foreign intervention in Spain which favors the continuance of the Franco regime" with "foreign intervention in Greece." *Mundo Obrero* added that "foreign interventionists are aiding reactionaries under the mask of peaceful change, thus encouraging pro-Fascist elements and trying behind the backs of the masses to force a compromise of the Greek type upon the Spanish people." (E:251)

June—International Organization of Journalists founded in Copenhagen. (SD:50)

June—Hoxha's Communist regime tightens grip on Albania.

According to Camille M. Cianfarra, Rome correspondent of the *New York Times*, from ten to fifteen thousand persons were imprisoned from the end of 1944 to June 1946. In that nation

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of one million inhabitants, 3,000 persons were "either killed or missing." Furthermore, Cianfarra reported, "the end of 1945 saw seventeen books published, of which four contained a systematic presentation of Communist theory, ten exalted the present regime, its works and achievements, and three were on non-political subjects." (E: 134)

June 1—Pope expresses views on eve of Italian and French elections.

On the eve of elections in France and Italy, Pope Pius XII told the College of Cardinals that the voters were deciding between the Christian "belief in the spiritual dignity and the eternal destiny of man" and "the unfeeling omnipotence of a materialistic state without any ideal beyond this world, without religion and without God." (E: 236)

June 2—Communist headquarters are seized by Brazilian police.

When three Rio de Janeiro labor unions staged a strike against a Canadian-owned traction company, the Brazilian police seized the Communist Party headquarters on Flamengo Beach. Brazil's police chief, Jose Lira, charged that the "projected" strike of 26,000 union members was called "for political and not economic gains." (E: 321)

June 2—Communist strength is reduced in French elections.

The Communists elected 149 delegates, MRP 162, the Socialists 122, and the Radical Socialists 40 in the June 1946 elections. The MRP was thus placed in "a leading position." (E: 187)

June 6—Peron establishes diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

Peron "recognized" the Communist Party of Argentina and established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. On this occasion Peron said:

I have nothing against Russian communism inside Russia. No nation should concern itself with the internal affairs of another. (E: 337)

Argentina had broken off relations with Russia in February 1918. (FOF: 182M)

June 16—Australian Labourites reject Communist agreement.

Three years after agreeing to united action with the Communists, members of the Australian Labour Party in New South Wales expressed their "disillusionment" when they rejected "without hesitation or qualifications any pact or working agreement or association with the Communist Party."

By a vote of 450 to 50 the Labourites resolved that the Communists were a danger to Australian democracy and a permanent enemy of the Australian Labour Party. (E: 406)

June 20—Fred Rose, Canadian Communist leader, is sentenced to prison.

Fred Rose, an official of the Canadian Communist Party, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for espionage activities.

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Rose, who was born in the Polish Ukraine in 1907, was elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1943 and 1945. He had been active in the Soviet espionage system, although in 1942 he had pledged his word to refrain from Communist activities after his release. According to the report of the Advisory Committee of the Defense of Canada Regulation:

He joined the Young Communist Party when only seventeen years of age and appeared to be proud of the progress he had made in that organization, and in the Communist Party of Canada, having attained almost all of the top-ranking positions, of both. He boasted that he was the only Canadian ever appointed to the International Committee of the Young Communist League, and described his duties as Chief of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Canada as those of counter-espionage within the Party, i.e., the duty of "ferreting out traitors, spies, and fascists" who might have become members for ulterior purposes. (E: 271, 272)

June 21—Revolutionary coalition executes Bolivia's President Villaroel.

A revolutionary coalition hanged Bolivia's "pro-Nazi" President, Gualberto Villaroel, in a revolution "long and bloody." The Party of the Revolutionary Left (PIR) was among the groups supporting the revolution. Jose Antonio Arze, leader of PIR, described himself as "not Communist, but pure Marxist." Ebon stated that the PIR—

avoids direct or open association with Communist parties elsewhere, but has consistently followed Communist policy. (E: 334)

Summer-Autumn—Greek Government brings issue of Communist aid to insurgents before United Nations General Assembly.

During the summer and autumn of 1946 there were reports of "serious unrest" along the northern border regions. Greek Premier Tsaldaris came to New York "to present his government's case against Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania to the General Assembly of the United Nations." According to General Spiros Georgoulis, "a network of Communist bands, directed from abroad, is attempting to cut off northern Greece and form an autonomous state." The Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Albanian Governments denied these charges.

Nicholas Zachariadis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, also denied that the party "was working with the guerrilla units in the north," and added: "We are standing calmly, waiting for an understanding, but with guns at our feet." The Communists and EAM held to the view that they favored no territorial changes to the north. (E: 145, 146)

Summer—Burmese Communists split.

In the summer of 1946 dissension arose among the Communists resulting in the expulsion of Thakin Soe, a leading Communist. On July 13 his group was declared illegal, and 3 months later Thakin Soe was arrested. (E: 398)

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Summer—Dominican Communists become active.

In the summer of 1946 the Trujillo Government permitted the Communists to organize. The Democratic Front of National Liberation had been in existence clandestinely and it—

had been created by the Democratic Revolutionary Party (Communists), which operated underground until Trujillo permitted it to emerge into the bright Caribbean sunlight. The legal Communist Party took its name from its Cuban counterpart and called itself Popular Socialist Party. It also set about to organize a young people's movement, the Democratic Youth. (E: 305)

Summer—Communist pressure increases in Hungary.

Under instructions from the Soviet military, Hungarian police authorities announced that assassination plans had been uncovered which were directed against Rakosi and other "leftist" leaders. As a result pressure was increased by the Soviets and Hungarian Communists. Many Hungarian organizations were dissolved. Twenty members of Parliament belonging to the Small Landholders Party who had objected to the "growing Communist domination of the government's affairs" were expelled, many of whom "had opposed the Horthy government or had been known as genuine anti-Nazis." Attempts by the Small Landholders Party to limit the number of key posts in the police organization held by Communists to 50 percent failed. More and more deputies who did not belong to the Communist Party were compelled to resign their posts. (E: 82)

June 27—Report of Canadian Royal Commission on Soviet espionage is published.

The report of the Canadian Royal Commission, created to investigate Soviet espionage in Canada, was published in Ottawa. This report, according to Ebon,

is the most thorough official document relating to Communist activities to appear since the announcement of the Comintern's dissolution. The report and the testimony of Igor Gouzenko suggest that Communist parties elsewhere may be employed for similar purposes.

The report of the Commission—

revealed that the Soviet government had used its Ottawa Embassy as a clearinghouse and headquarters for espionage in Canadian territories. Gouzenko's papers and statements, backed by testimony of people in the employ of the Soviet espionage system, outlined the existence of military intelligence service with headquarters in Moscow and directed in Ottawa by Colonel Nikolai Zabolotin of the Soviet army. (E: 273, 274, 262)

The "principal base" for the network of espionage was, according to the Commission's report, the Canadian Communist movement which not only—

supplied personnel with adequately "developed" motivation, but provided the organizational framework wherein recruiting could be and was carried out safely and efficiently.

In every instance but one, Zabolotin's Canadian espionage agents were shown to be members of or sympathizers with the Communist Party.

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The report also gave the following analysis of Communist indoctrination techniques:

One objective, we conclude, is that this technique [of keeping political affiliations secret] facilitates the achievement of a basic policy of the Communist Party, viz. to get control, through the election of secret members to the directing committees, of as many types of functional organizations as possible, including trade unions, professional associations and broad non-party organizations such as youth movements, and civil liberties unions. Similarly, secret members or adherents of the Communist Party may be used to take the lead in organizing new, broad, and ostensibly non-political organizations, after which they obtain for themselves and other secret adherents key positions on controlling committees of the organization. By these means the technique of secret membership is calculated to facilitate essentially dishonest but not ineffective methods of propaganda in the interests of a foreign state [Soviet Russia]. (RRC: 44, 70)

July—French Communists “ostensibly” oppose Soviet views on Ruhr.

The French Communists assumed “an out-and-out nationalist view” when separation of the Rhineland from Germany and internationalization of the Ruhr became “major points of French foreign policy.” At the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris in July 1946 Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov took a position in opposition to the detachment of the Ruhr, which “greatly strengthened the position of the German Communist Party,” but placed the French Communists in a position of not being able to change their stand “without enormous loss in prestige.” In accordance with their “nationalist policy” *L'Humanite* stated:

It is correct that French policy on the Ruhr diverges from the attitude of Soviet Russia. Nobody wants to deny this divergence. Our security is our own business. Frenchmen must express the needs of France. French Communists proclaim once more the salutary truth: there must be an international regime for the Ruhr. (E: 189, 190)

July—American Communists are ordered to sell *Foundations of Leninism*.

At a meeting of its National Committee, American Communist Party members were urged to “organize for mass sale” one of “the chief Marxist classics,” *Foundations of Leninism* by Joseph Stalin. (E: 4)

July—World Federation of Scientific Workers founded in London. (SD: 50)

July 4—Korean Communist leader denounces American legislative plan.

Pak Huen Yung declared that the Communists regarded the establishment of a South Korean Legislative Assembly merely as “a way of prolonging the military government and a strengthening of American control.”

The *New York Times* correspondent in Seoul, Richard J. H. Johnston, said in commenting upon Pak Huen Yung's remarks that—

the Communists have dedicated themselves unequivocally to the contention that American motives are heinous, dishonest, and selfish, while the salvation of Korea lies chiefly in the hands of the Soviet Union. (E: 359)

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July 4—Republic of Philippines is formally established in Manila. (L: 1222)

July 5—French Communists' attempt to bar Daladier and Reynaud fails.

After the French elections of June 1946, the Communists attempted to prevent Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud from taking their seats in the Assembly. Both were charged by the Communists with being "politically and morally unfit" to represent the French people because of their activities during the early part of the war. The Assembly, however, according to Ebon—voted the Communist objection down, and Daladier used the occasion to recall the Communists' own record. He angered them by talking of their party consistently as if it were Russian. He spoke of the Soviet ambassador to Paris in 1939 as "your Ambassador Suritz," of "your Russo-German alliance which was cemented with French blood," and of "your great country which was already engaged in secret negotiations with Germany." (E: 190)

July 7—Mexican Communists poll 40,000 votes in national election. (E: 300)

July 8—Gottwald addresses Parliament at Prague.

Following the election of 1946, Gottwald addressed the Parliament at Prague as Czechoslovakia's first Communist Premier. He expressed the need for continuing the Czechoslovak foreign policy of "close collaboration" with Soviet Russia and urged the delegates to help "destroy the hopes for the return of private enterprise in the fields of finance, mines, natural and energy resources, and our large key industries." At the same time he asked for "constitutional protection for private enterprise in small and middle-sized business and all private property justly gained, especially for farmers, business men, intellectual and manual workers." (E: 65)

July 12—G. M. Dimitrov, Bulgarian Peasant Party leader, is sentenced to death in absentia.

Dr. G. M. Dimitrov had been forced to resign both his Cabinet post and leadership of the Bulgarian Peasant Party. In the summer of 1945 he sought refuge at the residence of the United States representative, Maynard Barnes, who thought the deposed Bulgarian political leader was "in danger of being assassinated." Dimitrov was evacuated in an American plane, went to Italy, and subsequently to the United States.

The Sofia Communist regime proceeded to try Dr. Dimitrov in absentia, charging that he had collaborated with Draja Mihailovitch, the Yugoslav resistance leader, and pointing to these contacts as "proof of the infamous and treacherous role played by Dr. Dimitrov and his gang, and by the defenders of the Opposition." Subsequently, Dr. Dimitrov was sentenced to death in absentia. (E: 111, 112)

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July 16—American Communist leader urges Communists to defeat drive of United States toward "Fascism and War."

In a report to the National Board delivered at a plenary meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, Eugene Dennis announced the following objectives:

a. A resolute effort must be made to defeat the Hoover-Taft-Vandenberg crowd—the foremost representatives of the du Pont clique dominating the N.A.M.—who are pressing the Administration to move faster and farther along the path of reaction.

b. The election struggle must be waged so as to mobilize full resistance to the imperialist policy of the Truman Administration, which is carrying out the program of Big Business, and to rally full support for the defeat of all Democratic candidates who consistently support those reactionary policies.

c. Everything must be done to weaken, undermine, and defeat the reactionary G.O.P. and Tory-Democrat bi-partisan coalition in Congress and all members and supporters of this sinister combination.

d. On the other hand, it is necessary for labor to influence the wavering middle-of-the-road and pro-labor Democrats and Republicans and to draw them into the orbit of the labor-progressive camp. In most cases, qualified electoral support should be given to such candidates, especially when the running of an independent candidate would ensure the election of a reactionary Vandenberg, Dewey, or Farley candidate.

e. Finally, and of increased importance now, particularly after the primaries, it is vital to put forward a greater number of independent people's candidates, including a series of Communist candidates, supported by a representative people's coalition.

Above all, it is essential to consolidate, expand, and coordinate the independent political organizations and united front actions of labor and the progressives, including the Communists. (PA, 9/46: 799, 800)

August—Venezuelan Communists attack plan of American businessmen to counteract communism.

Fifty American businessmen, in a letter to United States Ambassador Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, expressed alarm at "indications that connections exist and that financial aid is being given" to Venezuelan Communists by the Soviet Embassy at Caracas. They urged the establishment of an American information service.

Venezuelan Communists denounced the letter in their press describing the Americans as "Yankee imperialists" bent on "intervention," and demanded that Ambassador Corrigan be discredited, and the 50 American businessmen expelled. (E: 324)

August—French Socialist Party Congress meeting in Paris rejects fusion with Communists.

The Communists were successful in aiding reconstruction and achieving acceptance of the new constitution but they found it "difficult" to achieve the third aim which had been advanced by Thorez: the "fusion of the Communist and Socialist parties." When the Socialist Party Congress met in Paris, the leftwing opposition within the party succeeded in removing the "old leadership," but the new group "did not advocate fusion with the Com-

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munists." Guy Mollet, head of the leftwing Socialist opposition, said that "as long as the French Communists are directed by Moscow, we cannot join them, but must work separately." The congress itself resolved that "as long as the different Communist parties are not liberated from political and intellectual domination by the Russian state, there can be no true workers' democracy." Nonetheless, the Communist Party "remained as undaunted as a persistent suitor," although it was "unable to convince the Socialists that fusion would be desirable." (E: 188, 189)

August—Foster, American Communist leader, cites United States aims.

According to William Z. Foster, national chairman of the CPUSA, the United States hoped "to establish American imperialist hegemony over the other peoples and areas of the world." Writing in *Political Affairs*, Foster declared:

The major objectives of American imperialism are to reduce the British Empire to a subordinate position, to cow or smash the USSR; to subjugate China to the status of a satellite country; to reduce Latin America to a semi-colonial system of the United States; to take charge of the internal economies of Germany, Japan, and various other countries; to dominate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with its big navy and air force.

Foster declared that communism is determined to "halt this trend," which, he asserted, "dominates the foreign policy of the United States." To counteract this "trend," he said, communism—

not only arouses peoples everywhere to the danger it sees in American imperialism, but it also seeks to influence men and women in every stratum of American society to accept its views and to act accordingly. (E: 275)

August—South African Communists attempt to organize workers.

The efforts of the South African Communists to organize native workers had received "world-wide prominence" when clashes occurred at the Witwaters Rand gold mines in August 1946, when 50,000 workers went on strike. Intervention by police authorities led to the death of 9 strikers and injury to 1,248 others. The Chamber of Mines thereupon announced that native workers were "not yet sufficiently advanced" to organize labor unions. The African Mine Workers Union was referred to as "self-styled" and as being "connected with and has the support of communistic influences."

Premier Smuts placed the blame for the strike movement on "agitators." Subsequently police raided various offices in eight cities. Arrested at Capetown on charges of sedition were eight Communist leaders, including the secretary general, Moses Moinai Kotane. (E: 428, 429)

August—International Union of Students formed.

The First World Student Congress was held in Prague in August. A report of the Committee on Un-American Activities states:

The student constitutional convention which founded the International Union of Students took place in Prague in August 1946. Those who par-

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ticipated were drawn from all parts of the world and represented every major political and religious belief. Nevertheless, the congress ended with Communists in control of the IUS. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Training Operations, part 2, 86th Cong., 2d sess.: 1406)

August 1—Paraguayan Communist Party is legalized.

A few days after the Bolivian revolution occurred, Paraguay's President, General Higinio Morinigo, who had ruled for 3 years, legalized opposition parties. On August 1 the Communist Party was "specifically recognized." The Paraguayan party numbered 500 "devoted members," but their "control of the Paraguayan Council of Labor, an affiliate of the Latin American Labor Confederation, was never doubted." (E: 334)

August 6—Communist press praises plan to establish a labor party of Korea.

Pak Huen Yung, Korean Communist leader, set out to create an amalgamation of the Communist Party, the People's Party, and the small Democratic Party into a "Labor Party of South Korea," after receiving instructions from the Soviet-occupied zone. It was intended that the southern coalition would unite with the existing "Labor Party of North Korea," described as the "backbone of the Soviet-inspired north Korean government," into an "All-Korea Labor Party." *Inmin Po*, the Communist paper in Seoul, declared that this combination would "develop democracy in Korea and overcome the reactionary elements that have been hampering both unification and the progress of democracy."

The project never succeeded because it was not acceptable to the parties concerned. (E: 360, 361)

August 19—Shooting down of American planes by Yugoslavia provokes ultimatum from Washington.

Protests by the American Government led to the issuance of an ultimatum giving Yugoslavia 48 hours to free the occupants of the planes which had been forced down over Yugoslav territory or the matter would be submitted to the United Nations Security Council for "appropriate action."

On August 22 the fliers previously shot down on August 9 were released by the Tito Government. However, according to Belgrade, there were no survivors of the August 19 incident. Two days later the United States announced that the ultimatum had been complied with.

It was announced in Washington on September 10 that Yugoslavia tentatively agreed to indemnify the families of the five airmen. (FOF: 267B-J, 268C-D, 293C)

August 21—Zhdanov imposes cultural conformity in U.S.S.R.

In a speech at Leningrad Andrei A. Zhdanov, who denounced tendencies in opera, theater, painting, films, and architecture as "soaked through and through with an ideology alien to Soviet Society," told writers in that city that many of them had "lost the sense of responsibility to their people, State, and party." He

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stated that "if feudalism and later on, the bourgeoisie in the period of its flourishing, could create art and literature asserting the new systems" then certainly "our new socialist system, embodying all that is best in the history of human civilization and culture, is capable of creating the most advanced literature, which will leave far behind the best creations of olden times." (E: 41)

August 23—Ukraine party organization is reconstituted after World War II.

The Ukraine "represents the Soviet Union's most persistent internal problem." The "revival" of Ukrainian nationalist activity during the war brought about anti-Soviet actions among Ukrainians such as sabotage, assassinations, and "attacks on isolated army units." Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Ukrainian Politbureau member, revealed, according to Ebon, that—

during a meeting of the party's central committee at Kiev that 64 per cent of the presidents of regional executive committees had been replaced over an eighteen-month period. In the Sumi district of the northern Ukraine, as many as 91 per cent of such presidents were removed from their posts. In the Nikolaev and Rovno districts, the percentage was 83 per cent. (E: 38, 39)

August 30—Report reveals arrest of former members of Free Germany Committee.

United States intelligence authorities at Frankfurt reported that 15 former members of the Free Germany Committee were arrested at Stuttgart charged with carrying on espionage activities for the U.S.S.R. According to the report, "part of the one million officers and men indoctrinated in Russia had returned to the three zones of Germany, after they were 'converted to communism.'" The cases of espionage by former German prisoners of war who had been Communist-indoctrinated indicated the "many uses to which the men who formed the Free Germany Committee and the Union of German Officers might be put." (E: 162, 163)

August 31—General Hodge counters Communist propaganda in South Korea.

The Communist propaganda campaign in South Korea, designed to discredit the United States, became so intense that Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, commander of American forces in South Korea, issued a statement on August 31 in which he said that—

the United States is not interested in any exploitation of Korea, but is interested in helping the nation in every way.

The general went on to denounce the vicious propaganda coming from speakers, the press, pamphlets, and posters of some political groups in southern Korea. (E: 361)

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August 31—Brazil's police chief reveals Communist subversion to National Assembly.

Police Chief Lira conferred with Brazil's parliamentary leaders at the presidential Guanabara Palace after which he told the press of the "sensational revelation" he made to the members of the National Assembly. Lira stated:

The evidence we have available proves, in my opinion without a doubt, the double-character and existence of the Communist Party: on the one hand, it is ostensibly legal; on the other hand, it is devoted to systematic preparation for civil war. Schools of sabotage, as well as courses for the preparation of civil war, have been opened here by the Communists, who attempt, by means of strikes, to reduce the productiveness of the nation's labor.

Lira also charged that the Communists were indoctrinating minority groups and noted particularly that the Pan-Slavic Union of Brazil was "a society devoted to illegal activities" along Communist lines. (E: 321).

September—Tunisian Federation of Trade Unions breaks with CGT of France.

The Tunisian Federation of Trade Unions broke with the CGT of France and reestablished itself "with Communists in leading positions." This action, according to Ebon—

illustrated Communist desire to cater to nationalist sentiments, even if it meant a break with Communist-led bodies in metropolitan France itself. (E: 425)

September—Malayan Communists oppose American aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

In a statement issued on the first anniversary of the surrender of Japan, the Malayan Communist Party took "a strong stand" against continued American aid to the government of Chiang Kai-shek. Ta Kah Kee, the Malayan Chinese Communist leader, also sent a message to President Truman. (E: 387, 388)

September—Stalin denies Moscow controls Communist parties abroad.

In response to the question whether Moscow controlled "the policies of Communist parties abroad" posed by Alexander Werth, Moscow correspondent of the *Sunday Times* of London, Stalin replied: "I consider this accusation absurd and to be borrowed from the bankrupt arsenal of Hitler and Goebbels."

According to Ebon, notwithstanding Stalin's "authoritative and unequivocal" reply, the following questions still persist:

Does a common, over-all policy link the Communist parties of the world? Are their views dictated by their ideological, if not material, allegiance to the Soviet State? Has any Communist party outside the Soviet Union ever disagreed with Soviet policy on any major point? Is not the Seventh Strategy of world communism designed to foster the interests of the Soviet Union, rather than of other countries in which Communist parties exist? (E: 42)

September 1—Greek plebiscite returns King George II to throne. (E: 139)

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September 4—Chilean “leftists” join to oppose “rightists.”

In the Chilean election of September 4, the “rightist” parties, unable to agree on a candidate, divided their ranks, resulting in a gain of 50,000 majority over the second candidate—“a majority that corresponded almost exactly to the Communist vote.” Gabriel Gonzalez Videla received one fourth of his support from the Communists. The new President attempted to counter the charges made against the Communists, denying, for example, that his government was “coupled to the coach of Soviet imperialism.”

Carlos Contreras Labarca, secretary general of the Communist Party, became Minister of Communications and Public Works. Miguel Concha was named Minister of Agriculture, and Victor Contreras became Minister of Land and Colonization. All were Communists. (E: 332)

September 5—Pro-Soviet position of Chilean Communists is reported.

A *New York Times* article quoted Chilean Communist leaders as stating that “in the event of war between the United States and Russia, we will be on the side of Russia.” Following the same line laid down by all Latin American Communist parties, Chile’s Communists opposed what they termed “Yankee imperialism.” (E: 333)

September 7—Dimitrov announces Communist Party’s plan for “new” Bulgaria.

On the eve of the referendum to decide the fate of the monarchy, Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, outlined the party’s plan for the development of a “new state” in Bulgaria. The following points were made: Bulgaria “will not be a Soviet Republic” but a “People’s Republic” based on the principle that there would be “no dictatorship,” but the “directing power” would be “wielded by the majority of the nation”; the state would protect private property “acquired by toil and thrift” against “brigand speculators,” and the “big speculative capitalists” would not be permitted “to condemn the working people to hunger and misery”; monarchy, fascism, and “Bulgarian chauvinism” would not be given a chance to revive, and all constitutional guarantees “indispensable for the development” of Bulgaria along the “lines of progress” and the “well-being” of the people until “all exploitation of man by man has been suppressed” would also be granted; Bulgaria would be a “free and independent state with national sovereignty” and would not “dance to the tune of capitalist trusts desirous of subjugating the small nations politically and economically”; Bulgaria would be a “factor of unity and Slav brotherhood against any possible aggression” and would never “take part in any anti-Slav or anti-Soviet policies that lead towards hatred among nations”; and, finally, Bulgaria would “represent an element of peace and democracy in the Balkans and in Europe, and not an instrument of military adventures and of aggressive wars.” (E: 110)

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September 8—General Hodge temporarily suspends Communist papers in South Korea.

General Hodge spoke of Communist propaganda directed at the Americans in South Korea as "croaking voices and venomous pens" and declared that "We have not brought liberty across bloody seas to see it abruptly discarded or lightly suspended."

In a counterattack, the Communists published in their press a news story stating that "American troops have been ordered to bayonet Korean laborers." As a consequence, General Hodge temporarily suspended the "Communist or pro-Communist" papers *Inmin Po*, *Hyern Dai Albo*, and *Choong Ang Sin Moon*. (E: 361)

September 8—Bulgarians vote 92 percent for republic.

The Bulgarian people, on September 8, voted in a Soviet-style election for the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. Thus, the Coburg dynasty came to an end. The campaign to end the monarchy was climaxed by a "mammoth rally" of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Secretary of the party, Vulko Chervenkov, attacked the monarchy as "a tool in foreign hands" which had attempted to set the Bulgarian people against "other Slav people." (E: 109)

September 11—CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America vote in convention against barring Communists. (FOF: 294M)

September 15—Bulgaria is officially proclaimed People's Republic. (FOF:304G)

September 17—Stalin states "demilitarization and democratization of Germany" is one of the most important guarantees for establishing a "sound and lasting peace." (SWO: 351)

September 17—Brazilian Communists oppose "discriminatory" article in newly adopted constitution.

The new Brazilian constitution which was adopted on September 17 was opposed, at least in part, by the Communists. They "vigorously opposed" the article in the constitution that gave the government the power to declare illegal any party or political association whose program "is contrary to a democratic regime based on the plurality of parties and on the guarantee of fundamental human rights."

Communist fears were not unfounded, for it was "this very phrase" that was used later to ban their party. (E: 320)

September 18—Tito regime arrests Archbishop Stepinac on alleged Nazi collaboration charges. (L: 1189)

September 20-22—Bulgarian Communist leader addresses Third American Slav Congress.

Tsola Dragoicheva, leading Bulgarian Communist, addressed the Third American Slav Congress meeting held in New York's

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Manhattan Center. She was one of 12 representatives from the U.S.S.R. and its satellites present at the Congress.

The First American Slav Congress had been held on April 25 and 26, 1942, in Detroit following a series of preliminary meetings. The ASC was described in a 1949 report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as a—

Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent. (HCUA, House Rept. 1951, 81st Cong., 2d sess., American Slav Congress: 1)

September 22—Communists agitate against United States-Iceland agreement.

At a Reykjavik outdoor meeting, Communist speakers called the proposed agreement between the United States and Iceland relating to the future American-built airfield at Keflavik “a surrender of Icelandic sovereignty” and a grant of “unwarranted” rights to the United States. When Conservative Party leaders spoke in favor of the agreement, “Communist demonstrators stormed Conservative Party headquarters and broke up the meeting.” Olafur Thors, the Premier of Iceland, tried to halt the demonstration by warning against “fist-rule.” Communist opposition to the air-base agreement gained in importance when it was noted that the Keflavik field lies on the air route between New York and Moscow. (E:217)

Autumn—Austrian Communists organize strikes in Allied-occupied zones.

Austrian Communists “took the initiative” in organizing “demonstrations and strikes” in the American, British, and French zones of occupation. The party “took credit for thirty-five strikes in September,” and in October, according to Ebon—

the Communists asked the Social Democrats to join them in a thirty-six-hour general strike in protest against the low food supplies, which had then forced the occupation authorities to limit daily rations to 1,200 calories per person. (E: 75, 76)

Autumn—Soviet and American occupation authorities disagree on leadership of German unions.

A dispute over the leadership of German unions came to the surface when elections were scheduled to provide a democratic way for replacing the Soviet-appointed trade union leaders. In the Allied Control Council in Berlin, the American and Soviet representatives—

found themselves in violent disagreement. American officials accused the Communists of rigging the elections. General Alexander G. Kotikov, the Russian representative on the Control Council, sharply criticized the American attitude and suggested that it had been inspired by the anti-Communist American Federation of Labor. (E: 166)

September 24—Communists forestall departure of Dutch troops to Indonesia.

Indonesia was described as the “center of Communist postwar agitation.” The Communists agitated “very strongly” for the

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withdrawal of Dutch forces from Indonesia. On September 24, Communists staged a protest strike of transport workers in Amsterdam to forestall the departure of 3,000 troops to Indonesia. (E: 202)

September 25—Communist Party of Paraguay is temporarily banned.

The Ministry of the Interior banned the Paraguayan Communist Party from September 25 to October 25 because the Communists had not "collaborated as a legitimate opposition." (E: 334)

September 26—Burmese Communists are given seats on Executive Council.

During September 3,500 policemen staged a strike in Burma. Strikes by several other groups followed. On September 23, the central committee of the All-Burma Trade Union Congress announced a general strike, while at the same time Communists within the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League urged reorganization of the government. On September 26, the Governor of Burma, Sir Hubert Rance, offered members of the League 6 of the 11 seats on the Executive Council. The offer was accepted, and Maung Thein Pei, former head of the Department of Agriculture and a member of the Communist Party group headed by Than Tun, was among those nominated to the Council. (E: 339)

September 28—Soviet State will not wither away until "capitalist encirclement" ends, Communist press states.

According to *Komsomol'skaya Pravda*, the most important function of the dictatorship of the working class—

is defense of socialist conquests against attacks from the outside. As long as we live in a capitalist encirclement, there exists the danger of armed attack from outside. Even when we attain full Communism, if capitalist encirclement has not been eliminated the state must be retained amongst us, and consequently the dictatorship of the working class will be retained and the guiding role of the Party in this dictatorship. But the state and dictatorship will wither away under Communism if capitalist encirclement is liquidated. (SWO: 242)

September—Tito indicates determination to destroy opposition.

Late in September Tito, the Yugoslav dictator, said in a speech at Tuzla:

Those who will persist in hindering the creation of a better future, the reconstruction of our country, the creation of something better and new, will have to disappear from the face of this earth. We will have no pity toward them and will act toward them as against our worst enemies. We cannot stop halfway. Our road is already marked.

According to Bogdan Raditsa, who served as chief of the foreign press department in the Yugoslav Ministry of Information in 1945, "half a million persons were imprisoned or executed by the Yugoslav regime." (E: 116, 117)

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October—Kardelj's attitude toward capitalism is revealed.

Writing in the October issue of *Reader's Digest*, Bogdan Raditsa gave the following quotation from "confidential instructions" by Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslav Communist leader, to young Communist Party leaders:

We have made certain concessions to the capitalist world, in order to gain time. But when the hour strikes we must be ready to pass to the offensive. The Proletarian revolution is on the march. It is linked to the Soviet Union through agreements of mutual political and economic assistance. It is creating, as Stalin has said, a union of all the many parts of the Revolution—in Poland, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, perhaps in Italy—into one System. That Revolutionary System will go into a front attack against the Imperialist System. (E: 118)

October—American Communist monthly reviews "The Policy of Anti-Soviet Encirclement."

Writing in *Political Affairs*, James S. Allen said:

Perhaps the biggest factor deepening the disunity of the capitalist world is the emergence of the United States in its new active role as the leading imperialist power. Its expansionist drive engenders new forces of opposition throughout the world in defense of the security and independence of nations. While American imperialism establishes shady and shaky coalitions with the most reactionary and oppressive forces abroad, it at the same time arouses against these allies and against itself the popular democratic forces on a world scale, and thereby deepens cleavages within empires, within nations and among the powers. * * *

The policy of hostile encirclement of the Soviet Union has been revived as a dominant policy. This time the imperialists of our own country play the leading role. Such a policy can hardly develop without jeopardizing the security of the whole world.

It is an anti-American policy. Instead of banishing fear and want from the world, as Roosevelt urged us to do, the Administration bipartisan policy is spreading fear and want, and is making the United States the most feared and most hated nation in the world. We are being dragged back to the very policy that led to World War II. Our task is to make the American people understand the anti-American nature of this policy, and to organize the forces that will prevent imperialism from launching World War III. (PA, 10/46: 885, 886, 892)

October—International Association of Democratic Lawyers established.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers was founded in Paris at its First Congress held in October 1946. (SD: 50)

October—Venezuelan Communist election platform is revealed.

The 1946 platform of Communist Party of Venezuela demanded changes in the petroleum law as a basis for future nationalization. They demanded that all Venezuelan oil should be refined inside the country and that producing companies should reinvest 50 percent of their net profits in Venezuela. (E: 325)

October—Portuguese Communists oppose Salazar regime.

The Portuguese Communists expressed their opposition to the domestic and foreign policies of the Salazar regime through their party organ, *Avante*. The October 1946 issue described Salazar's foreign policy as "anti-national" and as favoring "the monopoly-

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lies" and "foreign imperialism." Oil concessions granted by the government in Timor and Cabo Verde, the Communist paper said, were tying Portuguese industries to American capital. The issue also appealed for "broad support" of the United Democratic Movement. (E:253, 254)

October—Than Tun is expelled from Burmese Anti-Fascist League.

Continuing their revolutionary demands within the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the Than Tun group was ultimately expelled from the League. Than Tun declared that the Communist slogan would remain: "On with the revolution." He set out to establish the United National Front, a rival organization. (E:399)

October 10—Archbishop Stepinac is found guilty by Tito regime.

Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church of Yugoslavia, was found guilty of "collaboration with the puppet government of Croatia and of subversive activities against the Tito regime." On October 10 the Archbishop was sentenced to 16 years at hard labor. *Osservatore Romano*, the official newspaper of the Vatican, charged that the trial was a direct attack against the Catholic Church in general rather than against one of its dignitaries. (E:124)

October 13—Paraguayan Catholics demonstrate against Communists.

Following legalization of the Paraguayan Communist Party in August, its membership increased by "several thousand new adherents." Catholic groups demonstrated against the Communists in Asuncion, the capital, demanding that the Communist Party be dissolved in a "great national anti-Communist crusade." (E:334)

October 14—Tito explains origin of his name.

In an interview with C. L. Sulzberger of the *New York Times*, Tito, referring to his name, said:

This is not a nom de guerre. I assumed it before the war as my illegal name in party work. It is just an ordinary Croatian name, like Rude or Georgi, both of which I have used.

Significant in Tito's remark was the admission that he had used "Tito" as well as other names when carrying on "illegal work" in Yugoslavia. This device is used by "most Communist leaders and agents" whose "clandestine assignments rarely become public knowledge." (E:119)

October 16—Activities of Gerhart Eisler are revealed by FBI.

According to a statement made by the FBI, Gerhart Eisler had been known as "Edwards" when he served as Comintern representative in the United States from about 1933 to about 1938. During this period, the FBI explained, "He was responsible for and instrumental in the determination of American Communist policy, and the control and direction of American Communist operations."

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According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Gerhart Eisler's—

primary contacts in the United States have been important Communist functionaries, many of whom are strongly suspected of involvement in Soviet espionage operations. (E: 291, 292)

October 17—Budenz, former American Communist, discloses Eisler's activities.

According to Louis F. Budenz, Gerhart Eisler, alias Hans Berger, was the man whom he described in a broadcast on October 13 as "the agent of the Kremlin who directs all Communist activities in the U.S." (FOF: 334N)

October 20—Municipal elections are held in Berlin.

An indication of the political trends in Germany was provided by the Berlin elections, in which rival parties vied for the votes of some 1,500,000 people. The final returns were as follows:

Social Democrats—999,200 votes (48.7 per cent)
 Christian Democrats—454,200 votes (22.1 per cent)
 Socialist Unity Party—406,000 votes (19.8 per cent)
 Liberal Democrats—193,000 votes (9.4 per cent)

According to *Pravda*, Moscow Communist Party organ—

the Social Democrats headed by socialism-hating Dr. Kurt Schumacher did not attract voters with slogans of peace, democracy, and the road to socialism * * * [rather] they fascinated the voters with the theory that blame for the hardships and ill-fortune which war-shattered Germany is now enduring belongs not to Hitler and fascism but to members of the Socialist Unity Party. (E: 167)

October 22—British charge Albanians laid mines in Corfu Channel.

As a result of "freshly laid mines" in the Corfu Channel two British destroyers were damaged causing 80 casualties, including 40 dead. (E: 135)

October 25—Venezuelan Communists poll 50,000 votes in election, or about 4 percent of total vote cast. (E: 324)

October 28-31—Trujillo suppresses Dominican Communists.

The Dominican Communist Party, under the leadership of Secretary General Machado Fuenmayor Arrieta, claimed 2,000 members. They imported propaganda leaflets from Cuba and organized meetings "even in the more remote parts of the island." The Trujillo administration set out to counter Communist activity by seeking to discredit the Communists and then to take direct action against them.

A demonstration was held in Santo Domingo in October attended by 6,000 Communists and sympathizers. After the public address system was sabotaged and groups of "alleged Communists marched through the streets and stoned the stores," the Dominican police took action against the demonstrators, resulting in raids on Communist headquarters and arrests of a number of Communist leaders. In its official press release the Trujillo Government designated the affair an attempted coup d'état. (E: 305, 306)

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October 31—Three Communists are named to Chilean Cabinet, first official participation of Communists in a Latin American government. (FOF: 353B)

November—Chinese Communists in Malaya define area of interest.

In the Malayan Union and Singapore there were nearly as many Chinese as Malays (about 2,500,000). Thus, according to Ebon, communism in Malaya has been predominantly Chinese. Leftists and rightists were urged by the Chinese to concern themselves with Malay affairs. In a statement published in November 1946, the predominantly Chinese "Communist Party of Malay" stated that it was not a branch of the Chinese Communist Party. According to this statement, it was "created to launch a movement in Malaya and it deals chiefly with matters concerning Malay." (E: 384, 385)

November—Communist numerical strength in France is estimated.

Among the 25,052,000 registered voters in the French national elections 5,489,000 cast their votes in favor of the Communists. This despite the fact that there were approximately 819,000 members in the French Communist Party. (E-D-G: 113)

November—American Communists echo line that "chief contribution" in war was made by Soviet Union.

Writing in *Political Affairs*, Max Weiss stated: "Led by the Bolshevik Party headed by Stalin, the Soviet Union and its heroic Red Army—despite the most frightful sacrifices—was able to make the chief contribution to the defeat of the Axis powers."

Weiss then went on to say: "Today, the Soviet Union stands at the head of all forces which are struggling to guarantee that the peoples of the world will accomplish the aims they fought to achieve against the fascist powers."

According to Budenz:

The Reds thus transmuted the war slogan of the "Four Freedoms" into a postwar cry for all-out aid to Soviet aggression. (LB: 155, 156)

November—Monthly publication of CPUSA denounces American "imperialism" in Far East.

In an article published in *Political Affairs* under the title "American Imperialist Policy in the Far East," Frederick V. Field concluded:

The hope for peace and security lies in three main directions: in the steadfast efforts of the Soviet Union to restore Big Power Unity and to rid the world of all vestiges of fascist reaction; in the heroic efforts of the Chinese, Filipinos, Indonesians, Koreans, and other Far Eastern peoples who are fighting against imperialism and their own oppressors; and in the working class and other progressive anti-imperialist [sic] elements within the capitalist countries, especially the United States. In the fifteen months since the end of the war the Far Eastern peoples have borne the brunt of battle against imperialism. They have received powerful though indirect aid from the Soviet Union's consistent struggles against Anglo-American imperialism and on behalf of a people's peace. It has been within the imperialist countries that the anti-imperialist fight has been weakest. And it is there—particularly in the United States—that the decision must be

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made, for democracy or imperialist world conquest, for a people's prosperity or world-wide poverty and crisis, for peace or war. (PA, 11/46: 1000)

November 6—Duclos notes French peasants are increasingly attracted by communism.

When interviewed by a correspondent of the *Daily Worker*, Jacques Duclos, "second in command to Thorez and the [French Communist] party's leading theoretician," said: "The peasants are losing their fear that the Communists will confiscate their land." It was "the trusts" which confiscated the land, so read a poster which Duclos pointed to, and, he went on, "this poster has been very effective in ridding the peasants of their fear of Communists." (E: 171, 172)

November 8—United States withdraws its diplomatic representative from Communist Albania.

The United States Government accused the Hoxha regime of "continued unwillingness" to adhere to established American-Albanian treaty agreements and withdrew its temporary mission from Tirana. A few days later Hoxha charged that the United States had "made use of the question of the treaties as an argument for opposition to all our legitimate rights." (E: 134, 135)

November 10—Communists gain in French national elections.

By winning 173 seats in the French national elections, the Communists "again became the country's largest political party." The MRP won 161 seats, the Socialists 95, and the Radical Socialists (Leftist Rally) 61. The rivalry between the MRP and the Communists, according to Ebon—

was out in the open. The assembly could not agree on either Bidault or Thorez as premier. Blum was finally asked to form a coalition government. But the Communists repeated their demands for either the interior, defense, or foreign ministries. MRP refused to enter a cabinet in which Communists would fill such key posts. Blum was finally forced to form an all-Socialist cabinet, which could serve as a stopgap. (E: 188)

November 11—French Communists demand premiership for Thorez. (FOF: 367M)

November 18—CIO adopts anti-Communist resolution.

At its Eighth Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City, the CIO unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by President Philip Murray which rejected Communist interference in CIO affairs. (FOF: 374L)

November 18—Japanese Communists support strikes.

The wave of strikes called by the National Congress of Industrial Unions had the backing of the Japanese Communist Party. Prominent in these strikes that lasted until 1947 were Kyuichi Tokuda and Yoshio Shiga. (E: 351)

November 19—Elections are held in Rumania.

Prior to the election the belief was widespread that the Communist-led government coalition would win. In notes to the

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Bucharest Government, American and British officials protested against the tactics used in the elections which prevented them from being "free and unfettered." The British Foreign Office in its note said that the elections were "at least as unfair and irregular as had been feared." The Bucharest Government rejected these protests.

Leaders of the opposition charged that irregularities prevailed, noting that "the percentage of opposition votes had been fixed in advance by the government coalition." The results of the election indicated that "opposition predictions had been remarkably accurate." From the more than 7,800,000 votes cast, 4,766,360 went to the government coalition while 569,651 went to the Communist-endorsed Hungarian Popular Union. The "powerful" Peasant Party led by Dr. Iuliu Maniu polled 879,927. The Liberals received 259,306 votes; Petrescu's Independent Social Democrats 65,528; and 156,755 were said to have gone to the National Peasant Democrats. Thus 348 of the 414 seats in the single-chamber Parliament went to the government coalition while 29 went to the Hungarian Party. The Peasant Party received only 32 seats, the Liberals 3, and the Democratic Peasants 2. (E: 91, 92)

November 23—Schumacher, German political leader, attacks Communists in letter to *The New Leader*.

In a letter to the American publication, *The New Leader*, Kurt Schumacher, the German Social Democratic leader, said in part:

The Communists, who, with the Social Democratic carpet-baggers, form the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, preach a new doctrine of Germany First. To be sure, nationalists of this type prattle of a unified and centralized Reich as we used to hear it described by Goebbels—but with their eyes belligerently and exclusively turned toward the West. With regard to our eastern borders, these gentry are strangely silent. * * *

During the years of the Weimar Republic, the Communist Party frequently changed its tactics and its leadership. Now it has altered both its program and its name. * * *

A whole series of basic concepts divide us from the Communists. No matter how much of the thought of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels survives in Social Democracy, the spirit of German classical philosophy, of the English and French revolutions, of the American War of Independence, are equally present in our movement. All that is human and humane is inextricably woven into the pattern of democratic socialism. The notion of unity as it is propagated by the Communists is nothing but an effort on behalf of a foreign power to subdue all Europe and to rob us all of our part in the concert of Europe. (E: 168)

November 24—Uruguay Communists increase vote.

The Uruguayan Communists had polled approximately 15,000 votes in the 1942 elections. This figure was doubled in 1946 when they polled "nearly" 30,000 votes and elected one Senator and five members to the Chamber of Deputies. Previously they had never succeeded in electing a Senator, but at one time they had two members in the Chamber of Deputies. The party claimed a membership of 15,000.

The Communist Party emerged "as the second largest party left of center." More important, the liberal Colorado Party,

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which won the election, needed the Communists for an effective majority since they themselves did not have a parliamentary majority. Thus, by virtue of their important position, Ebon observed—

the Communists can stop any Colorado measure, whenever they consider it opportune to ally themselves with the right in a parliamentary vote. (E: 335, 336) (FOF: 384P)

November 25—Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson speaks in Dublin's Mansion House.

The Irish-Soviet Friendship Society, which "forms the only openly established forum for pro-Soviet and consequently pro-Communist sentiments" in Dublin, tried to "broaden" its appeal by such events as the visit of the Dean of Canterbury, the Reverend Dr. Hewlett Johnson. Rev. Hewlett Johnson, a member of the board of London's Communist *Daily Worker*, was a speaker in Dublin's Mansion House on November 25. (E: 256)

November 27—Varga, Soviet theoretician, predicts American economic crisis.

Dr. Eugene Varga, director of the Soviet Institute for World Economics and World Politics, stated in *Pravda* that "the fear of a new approaching economic crisis is beginning to be felt in the capitalist world" in contrast to the "depression-proof" economy existing in the Soviet Union. Varga went on to describe the consequences of the "coming economic crisis" in America, contrasting this situation to the Soviet Union which—
does not know such phenomena. In the Soviet Union there is no anarchy of production, characteristic of capitalism, which leads to the rotation of periods of boom and crisis, which shake the very foundation of the economic system and create a constant uncertainty among the working masses as to their future. (E: 465, 466)

November 30—CIO officials in Pittsburgh announce that steps are being taken to remove Communists and "fellow-travelers" from positions of influence in CIO. (FOF: 382E)

December—Communist press of New Zealand voices anti-American and anti-British views.

The December *Labour Monthly* stated that the government had formed a "junior partnership with British imperialism." The publication also criticized an "increasing tendency on the part of some sections of the New Zealand and Australian bourgeoisie to look toward the U.S.A. for 'protection'." Such protection, the publication warned, "means being swallowed by the U.S.A." (E: 409)

December—"Communist-inspired" Azerbaijan and Kurdish regimes collapse.

Azerbaijan and the Kurdish regions had been in the hands of "Communist-inspired regimes," and the "Communist-type" Tudeh Party "agitated extensively" in central and southern Iran. Iranian Premier Ghavam sent troops into Azerbaijan to assure order

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during the forthcoming election. Pishevari resisted the Premier, but lacking popular support, he failed and fled to the Soviet Union. Ghazi Mohammed, head of the Kurdish People's Republic, was captured by Ghavam's troops and executed on the charge of treason. (E: 417)

December—Italian Communists use caution in church-state affairs.

The Communists supported the continuation of the Lateran Pact between the Catholic Church and the Italian State negotiated by Mussolini in 1929. Togliatti, the Italian Communist leader, expressed his party's view that "it did not wish to disturb the religious peace of the Italian nation." In support of the pact in the Constitutional Assembly, Togliatti said:

The only essential problem would be to change the Fascist signature on the Lateran Pacts with the signature of the Italian Republic, which will achieve and defend religious peace in Italy. (E: 236)

December—Pan-Slav Congress is held in Belgrade.

During the war and early postwar era, the Soviet Union and its Communist allies in Eastern Europe stressed pan-Slavic unity in an attempt to further Communist goals. (E: 128)

December 1—Portuguese United Democratic Movement is supported by Communists.

The Portuguese United Democratic Movement, an opposition coalition, received support from the illegal Communist Party. Publication of a monthly clandestine paper entitled *Avante* has been the party's only "observable" activity. The masthead for *Avante* carried the hammer and sickle with the legend "Workers of the world, unite!"

The Communists were not "outwardly prominent" in the United Democratic Movement, although they supported its demands. The resolutions passed at a meeting of the Movement on December 1, 1946, were endorsed by *Avante*. They called for the restoration of constitutional rights, freedom of assembly, and uncensored domestic mail, total amnesty for political prisoners, authorization for the establishment of papers and parties, and an electoral law based on new census figures. (E: 253)

December 7—New Zealand Communists poll few votes in elections.

The New Zealand Communist Party polled only 1,000 votes out of 1,000,000 in the national elections of 1946. The party itself claimed a membership of 2,000. (E: 407) (FOF: 393B)

December 8-9—Dutch Communists adopt slogan: "Bring our soldiers back!"

Conforming to the "bring-the-boys-home" policy adopted by American Communists immediately after the close of the war, the Communist Party of The Netherlands, at a meeting held December 8 and 9, adopted the slogan, "Bring our soldiers back!" This occurred in connection with Communist agitation for withdrawal of Dutch troops from Indonesia. (E: 202)

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December 9—British submit Albania mine case to United Nations.

As a consequence of the damage done to British warships by Albanian mines laid in Corfu Channel, the British Government charged Hoxha in an "exceedingly angry note" with having committed "a flagrant breach of international law" and submitted the case to the United Nations. By a vote of 7 to 2 (the U.S.S.R. and Poland voted against the resolution) the United Nations Security Council found Albania guilty. However, a Soviet veto blocked action on the affair, and the London Government then turned the matter over to the International Court of Justice. (E: 135)

December 9—*Pravda* attacks West Germany's Schumacher.

Kurt Schumacher, leader of the German Social Democrats and a prisoner for 10 years in a Nazi concentration camp, was attacked by *Pravda*. He was compared with Gustav Noske and accused of having "successfully divided the working class and undermined German democracy to please nationalist elements among the Germans." According to *Pravda*, he was a British-made "Führer," whose "base methods from the Goebbels arsenal" included "the persecution of Communists." (E: 167)

December 18—Fighting breaks out in Indo-China.

Violent fighting broke out in French Indo-China when Vietnam rebel forces demanding independence attacked French troops. (FOF: 404-J)

December 18—Chinese Communist leader forecasts victory.

Communist General Chou En-lai stated in Yenan that "the back of the Kuomintang military offensive" would be broken in 6 months and that "within a year there will be sweeping changes effective in China's over-all governmental and economic structure." (FOF: 406N)

December 30—Strength of Nicaraguan Communists is cited.

Nicaraguan Communists, operating under the name of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, have had a "frustrated existence," particularly because of the rigid control over opposition by the government. According to W. H. Lawrence, correspondent of the *New York Times*, the Nicaraguan Communist Party had about 1,500 members, but he quoted government supporters as admitting that it "might have as many as 75,000 votes * * * if it were not repressed by the government." Lawrence added that the Communists had "influence in the labor movement" but that they lacked formal control of it "because of the activities of the Somoza administration." (E: 309)

December 31—One hundred Small Landholders' Party members are accused of conspiracy in Hungary.

Efforts to reduce the power of the Small Landholders' Party, a rightist group, reached a climax when the Communist-controlled Ministry of the Interior announced that nearly 100 Small

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Landholders were "implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the government." Arrests, carried out in the "utmost secrecy," followed. Anti-Communist Hungarians believed that the Communists were "merely preparing the ground for governmental control" so that they would be secure in power after the departure of the Soviet Army. (E: 83)

December 31—Soviet Union claims "single-handed victory" in World War II.

An article appearing in *Culture and Life*, written by Aleksandrov, Pospelov, and Fedoseev, stated:

It is well known that the second front in Western Europe was only opened when Soviet troops had carried the war into the territory of enemy states, when it became apparent that the Soviet army was capable alone of occupying all of Germany and liberating Western Europe from fascist invaders. (SWO: 301)

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1947—Progressive Party emerges.

The first official announcement disclosing Communist leadership plans for a third party appeared in *Political Affairs* a month after the end of World War II.

On December 29, 1946, the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions merged to become the Progressive Citizens of America. From its inception the PCA favored a third party, and a year later it became the nucleus of the Progressive Party, as the third party was to be known.

According to David A. Shannon in *The Decline of American Communism*:

The Communist Party set itself two main tasks in 1947, to be accomplished simultaneously. It had, first, to build a third party movement; and, second, to persuade Henry Wallace to accept the leadership of the new party. At both tasks the Communists were successful.

Communist persuasion bore fruit, and Wallace in a national radio network speech on December 29, 1947, announced his independent candidacy for President in the 1948 elections.

Wallace's announcement was enthusiastically greeted by the Communists. The *Daily Worker* declared in an editorial that his decision to run for the presidency was "an historic challenge to a vast and sinister conspiracy against the true interests of the United States."

However, the Communists, after having "embraced Wallace" for its political advantage, took steps to keep the membership from accepting Wallace's ideas, "which were not Communist, or even Marxist." (DAS: 113,127,131,150,152,153)

1947—Hoxha's Communist regime exercises undisputed control in Albania.

Notwithstanding the opposition discovered within the Albanian Communist movement and the irreconcilability among Albania's

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Moslem, Roman Catholic, and Greek Orthodox followers to the new regime, the Hoxha Government, according to Ebon—

exercises undisputed control over the Albanian nation. It appears to have been more successful in suppressing organized opposition than were the Italian occupation forces during the war years. Hoxha has not only maintained closest relations with the Belgrade government but is even believed to have spent part of the war years in the Soviet Union. There, it is said, he received military and ideological indoctrination. This belief, whether based on fact or not, has tended to strengthen his prestige inside Albania, where he is regarded as enjoying the confidence of Premier Stalin. The commanding position that the Soviet Union maintains in the Balkans works strongly in favor of Albania's Communist regime. (E: 136)

1947—CPSU (B) ranks reach 6,000,000.

Party members and candidates for membership in the CPSU(B), that is, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik), reached 6,000,000 in 1947. Requirements for obtaining membership included: endorsement by three party members and a thorough knowledge of party literature and theories. (E: 35)

1947—Strength of French Communists is estimated.

In 1947, the French Communist Party "seems to have achieved its greatest success * * * when it could boast of a million members and of the support of nearly 30 per cent of the electors." Since this period, the French Communist Party "has been isolated and it has lost members." (E-D-G: 147)

1947—Number of world Communists is estimated at 18,000,000.

There were an estimated 12,000,000 Communist Party members outside of the U.S.S.R. The Russian Communist Party membership, estimated at 6,000,000, brought the total number of organized Communists in the world to about 18,000,000. (E: 478)

1947—Finnish Communist Party claims 40,000 members.

Described as being "smaller in membership than its three counterparts in the neighboring Scandinavian countries," the Finnish Communist Party claimed 40,000 members in 1947. Perhaps "the most dynamic Communist figure in Finland" at that time was Hertta Kuusinen Leino, the daughter of Otto Kuusinen and the wife of Interior Minister Leino. Ville Pessi, who spent many years in prison in the Soviet Union and in Finland, was secretary general of the party. (E: 43, 44)

1947—Peruvian Communists claims 35,000 members.

During the years of the underground, the Peruvian Communist Party numbered "scarcely more than 1,000 or 2,000 members." However, by the year 1947 they claimed to have under their control 35,000 members led by Secretary General Jorge Acosta. (E: 328, 329)

1947—Mustafa Al Ariss places Lebanese Communist membership at 15,000.

Mustafa Al Ariss, who accompanied Khalid Bagdash, the leader of the Syrian Communist Party, on a visit to Moscow,

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stated that the Lebanese Communist Party membership had reached 15,000. The Beirut offices of Al Ariss, according to his own report, had become a center of Communist activities in the Near East. In fact, the Egyptian Government had—

asserted repeatedly that Communist underground work in Egypt had been directed and planned from Beirut. (E: 420)

1947—Indian Communists attack British proposal for self-government.

The Indian Communists “violently attacked” Nehru, who headed the Hindu Congress Party, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, for accepting the British proposal for self-government of a “Congress-controlled” Hindu India and a “League-controlled” Pakistan. Joshi, the Communist leader, accused the Hindu and Moslem leaders of making common cause with “British imperialism” in the “partition” and “Balkanization” of India. (E: 402, 403)

1947—Indian Communists claim 60,000 membership.

With headquarters in Bombay, the Indian Communists, who were also active in Calcutta and Cawnpore, extended their agitation to the peasant workers and small industrial laborers. As a consequence, membership in the party was believed to have increased from 12,000 in 1943 to 60,000 in 1947. According to the New York *Daily Worker*, “another 150,000 workers are close sympathizers and they actively support the party.” In India, there were 17 Communist publications, printed in a number of languages, having a combined circulation of 70,000. (E: 402)

1947—AKEL influence in Cyprus is widespread.

The Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL), formed in 1934 by Communists when Cyprus would not permit a legal Communist Party, claimed 4,000 members, organized in cells of 20 members. It claimed control of 285 clubs with a total membership of 22,500. Moreover, Ebon states, AKEL—

influences veterans' organizations, which have some 24,000 members. The party is represented in London, where it publishes the paper *Vema*. Akel is headed by Ploutis Servas, who in May 1946, was elected mayor of the town of Lemosol. At that time, all four of Cyprus's major towns—Nicosia, Lemosol, Famagusta, and Lenarca—elected Akel members as mayors. All told, Akel members now head eight out of eighteen municipalities in Cyprus. (E: 424)

1947—British Communist Party membership is placed at 43,000.

Although the membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain has been “relatively small,” it was “no clear indication of Communist influence in Great Britain today.” Throughout its organized existence the British Communist Party has made offers of fusion, which the Labor Party has always rejected. Within the Labor Party, Ebon wrote—

there are influential men * * * who regret this schism, deplore the foreign policy of the government of Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, and favor united action of the two parties. Konni Zilliacus and Richard H. S. Crossman, two men whose writings appear regularly in Communist Party publi-

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cations, represent in Britain practically the same point of view as that favored by Italy's Pietro Nenni, or Germany's Otto Grotewohl.

Communist influence in the "powerful" Trades Union Congress, an "organizational part" of the Labor Party, "is not to be underestimated." Unions have adhered to the principles represented by the Labor Party's leadership, but, according to Ebon—

there is hardly a miner's pit, a workers' canteen, or a working-class city block that does not have its tightly organized Communist cell. On August 22, 1945, Arthur Lewis Horner, member of the Communist Party's central committee, became secretary-general of the important National Union of Mine Workers. Other Communists have union posts of less prominence, but considerable influence. When the *Daily Worker* sponsored a conference at London's Kingsway Hall in June, 1947, 829 delegates with Communist sympathies represented some 2,600,000 organized British workers. (E: 219, 220)

1947—Hungarian Communist Party claims 650,000 members. (E: 79)

1947—Socialist Unity Party of East Germany is urged by Russians to reduce number of former Nazis in ranks.

Otto Grotewohl, co-chairman of the Socialist Unity Party and a former Social Democrat, once remarked: "Compared to election regulations in other zones, our regulations are so generous as to admit former Nazi members as equal citizens." However, in 1947 Soviet occupation authorities urged the Socialist Unity Party, successor to the German Communist Party, to reduce the number of former Nazi Party members in its ranks. About one third of the party's membership, it was noted, was made up of ex-Nazis. (E: 164)

1947—Khalid Bagdash claims 8,000 members in Syrian Communist Party.

After Khalid Bagdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, had returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, he stated that in the early part of 1947 membership of the Syrian Party numbered 8,000. (E: 420)

1947—Belgian Communist Party increases membership.

Prewar membership in the Communist Party of Belgium was 9,000. However, by early 1947 the number had increased to 95,000. (E: 203)

1947—Canadian Communists increase in number.

Communist activity in Canada was not "seriously affected" by the Soviet espionage case. Ebon stated that in the early part of 1947—

the Communist Labor-Progressive Party claimed a membership of 25,000, twice the number it had ten years earlier. The *Canadian Tribune*, the Labor-Progressive weekly organ, was transformed into the *Daily Tribune*. Agitation and propaganda were accelerated. (E: 274)

1947—Communists are active among German youth.

In the early part of 1947, the Free German Youth movement initiated by the Communists had more than 300,000 members in the Soviet zone. Similar groups were also established in the

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Western-occupied zones. According to an American source, "Communist leadership may not always be firmly established, nor may Communist sponsorship be apparent to outsiders or even to members of the group." Demands for "unity," the source said, pressed by this movement were "strongly suspected" in all zones "as efforts by Communist elements to proselytize German youth by means of neutral labels and nationalistic slogans." (E: 164, 165)

1947—British Communist leader expresses anti-American view.

In a London *Communist Review* of early 1947 Harry Pollitt, secretary general of the British Communist Party, expressed the view that only the "closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and the new democratic Europe" would prevent England from becoming "the forty-ninth state of American imperialism" and from "being drawn into the consequences of a trade depression in America." Pollitt, one of the founders of the British Communist Party, called for a "mass movement which can reverse the present disastrous course of Labour Government policy." (E: 219)

January—Aung San presses for independence of Burma in London as Communists clash.

While Aung San pressed for Burmese independence in London, Burmese Communists and members of the Anti-Fascist League clashed. Later, conflicts between the Communists and League supporters "symbolized the high pitch" of their disagreement. (E: 399)

January—Japanese Communists are active among youth.

During the strike of January 1947, Youth Action Groups, the Japanese equivalent of the Communist Youth League, made up of former "Kamikaze" suicide fighters and "other militaristically inclined ambitious young men," invaded rooms in which labor councils were held and "forced the acceptance of extremist decisions." (E: 352)

January—Communists terrorize Polish leaders prior to election.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared that the Polish Communist Secret Police led by Stanislaw Radkiewicz terrorized leaders of the Polish Peasant Party. The Communists made countercharges.

As elections approached, the British and United States Governments, Ebon observed, expressed—

their disapproval of Warsaw's measures against the Polish Peasant Party. A series of notes from Washington and London emphasized the pledges made by the big powers at Yalta and Potsdam that Polish elections be free and unfettered. The Polish view was expressed by Foreign Minister Wincenty Rzymowski, who said that the agreements "did not give any Allied power the right to interfere in Poland's internal affairs." (E: 55, 56)

According to Seton-Watson:

The elections were preceded by a series of trick decrees designed to make it difficult for P.S.L. (Polish People's Party) to get its candidates recognised, and large-scale arrests and torture of sponsors of P.S.L. lists and of

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P.S.L. couriers bearing instructions from central office. According to Mikolajczyk, during the campaign period over 100,000 party members were in prison, and 142 of the party's candidates were arrested. In ten out of fifty-two electoral districts, with one-quarter of the country's population, the P.S.L. lists were disqualified. "Voluntary open voting" took place in many districts, and workers in offices and factories were forced to march together to the polling-booth to vote demonstratively and publicly for the government. The official results gave the government bloc 394 seats, P.S.L. 28 and the pseudo-independent parties 22. The new government was headed by the socialist Cyrankiewicz. In the new parliament Mikolajczyk was attacked in increasingly violent language. A provisional constitution, based on the Soviet model, was adopted on 19 February 1947. (HS-W: 178)

January—General strike in Japan is halted by General MacArthur.

Japanese Government workers and public utility unions planned a general strike aimed at increasing wages from 100 to 300 percent. At the last moment General MacArthur intervened and banned the general strike, because a strike of such proportion might have become "a deadly social weapon in the present impoverished and emaciated condition of Japan." (E: 351)

January—Philippine Communist Party conference is held.

Moderation was the keynote at the conference of the Philippine Communist Party. Jorge Frianeza, who was appointed secretary general of the party to replace Pedro Casto, declared in a speech:

The Communist Party does not and will not struggle for the immediate establishment of a Socialist society. Basing itself on this policy, the Communist Party extends its hand of unity to all democratic groupings and political parties in the struggle against imperialist intervention in our economy and politics, for a truly independent democratic and industrialized Philippines.

The Democratic Alliance "remained the most important forum" for the Communists.

Members of the party's Politbureau were Pedro Casto; Mateo del Castillo, president of the National Peasants' Union; Mariano P. Balgos, president of the Printers' Union; and G. G. Lacuesta, editor of *Katubusan*, a Communist paper. (E: 384)

January—Chinese Communist leader calls for "united front against American imperialism."

Lu Ting-yi, Chinese Communist information director, writing in Yenan's *Emancipation Daily*, called for a "world-wide united front against American imperialism." He went on to say:

The world anti-democratic forces are the American imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries. These world anti-democratic forces are attacking the American people and the peoples of the other capitalist countries, colonies and semi-colonial countries in unison. Consequently, the peoples of the U.S. and of the various capitalist countries, colonies and semi-colonial countries must also act in unison to form a world-wide united front against American imperialism and the reactionaries in all countries. This world-wide united front, this colossal army comprising well over one billion people, is precisely the world democratic might. This world-wide united front cannot possibly be of any other character than that of a united front, fighting for world peace and democracy and the independence of all

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nations against American capitalism and its running dogs in various countries * * * . (E: 466, 467)

January 1—Poland begins reconstruction program.

The Warsaw Government under the leadership of Boleslaw Bierut, its President, on January 1 initiated a Three-Year Plan for the reconstruction of its devastated land. The plan was "designed to elevate Poland to the position of an industrial supply center, somewhat similar to that occupied by Germany before the war." Hilary Minc, a "veteran member of the Lodz Communist Party," was directed to carry out the plan. Through the nationalization of industrial establishments, "the Communist plan assured extensive government control over the nation's economic life." (E: 52)

January 4—AFL denounces proposed affiliation of German unions with WFTU.

The American Federation of Labor denounced plans to affiliate German unions with the World Federation of Trade Unions "as harmful to the best interests of the American people, to world democracy and peace, because the WFTU is nothing else but the Kremlin's world-wide fifth column."

The Free German Trade Union Federation, according to Ebon—

represents an avenue over which Communist influence from the Soviet zone can penetrate to the west, just as it does in the case of the Free German Youth. (E: 166, 167).

January 7—General Marshall cites difficulty in stabilizing Chinese Government.

After spending more than a year in an attempt to conciliate the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists, General George C. Marshall stated that the Chinese Communists had "indicated an unwillingness to compromise," while a "dominant reactionary group" of the Kuomintang believed that "only a policy of force could definitely settle the issue." (E: 375)

January 7—Shakeup occurs in Iran's Tudeh Party.

The Iranian Tudeh Party, "another Communist Party in Iranian dress," was "nearly wrecked" by the Communist setback in Azerbaijan. A revolt took place within the party's central committee resulting in the expulsion of those advocating extremist policies, among whom was Iraj Iskandari, the party's secretary general. The party set up a new executive board and initiated two new daily publications, *Mardom* and *Aras*. (E: 417, 418)

January 8—Spanish Communists seek unity with Democratic Alliance.

The Communists had controlled a resistance coalition called the National Union until the end of 1945. The Democratic Alliance was composed of Anarchists, Socialists, and Left Republicans. On January 8, 1947, *Mundo Obrero*—

published a statement by the Communist Party's central committee that the National Union group would seek to combine forces with the Democratic Alliance. The National Union was dissolved, the underground weekly

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stated, "to disprove the Franco statement that Spain's future is either with the Falange or in chaos." The National Union's dissolution was represented as a step toward "a completely unified position in the fight against Franco and the Falange on the premise of the recovery of the Republic." (E: 250)

January 10—Cuban Communist expresses party's views on foreign affairs.

Anibal Escalante, editor of *Hoy*, a Havana Communist daily, who claimed to represent "the viewpoint of all the Communists of each of the Latin American countries," said:

The Popular Socialist Party does not follow or serve the foreign policy of the Soviet Union or any other state. It is based on the activities, necessities, and interests of our people, our nation. If we applaud the international politics of the USSR it is because it coincides with the Cuban interest—for a long peace, for the liquidation of fascism to the roots, because the USSR does not recognize superior races or countries, because it has broken with the Franco regime, the foundation of the Falangist conspiracies against our liberties. And the same can be said of each of the other parties of Latin America. (E: 299)

January 11—Dutch Communists again press for withdrawal of troops from Indonesia.

A. J. Koejemans, a member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of The Netherlands and editor of *De Waarheid*, wrote in this paper that "without the immediate military exodus from Indonesia" there "can be no peace for Indonesia, no progress for Netherlands democracy." (E: 202)

January 11—Italian Socialists split.

Pietro Nenni favored fusion with the Communists, while Giuseppe Saragat, also within the Socialist Party, opposed Nenni's policy of favoring Communist-Socialist fusion. In October 1945, the Socialists' Central Committee expressed the view that "fusion was not opportune but that unity of action with the Communists should be reinforced." In May 1946, the antifusionists again voted against Nenni. Finally on January 11, 1947, the party's right wing under the leadership of Saragat seceded and formed the anti-Communist Socialist Workers' Party. Thus, the antifusionist wing having departed, the Italian Socialist Party "became more maneuverable in the hands of Communist policy makers." (E: 235)

January 12—Egyptian Government takes action against "Communists."

Henri Curiel, a young Italian bookseller in Cairo, along with 19 others, was arrested and charged with "Communist activities" by the Egyptian Government. According to Ebon, Curiel was charged with—

using funds at his command to subsidize pro-Communist, ultra-nationalist weeklies and to send young men and women to Communist-governed European countries for study. (E: 419)

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January 15—Molotov defends actions of Warsaw regime.

A Washington note had asked that the attention of the Polish Government be called "in a most friendly but in a most insistent manner [to] the failure of the Polish Government to perform its obligations" in accordance with pledges made at Yalta and Potsdam. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov responded that to hinder Polish measures against "criminal elements" would be "unjustifiable, especially on the part of a foreign power." (E: 56)

January 15—Paraguay Communist Party again banned.

On January 13, a 30-day state of siege was imposed by Paraguay's President, General Higinio Morinigo, to prevent an "alleged Communist-inspired revolt."

On January 15, however, the party again found itself banned. The President on that date reinstated the decree of April 7, 1936, which made Communist activities punishable by law. Police rounded up the Communists, but one of its leaders, Dr. Oscar Creydt, succeeded in escaping and, it was stated, either went underground or fled the country. (E: 335)

January 18—Civil Rights Union denounces Canadian Royal Commission report.

The Civil Rights Union, the Canadian branch of the International Red Aid, demanded suppression of the Royal Commission report on Soviet espionage in Canada. (E: 459)

January 19—Irish Communist articles are reprinted in New York *Daily Worker*.

The monthly magazine, the *Irish Review*, published in Dublin under the editorial direction of Sean Nolan, has been the "most important mouthpiece of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist ideas in Eire." On January 19, 1947, an article on Soviet-Irish relations written by Nolan and published in the November 1946 issue of the *Irish Review* was reprinted in the New York *Daily Worker*, which had "highly" recommended this Irish Communist publication. (E: 256)

January 19—Brazilian Communists gain in elections.

Brazil's Communists polled 800,000 votes in the election of 1947. Communist-supported Adermar de Barros, was elected Governor of the State of Sao Paulo. In Rio de Janeiro the Communist Party became the largest party and elected 18 out of 50 members to the city council. (E: 322)

January 19—Elections are held in Poland and Communist-led bloc wins.

As a result of Soviet-style elections held in Poland, the Communist-led party bloc, which acquired 394 out of 444 seats in the Parliament, won in a "sweeping victory." The Peasant Party of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk received only 28 seats, while the remaining seats went to three smaller parties.

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Veteran Polish Communists had accompanied the Soviet Army which "pushed the Germans across Poland in 1944." These Polish Communists had—

organized a government that had its root in Moscow. This government grew from the Polish Union of Patriots at Moscow, and the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin. Finally, at Warsaw, the Liberation Committee constituted itself as the Provisional Polish Government of National Unity. The Big Three, at Yalta, agreed to recognize the Warsaw regime if it were broadened by the inclusion of Polish statesmen from abroad. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, member of the London Polish government in exile and leader of the Peasant Party, was therefore included in the Warsaw government as vice-premier. At the Potsdam Conference of 1945, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain specified that "free and unfettered elections" were to be the basis of a permanent Polish government. (E: 51)

January 22—Thorez, French Communist leader, becomes Vice Premier in France's Ramadier Government.

Socialist Paul Ramadier replaced Blum as Premier by a change in the government which brought Thorez into the vice premiership and three other Communists into the Cabinet. Throughout the spring, Ebon noted—

Ramadier was plagued by the Communist technique of voting with the government in cabinet councils, while opposing its measures in the Assembly and by agitation. Ramadier and the Communists clashed openly early in May. The premier decided that the Communists should no longer be able to eat their cake and have it, too: they should not retain the defense ministry while opposing military operations in Indo-China and on the rebellion-ridden island of Madagascar; and they should not control the labor ministry while simultaneously fighting the government's anti-inflationary wage-control policy. (E: 188) (FOF: 25L)

January 25—French High Commissioner charges Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam Government is patterned after Soviet Government.

Admiral George Thierry d'Argenlieu, the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, charged that President Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam Government was patterned after the Soviet Government and that the National Assembly was not an elective body. The Indo-China struggle, he said, was a war between Western democracy and Marxism. Moreover, Ho Chi Minh was dominated by the Vietnam War Minister Nguyen Wan Giap who, he declared, was trained by the Chinese Communists. (FOF: 31D)

February—Uruguayan Foreign Minister urges caution against Communist inroads in Latin America during his New York visit.

Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, stated in the course of his New York visit that his government, "which opposes extremism of the left and right with equal determination," was aware of the progress that communism has made in postwar Latin America, but warned that "care must be taken not to provoke the opposite reaction." Larreta added, "Both communism and Fascism join in common cause to fight the democracies. Communism will thrive where social differences are deep. It has no chance where they do not exist. That phenomenon may be observed in certain Latin American countries." (E: 336)

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February—Foster discusses third party in *Political Affairs*.

In an article appearing in *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster stated that the American Communist Party—

must play a much more important * * * [role] in the 1948 political struggle and in the building of the third party. Our Communist party must understand that the formation of such a labor party will represent a gigantic political advance for the American working class. We must, therefore, make the question of building the new party our major task and leave no stone unturned for its realization. (E: 290, 291)

February—Irish Communist publication supports Chinese Communists.

The *Irish Review* interpreted the United States-Chinese Trade Treaty of 1947, Ebon observed—

in a manner identical with that expressed by Chinese Communists. The Dublin magazine said in its issue of February 1947, that this trade agreement “means, in practice, the complete control of one of the potentially richest countries in the world by the greediest and most powerful ruling class in the world—of Wall Street: hence the existing civil unrest in China.” (E: 256, 257)

February—Communist activities in American student movements are cited.

Political Affairs stated in its February issue that—

the members of the student clubs of the Communist Party will meet their responsibilities in both the broad student movement and in the advanced, anti-imperialist, anti-fascist student movement. They will loyally carry out the programs of the organizations to which they belong, and at the same time they will contribute their Marxist knowledge and understanding to the work to be done. (E: 458)

February—Australian *Communist Review* hails Communist Manifesto centenary.

The Communist Party of Australia stated in its magazine *Communist Review*:

The fruits of the Communist Manifesto are seen in the Soviet Union, in the mass and in mature Communist parties all over the world, in the advancing tide of struggle by the masses, and in the resultant enormous decline in the power of imperialism. The best way to celebrate the centenary anniversary is to use the Manifesto as never before as a weapon in the final fight against the exploiters. (E: 7)

February 2—Portuguese police close headquarters of United Democratic Movement.

The headquarters of the United Democratic Movement—a political movement described by police authorities as being “illegal”—was closed by the Lisbon police. Thus—

robbed of any outlet through a legally functioning political organization, the Communists were forced to continue their activities exclusively on a clandestine basis. (E: 254)

February 7—Arab and Jewish Communist groups advance identical policy “in all main points.”

The Communists worked within each group to advance identical policy aims. The Communist Party of Palestine, controlled by the Jews, appealed to the United Nations for the evacuation of

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British troops and the "setting up of a democratic Arab-Jewish state."

On February 26, Emil Touma, a representative of the Palestine National Liberation League—the "Arab counterpart" of the Palestine Communist Party—told the Empire Communist Conference in London that "American monopoly capitalism is preparing for a new war and is infiltrating the Middle East."

Touma also stated that "Zionism is trying, by promoting immigration, to keep its hold on the masses in Palestine and thereby to promote imperialism, especially American imperialism."

British policy, he said, was designed to keep Palestine as a military base "against the Soviet Union and the Arab freedom movement." (E: 413, 414)

February 8—Labor-mobilization law is approved by Czechoslovak Cabinet.

The Prague Cabinet gave its approval to a labor-mobilization law that "gave the government power to remove workers from one job and move them to another." In order for workers to change positions, they were required under the terms of the law to get permission. (E: 68)

February 10—Peace treaties are signed in Paris terminating war with Rumania, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland. (L: 1174)

February 13—South Korean police charge Communists are ordered by Soviets to incite disorders.

Seoul police raided the South Korean Labor Party headquarters, also said to be the Communist headquarters in the American zone. According to the police, a Soviet document was discovered ordering Korean Communists to incite disorders in the American zone. (FOF: 50M)

February 13—Brazilian official asks Communist ban.

Alceu Barbedo, acting public prosecutor, asked the Brazilian Supreme Electoral Tribunal to outlaw the Communist Party as unconstitutional, undemocratic, and un-Brazilian. (FOF: 51B)

February 13—Iranian Trades Union is taken over by government agents.

The central committees of the Tudeh Party and the Iranian Trades Union were "identical." In a meeting of the union's central committee called for February 13 "the more prominent" committee members failed to appear, and thus the union was "captured by government agents." (E: 417, 418)

February 23—Bela Kovacs, Hungarian anti-Communist leader, is arrested.

Bela Kovacs was arrested by Soviet soldiers in Budapest and charged with plotting against the government. (FOF: 66M)

February 23—*Pravda* states on 29th anniversary of Soviet Army that Soviet troops won war "single-handed" and that Allied aid had no "decisive effect." (FOF: 66G)

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February 26—British Communist leader opens Empire Conference of Communist Parties.

R. Palme Dutt, the British Communist Party leader, opened the Empire Conference of Communist Parties with a speech in which he demanded full independence for India, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, and Palestine. (FOF: 65N)

Einar Algierson, a Communist Party member and member of the Icelandic Parliament, speaking before the Empire Conference, declared that the Communists of Iceland were successful in "preventing an agreement ceding military bases to the United States for ninety-nine years." He stated that they had "mobilized the whole nation in a fight against United States imperialists seeking to transform Iceland into a military base for the next war." And he added that "despite the greatest mobilization of the Icelandic people we could not hinder another agreement being signed last Autumn, entitling the U.S. to use our biggest airfield for six and one-half years." (E: 217, 218)

February 26—Communists give world strength.

An exhibit at the British Empire Conference of Communist Parties in London revealed that there were 67 Communist parties throughout the world, with 57 reporting a total membership of 18,500,000. This figure included: the Soviet Union, 6,000,000; Italy, 2,200,000; France, 1,300,000; United States, 74,000; Great Britain, 43,000 (a decline of 10,000 from the last meeting); and 16 Latin American parties, 491,800 with 130,000 in Brazil. (FOF: 61F)

February 27—Edgar Lalmand, Belgian Communist leader, asserts views on foreign affairs.

Lalmand stated to a correspondent of the *New York Times* that "a series of exclusively western alliances would resemble a bloc group around Britain and directed against the Soviet Union."

Denying that there was "any direct link" between the Communist Party of Belgium and Moscow, Lalmand said: "We do not get and do not want any instructions from Moscow, and I do not think Moscow feels it necessary to give them."

With regard to the position of Belgian Communists vis-a-vis the United States, they tried "in vain" to turn their government against United States Secretary of State Marshall's plan for European reconstruction. (E: 204)

February 28—British Communist leader addresses First Empire Conference of Communist Parties.

Harry Pollitt, the British Communist leader, addressing the First Empire Conference of Communist Parties meeting, urged the British dominions to line up with Great Britain to protect themselves against "American imperialism." Pollitt predicted that the British economic crisis would last for 5 years and that a similar economic crisis would occur in the United States. (FOF: 65N)

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February 28—Australian Communists accelerate anti-American propaganda.

After the Australian delegate returned from the Empire Communist Conference, the Communist Party of Australia, Ebon wrote—

strongly accelerated its agitation against the foreign policy of the United States and began to soft-pedal somewhat its anti-British propaganda. (E: 407)

March—Communist Ministers resign from Belgian Cabinet.

After "serious divergencies among the coalition parties had taxed the delicate framework of the cabinet," the four Communist Ministers created a Cabinet crisis by resigning. The new Spaak Government bridged the gap between the Socialists and the Catholic Christian Socialists. Thus, by isolating the Communists, the Belgians were able to establish "a stable government which did not contain Communist ministers." (E: 203)

March 6—United States Government protests against coercive action taken by Communist and Soviet authorities in Hungary.

In an "exceedingly plain-spoken" note the United States Government accused the Soviet Government of "interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary in support of repeated aggressive attempts by Hungarian minority elements to coerce the popularly elected majority." The note went on to say:

Unable to achieve their political ends through normal constitutional processes, the Hungarian Communists, together with other members of the Leftist bloc, have endeavored to implicate a number of representatives of the majority Smallholders party in a recently revealed plot against the Republic, and, by demanding the withdrawal of Parliamentary immunity from Smallholders Deputies, to weaken the Parliamentary position to which that party was duly elected by the Hungarian people. Simultaneously, police and administrative authorities responsive to the dictates of these minority elements have utilized their powers of investigation of the conspiracy not toward the expeditious judicial resolution of a threat against the state, but to conduct a general campaign against their political opponents.

The American Government protested vigorously against the arrest of Bela Kovacs, secretary general of the Small Landholders' Party, by Soviet occupation authorities. The Soviet High Command arrested Kovacs, the note said, "without prior discussion with the United States and United Kingdom representatives on the Allied Control Commission." It described the Soviet charge, accusing Kovacs of participating in "subversive and anti-Soviet terror groups" and in "organizing espionage directed against the Soviet Union," as being "unwarranted."

The Soviet High Command rejected the American note 2 days later, stating that permission to investigate the "alleged plot" by the Allied authorities would constitute "a rude violation of the legal rights of Hungary's Peoples Court" and that the position taken by the United States in the Kovacs case was "an attempt to infringe on the legal rights of the Soviet occupation authorities." (E: 83, 84)

March 8—Peron attacks Argentine Communists.

During the early part of his regime, Juan Peron was supported by the Communists, especially in his anti-American policy and

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in various aspects of his socialization program. When, in the summer of 1946, he felt that he was "firmly entrenched," Peron assumed "a more aggressive line toward the Communists." Differences increased as time went on; and on March 8, 1947, Peron "lashed out" at Argentina's Communists, stating:

I will not discuss Russian Communists, because we have friendly relations with them. But we cannot allow a party, which we ourselves have recognized, to disturb our land by sabotage.

Thereafter, the Communists began to "cool" towards Peron. (E: 338, 339)

March 8—Chou En-lai states only American aid sustains Chiang.

General Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist leader, said on March 8 that—

only the support of the United States is keeping Chiang and his dictatorship government from complete collapse. (E: 377)

March 12—President Truman announces American plan to aid Greece and Turkey.

In an appearance before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Truman presented a proposal for financial and economic assistance and the detail of American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of these countries, to insure their future as free, independent, and economically sound states. Regarding Greece, Mr. Truman stated that "the very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the Government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries." (CR, 80th Cong., 1st. sess: 1980, 1981)

At that time communism was threatening Greece from four directions: Premier Georgi Dimitrov of Bulgaria "sought an outlet to the Mediterranean" and claimed western Thrace; Tito's Macedonia Republic "aspired to incorporate Greek Macedonia"; Hoxha's Albanian regime "fiercely opposed the Athens Government, and clashes on the Greek-Albanian frontier were frequent"; and, finally, within Greece the Communist Party under the leadership of Nicholas Zachariadis was engaged "in violent conflict" with the Athens Government. (E: 137-139)

This message of President Truman to Congress calling for economic and military aid to nations threatened by communism outlined what has come to be known as the Truman Doctrine. (L: 1196)

1947—Syrian and Lebanese Communists join world Communists in denouncing American decision to aid Greece and Turkey. (E: 421)

March 20—Soviet occupation authorities demand high policy posts in Ministry of Interior for Austrian Communists.

Colonel Ilyechev, the Soviet member of the Allied Council for Austria, demanded that the Interior Ministry "appoint several Communists to high policy posts." When the demand was rejected, oil deliveries from the Soviet zone to Vienna were cut sharply.

Although the Austrian Communists were unable to gain control of the Ministry of Interior, they did succeed in placing Heinrich Duermayr as head of Vienna's political police. (E: 76)

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March 20-21—Acheson warns of dangers if American aid to Greece and Turkey is denied.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that it was vital to American interests and security to help Greece and Turkey "solve their economic difficulties in such a way that their choice will be in favor of freedom." On the second day of testimony, the Secretary exclaimed: "If we allow Greece to go to pieces, then * * * you probably will have a commissar in charge of the place in short order." (HCFA, Hearings, Assistance to Greece and Turkey, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

March 21—President Truman institutes new loyalty program.

By Executive Order No. 9835, President Harry S. Truman established new loyalty investigative procedures for employees and applicants for employment in the executive branch of the Government. Among the "activities and associations" of an applicant or employee to be considered in connection with a determination of "disloyalty" was:

Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive * * *. (FR, vol. 12, 1947: 1935-39)

Spring—Haitian Communist Party is dissolved.

The Popular Socialist Party of Haiti, which was in competition with the Haitian Communist Party, won the unqualified support of the Cuban Communists. Subsequently, the "original" Haitian Communist Party "gave up the struggle and dissolved." Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, criticized Haiti's Communist Party and called its dissolution an "error." (E: 304)

Spring—Greek Communist-backed guerrilla force is increased.

In November 1946, the Communist-backed guerrilla force in Greece numbered 3,500. By early spring of 1947 this figure increased to 14,000, although the membership of the Communist Party itself was in a state of decline. After the civil war of 1944, party membership was reduced from 400,000 to 250,000. (E:149)

Spring—Videla removes Communists from Chilean Cabinet.

In an attempt to gain Liberal Party support for a pact with Argentina and to establish more friendly relations with the United States, President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla removed the Communists from his Cabinet.

When the Chilean President visited Brazil a few days after this action was taken, he said: "I asked the Communists to share the government with me; but once they became merely Communists and not democrats, I asked them to leave the cabinet."

The Communists would have to respect the Chilean constitution, he said, or "the Communists in Chile will cease to be." (E: 333)

Spring—Communists are partly blamed for revolt in Madagascar.

In the spring of 1947 "a long smoldering rebellion broke out" in Madagascar. The Madagasy Independence Party was de-

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scribed as being "strong and energetic." While the "agitation technique" of the Independence Party gave indications of Communist influence, American officials suggested that the revolt could be described as "ten per cent Communist-inspired and ninety per cent spontaneous." (E: 426)

April—Elections are held in Burma; Communists attack accords and elections.

In accordance with London agreements, Burma held elections in April. The All-Burma Trade Union Congress responded with a general strike in Rangoon. Than Tun, the Communist leader, denounced the agreement and the elections as a "shameful compromise," and he praised the—

armed risings by the People's Volunteer Organization, glorious actions of the peasantry in taking over the rice stocked by monopolist projects throughout Lower Burma and the armed resistance of the peasantry against the outrages of the British troops.

According to Than Tun, "only the Communist policy will lead to independence." (E: 400)

April 7—German Communist parties unite.

Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, co-chairmen of the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet zone, and Fritz Sperling, chairman of the Bavarian Communist Party, announced that the two parties would merge and that the Bavarian group would adopt the name Socialist Unity Party. (FOF: 113J)

April 12—Views of Henry A. Wallace on communism are cited.

Appearing before a British audience, former Vice President Henry A. Wallace stated:

As long as workers live in slums, as long as farmers struggle for a bare existence, as long as all classes live in fear of unemployment and war, the idea of communism will endure. It will be overcome only when free societies demonstrate in action that through democratic planning they can offer better opportunities for all their citizens * * * no powerful idea—and communism is a powerful idea—can be countered by guns and money. (E: 443)

April 13—Moroccan Communist Party offers aid to Sultan Sidi Mohammed in move for independence. (FOF: 143M)

April 17—House Committee on Un-American Activities cites American Youth for Democracy as Communist front.

In a report, the Committee on Un-American Activities characterized the AYD, formed in October 1943 as successor to the Young Communist League, as an organization which—

endeavors to exploit to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, the inexperience, and the craving to join, which is so characteristic of our college youth. Behind a veil of a multitude of high-sounding slogans, one is conscious of a determined effort to disaffect our youth and to turn them against religion, the American home, against the college authorities, and against the American Government itself. It is indeed a training school in lawlessness. (HCUA, House Rept. 271, 80th Cong., 1st sess., American Youth for Democracy: 2)

April 23—Inner Mongolia proclaims its independence.

Inner Mongolia, a dependency of China, announced its independence at a meeting of the "People's Representative Assembly" held inside the Communist-controlled territory of Manchuria.

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The announcement was made by the Chinese Communist radio. The People's Revolutionary Party was the party of the Communists in both Inner and Outer Mongolia. (E:378)

April 24—Quebec is focal point of Communist activity, Canadian leader asserts.

According to Premier Maurice Duplessis, "the Communists are preparing a revolution in Quebec to mark the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx in 1948." (FOF:129C)

April 25—Japanese Communist strength is reduced in election.

Japan's Social Democrats resisted moves by the Communists to join ranks. In the election of April 25, the Communist Party "barely" succeeded in getting its two top leaders, Nozaka and Tokuda, into the Parliament. Among those defeated were Shiga and Nozaka's wife who had returned from the U.S.S.R. shortly before the election.

General MacArthur, commenting on the election, said the Japanese people had "firmly and decisively defeated" communism and chosen "a moderate course." (E:351, 352)

May—American Communist monthly denounces Truman Doctrine.

According to Joseph Starobin, writing in *Political Affairs*, the Truman Doctrine was a—

doctrine of unabashed imperialism * * * it flows from the "get tough" program of the biggest monopoly of capitalists, expressed in the bipartisan cooperation of Senator Vandenberg and former Secretary of State James Byrnes—but it is more than that, too.

The Truman Doctrine is an attempt to make a big new advance for American imperialism. Hoping to frighten the weaker states into complete dependence on the United States, American monopoly seeks, in the form of an anti-Soviet coalition, to make big, new inroads into the British and the French empires; at the same time, American monopoly seeks to take up positions from which to pressure the Soviet Union, with the possibility of eventual attack. In the process, American monopoly wants to entrench itself in the rich oil preserves of the Near East and through control of this oil to gain a stranglehold over its own allies which depend on it.

The Truman Doctrine is intended to prevent the stabilization of the new Europe * * *. The bolstering of fascism in Greece is a signal for fascist, anti-democratic conspiracies throughout Europe, especially in western Europe. * * *

Our people are seeking leadership today, seeking answers to their questions, seeking an alternative to the anti-popular policies which they feel that both major parties are following.

The Truman Doctrine has had the effect of stimulating all these moods and desires. It lays the basis for a wide democratic unity on a platform of anti-imperialism abroad and progressive advance at home, the platform associated with Roosevelt and today symbolized by Wallace.

The struggle for such a platform, and a line-up of forces capable of realizing it, has begun. The sooner it makes headway in a serious way, the more probably we can reach a favorable decision on America's destiny in 1948. (PA, 5/47 : 403, 404, 414)

May—de Gasperi, Italian Premier, forms government without Togliatti's Communists and Nenni's Socialists.

Throughout 1946 and into 1947, "strikes and other unrest rocked Italy from north to south." Events in the spring of 1947 had "taxed the de Gasperi coalition government to the breaking point." When the final break came in May, de Gasperi estab-

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lished a cabinet with neither Communist nor Socialist representation. This move was, according to Ebon, a—

desperate and daring step, which brought the wrath of the Communists down on DeGasperi. The wave of strikes which had preceded the premier's decision grew higher and higher. DeGasperi, backed by a strange mixture of rightist and middle-of-the-road parties, faced the growing unrest of Italy's Communist-led labor movement. (E: 236, 238)

May 1—World Communists celebrate May Day.

The annual May Day celebrations by Communists throughout the world had become "political demonstrations favoring Russia's anti-U.S. line in several countries." Some highlights of the celebrations were:

In Moscow, Stalin reviewed one million troops, sailors, and "slogan-shouting" workers who were led through Red Square by Marshal Semyon Budenny. Ilya Ehrenburg wrote in *Pravda* that the "imperialist" United States should "note how Hitler's adventures ended," adding: "We are not alone; all the people of Europe are with us."

In New York, 30,000 marchers included Communist groups and some union delegations, largest of which displayed names, according to a report, of the "NMU [National Maritime Union], Furriers, Wholesale * * * [and] Warehouse Workers, United Shoe Workers and Int[ernational] Ladies Garment Workers." The AFL officially boycotted the parade and its New York Council suspended three local executives who were listed on the committee for the parade. According to the report, banners which were displayed denounced President Truman, "red baiting," and race discrimination.

In Tokyo, Kyichi Tokuda, the Japanese Communist leader, demanded at a rally before the Imperial palace: "Throw out the present * * * [Government]." (FOF: 136D-F)

May 4—French Communists are removed from Ramadier's Government.

The French Assembly expressed its confidence in Ramadier by a vote of 360 to 186. On the following day the Premier removed Communists from the Cabinet. Under the constitution, Ebon stated—

as long as Ramadier had the Assembly's confidence and opposed Communist government participation, the men around Thorez had no legal chance for a comeback. No sooner had the Communists been removed from the cabinet, when they reversed their earlier moderate anti-strike policy. Through their control of Confederation of Labor, the Communists opened the flood gates of labor dissatisfaction. A wave of strikes endangered the Ramadier cabinet. Labor unrest had become a Communist weapon, used to press for their return into the government. (E: 188)

May 5—FBI Director estimates strength and influence of Communists.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in executive testimony released by the House Appropriations Subcommittee, stated that the American Communist Party with its estimated membership of 74,000 penetrated "every field of endeavor in this country." The FBI chief said that there was one Communist in every 1,814 Americans

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compared with one in every 2,277 Russians when the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 occurred. Mr. Hoover did not predict an imminent Communist revolution, but he indicated that American Communists wielded influence considerably out of proportion to their numbers, because for every party member there were 10 sympathizers. (HAS, Hearings, Department of Justice, Appropriations for 1948, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

May 7—Communist Party of Brazil is declared illegal.

Not long after the elections, Attorney General Alceu Barbedo accused the Brazilian Communist Party of violating the Constitution of 1946 and, according to Ebon—

designated it as an organization "whose program of action is contrary to the democratic regime." Acting on the government's initiative, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal ruled on May 7 that the party was illegal. The largely Communist-controlled Brazilian Confederation of Labor was banned for six months by President Dutra, who charged that it had "provoked friction among the workers and had agitated in a manner harmful to production." (E: 322)

Robert J. Alexander in his book *Communism in Latin America* stated:

Although after May 1947, the Communist Party once again was illegal, it did not cease to function. However, it suffered considerably in terms of membership. Just before being outlawed it claimed some 200,000 members. A few years later it was reported to have fallen to no more than 80,000 card carriers. (RJA: 123)

May 9—Brazilian police complete drive to close all Communist Party offices and 445 party clubs. (FOF: 146M)

May 14—American Communist leader assails President Truman.

In a New York rally of 10,000 persons William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, assailed President Harry S. Truman as "a very little man" with "Wall Street ideas" who was "establishing imperialist world domination under the 'Fascist slogan of fighting the so-called Communist menace.'" (FOF: 151J)

May 16—Colombian Communists' vote margin is reduced.

The parliamentary elections of 1947 reduced the previous votes polled by the Colombian Communists from 25,000 in 1946 to 16,000. As a result of this showing:

Augusto Duran, the secretary-general, faced a revolt within the Communist movement after the disastrous election results became known. (E: 326)

May 17—Zachariadis, Greek Communist leader, goes underground.

When the Greek Government on May 17 ordered the arrest of Zachariadis on charges of criminal libel, the Communist leader went underground. Zachariadis had "accused the government of conspiring in the assassination of a high-ranking Communist leader."

In *Rizopastis*, the Greek Communist publication, Zachariadis wrote that the "creation of a free democratic government in the free democratic areas of Greece" had become a necessity. (E: 148)

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May 20—Tirana radio announces Albanian Government discovered "anti-Communist" conspiracy.

A Tirana radio broadcast announced that the Hoxha Government had "discovered" an "anti-Communist" conspiracy. A purge of Albanian Communists followed. Among those was Professor Sejfullan Maleshova, a resident of the U.S.S.R. from 1925 to 1940 and a reorganizer of the Albanian Communist Party during World War II. Nine deputies were also arrested, among whom was Constantin Boshnjeku, who had assisted in establishing the original Albanian Communist Party in 1929 and who, at the time of his arrest, was director general of the Bank of Albania. Causes for the opposition to Hoxha were believed to have been "nationalist sentiment and opposition to decisive Russian influence." (E: 135, 136)

May 22—Marzani, former U.S. State Department official, is convicted.

Former State Department official Carl A. Marzani was convicted in a Washington Federal court of concealing his Communist Party membership in a loyalty investigation. (FOF: 160P)

May 31—Soviet Russia takes over Hungary through Hungarian Communist Party while Premier Nagy is abroad, and he is forced to resign. (FOF: 165A-E)

June—Communist entrenchment in Italy's CGIL is called complete.

The General Confederation of Labor meeting at Florence, Italy, revealed, according to Ebon, that—

57.2 per cent of the delegates representing the organization's 6,000,000 members were Communists. This made Communist control of the Italian labor complete; it even eliminated the need for a Socialist-Communist coalition. Giuseppe DiVittorio, the southern peasant boy who edited a Communist publication in Paris under the pseudonym "Nicoletti," became secretary-general of the Confederation and thus the super-boss of Italian labor. (E: 236, 237)

June—*Daily Worker* sponsors conference in London.

The London *Daily Worker* sponsored a conference at Kingway Hall in London where "829 delegates with Communist sympathies represented some 2,600,000 organized British workers." (E: 220)

June—Fischer, Communist leader, expresses views on Austrian peace treaty.

At a private party, Ernst Fischer announced that "the Soviet Union would never sign a peace treaty with Austria unless Communist representation in the government was enlarged"; and on June 9 he stated that Chancellor Leopold Figl was "preparing to resign." However, the People's Party immediately denied that Figl had made such a statement and assured the public that the Chancellor "does not let himself be led astray by Communist wish dreams." (E: 76)

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June—International Organization of Journalists holds First Congress in Prague. (SD: 50)

June—Bela Kovacs "confesses" to charges of conspiracy in Hungary.

Expulsions in the Parliament of Small Landholders' Party delegates continued until the number had been reduced to 211, or 35 less than the total received in the 1945 elections. After several months of silence it was announced that Bela Kovacs "confessed" to Soviet authorities implicating Ferenc Nagy, the Hungarian Premier, in the alleged plot. Nagy denied that he had any part in the alleged conspiracy. Nagy, who was in Switzerland at the time, resigned and came to the United States. He was replaced by Lajos Dinnyes, "a Small Landholder representative acceptable to the Soviet authorities and the Communists." (E: 84, 85)

June 2—Greek Government announces International Brigade, trained in France by Communists, lands in Yugoslavia preparatory to entering Greek Civil War. (FOF: 174E)

June 5—Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposes European Recovery Program in Harvard University commencement address. (FOF: 197F)

David A. Shannon in his book, *The Decline of American Communism*, wrote that Marshall—

suggested that the United States offer economic aid to any European government, including the Soviet Union and those under its influence, in order that the European economy might revive and "permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist."

The interim between the announcement of the plan and its enactment 10 months later gave Communists the world over time to "follow the Russian lead in denouncing it." In America, Communist publications made the plan the "major object of attack for months." (DAS: 28, 29)

June 11—United States Government expresses views on Kovacs case.

In a published statement, the United States Government recalled that the Soviet Government had refused to permit a joint investigation of the charges against Kovacs by the Allied Control Commission of the three occupation powers. The note continued:

It now develops, however, that his offense was the same conspiracy which could not be investigated by three powers but which has in fact been investigated by one, and which has led to a most flagrant interference in Hungarian affairs.

Consequently, the note stated—

this action has resulted in the realignment of political authority in Hungary so that a minority which obtained 17 per cent of popular support in the last free election has nullified the expressed will of the majority of the Hungarian people, a situation which has apparently been admitted by the leader of the Communist minority, Rákosi, who is reported to have taken public satisfaction that his "iron-fisted" party, "conscious of its aims" has thus been able to take over control of Hungary. (E: 85)

June 12—Greek Communists declare "all-out opposition" against proposed American aid program. (FOF: 182H)

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June 15—Soviets reject American requests to investigate overthrow of Nagy Government in Hungary.

In Budapest, Soviet Lieutenant General V. P. Sviridov rejected the American proposal that a three-power inquiry investigate the change of government in Hungary. Such an investigation, he said, would be a "rude interference in Hungarian affairs." According to the United States, Moscow aided in the overthrow of the Nagy Government, a charge the Soviet general said was "fiction." (FOF: 191A)

June 16—*Pravda* denounces Marshall Plan.

Moscow publication *Pravda* denounced the Marshall Plan as extension of President Truman's "plan for political pressure with dollars and program for interference in the internal affairs of other states." (FOF: 189C)

June 16—Communists disrupt Hungarian meeting.

Nearly 150 Communists, armed with "weighted rubber hose," disrupted a meeting of 700 Liberty Party members called by Dezso Sulyok, a member of Parliament, as a test to determine whether freedom of speech and assembly still existed in Hungary. (FOF: 191A)

Summer—Spanish Communists are forced out of exile government.

In the summer of 1947 the "right-wing" Socialists associated with Indalecio Prieto, meeting at Toulouse, France, according to Ebon—

decided to ally themselves with the Monarchists, even if it meant dropping the Communists. Inside Spain, the Monarchists had been able to retain influential followers. The Communists were forced out of the Llopi's cabinet, and the way was open for a government which would include the Monarchists, but not the Communists. (E: 252)

Summer—Hungary's Rakosi visits Gottwald in Prague.

Shortly after the Hungarian Communists "had assured themselves lasting control in their country," Matyas Rakosi, Hungarian Communist leader, visited Gottwald in Prague during the summer of 1947. The Rakosi visit "illustrated the forward march of communism in eastern and central Europe" and resulted in creating anxiety among Czechoslovaks "over possible tightening of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia." (E: 70)

June 25—United Nations Committee supports Greek Government's allegations.

In its investigation of guerrilla activities along the northern Greek border, the United Nations Committee reported to the Security Council that "Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania had lent their support to the anti-government guerrillas." In a vote of 9 to 2 the committee recommended establishment of a semi-permanent group to observe conditions in northern Greece from Salonika, a proceeding blocked by a series of vetoes from the Soviet Union. (E: 148)

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June 27-30—Foster, American Communist leader, warns of war danger.

In a report to the National Committee of the CPUSA, William Z. Foster declared:

The chief world political characteristic at present is a growing tension within the various capitalist countries and among the great Powers on a world scale, that is, between the forces of reaction and the forces of democracy. Underlying this general situation and giving urgency to it everywhere, is the effort of the United States controlled as it is by the big trusts and corporations, to secure world domination. Wall Street is attempting to force an American-dictated imperialist peace upon a world determined to bring to reality the democratic objectives for which the peoples fought and decided to ally themselves with the Monarchists, even if it meant dropping American imperialism for world control has now become so intense as to generate fears among the masses, in this and other countries, of another world war, a war that will be fought with atomic, bacteriological, and other super-dreadful weapons. (PA, 8/47: 675)

June 27—State Department announces discharge of suspected persons.

The State Department "summarily discharged" 10 employees suspected of disloyalty or questionable associations. (FOF: 201B)

June 27—Eisler is convicted and sentenced in the United States.

On June 27 Gerhart Eisler was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$1,000 for contempt of Congress, resulting from his refusal to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 6, 1947. (E: 292)

July—Second Congress of International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Brussels. (SD: 50)

July 9—Greek Government acts against Communists and their sympathizers.

The Greek Government announced that it had intercepted secret instructions from the Communist guerrilla leader, Markos Vafiades ("General Markos"), in which the veteran Greek Communist instructed party members under "Plan F" to begin uprisings in urban centers. As a result, the Greek Government "arrested more than 10,000 Communists and others whom it accused of Communist sympathies."

At the same time a force of "several thousand guerrillas" entered Greece from Albania and entrenched themselves in the Mount Gammos area of northern Greece. (E: 148)

July 10—Czechoslovak Government spurns Paris conference on European reconstruction.

On July 7 the Czechoslovak Government announced that "it planned to send 'observers' to the Paris talks on European reconstruction." However, Premier Gottwald conferred with Stalin in Moscow and on July 10 reported on his talks in a telephone call to the Cabinet meeting at Prague. A "few hours later," the Czechoslovaks announced that because "other Slav nations were unwilling to join in the Marshall plan," on the grounds that participa-

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tion "might be construed as an action against the Soviet Union," the invitation could not be accepted. With the failure of the Paris talks, "a wave of pessimism and disappointment hit Czechoslovakia." (E: 70)

July 19—Lyuh Woon Houn, Korean political leader, is assassinated.

Lyuh Woon Houn, a People's Party leader who had broken with the Communist Party in 1946 when he signed a coalition agreement, was killed in Seoul by an unknown assassin. (E: 359)

July 20—August 17—First World Youth Festival held in Prague.

The First World Youth Festival, as well as subsequent ones, was sponsored jointly by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960 made the following observation:

The purpose of the Communist-directed youth movement is not so much to convert youth directly to communism, as to expose it to Communist influence in order to be able first to mobilize youth for specific actions, and then gradually to enlist the young people into the ranks of active Communist sympathizers or even Communist Party members.

In connection with this particular festival, the committee stated that—

it became a Communist political demonstration—a huge statue of Stalin dominated the exhibition pavilion; Communist speakers were greeted with thunderous applause from the audience composed mostly of Communists. The most important exhibit was devoted to the USSR. Inside were illustrations of the ideal life said to be led by Soviet students and workers. In contrast was the pavilion given over to the United States. The federation had mounted there a portrayal of lynchings, racial disorders, and economic hardship. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Training Operations, part 2, 86th Cong., 2d sess.: 1405, 1407)

July 24—Colombian Communist Party is split.

The Communist movement in Colombia split into two parts at the national convention of the party. Augusto Duran organized the Communist Workers' Party, while Gilberto Vieira, president of the old party, founded "his own" Colombian Communist Party. Communism at this time in Colombia was "on the defensive" after its defeat in the March elections. (E: 326)

July 31—Communist invasion of Dominican Republic is charged.

Trujillo, the Dominican leader, charged that "an army of Communist revolutionaries" was plotting in Cuba "to invade and conquer the Dominican Republic." (E: 306) (FOF: 242P)

August—United States action reduces Puerto Rican Communist influence.

When the United States Government announced that Puerto Rico would in the future elect its own Governor instead of accepting the choice of the President of the United States, the chances of Communist influence on Puerto Rican affairs were "further limited."

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According to Ebon :

What happens to Puerto Rico is important to United States-Latin American relations, because the island is a symbol of American efforts to deal constructively with a Spanish-speaking Western Hemisphere dependency. (E: 308, 309)

August 4—Swiss Labor Party organ assails Marshall Plan.

Voix d'Ouvrier, the organ of the Swiss Labor Party, described American proposals for "coordinated economic reconstruction" as an "effort to create a European bloc which must do what the Americans dictate."

The Swiss Labor Party thereby "demonstrated" that it was "thoroughly in line with the world-wide policies of communism." (E: 198)

August 15—Gerhart Eisler is found guilty of passport fraud. (E: 292)

August 15—Burmese police seize nation's Communist leaders. (FOF: 258N)

August 15—Pakistan wins independence from Great Britain as Dominion of Pakistan is established. (L: 1211)

August 15—Indian independence becomes effective as Dominion of India is established. (L: 1209)

August 16—Petkov, Bulgarian Peasant Party leader, is sentenced to death.

Nikola Petkov had assumed the leadership of the Peasant Party upon the resignation of Dr. G. M. Dimitrov. In June 1947, Petkov was charged by the Communists with conspiracy against the government. As he left the Parliament building, he was seized and subsequently sentenced to death. Thus, the Communists succeeded in eliminating the "only remaining major anti-Communist political leader" in Bulgaria. Firmly entrenched in power, the Bulgarian Communist Party could thus transform the nation into a total Communist state. (E: 112)

August 16—"General Markos" Vafiades establishes Communist-controlled "free government" in Greece.

The Communist guerrilla leader, Markos Vafiades, established a Communist-controlled government in Greece. The Communist regime demanded the deposition of King Paul I, and established a "popular National Assembly." (E: 148)

August 18—Miners strike in half-hearted response to Communist call in Belgium.

In the industrial region of Hainaut, a Communist-instigated strike was called protesting the proposed return of King Leopold. This, like others called, was a partial failure in that only half the miners and metal workers responded to the call for a 24-hour strike. (E: 204)

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August 19—President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla removes all Communists from high government offices in Chile.

After Chile's President had removed the Communists from his Cabinet, they were, according to Ebon—

quick to hit back. Strikes and unrest plunged the copper and nitrate industries into near-chaos, transport and agriculture grew disorganized.

As a consequence, Videla dismissed all Communists from high government offices. He was also given power by the Chamber of Deputies "to declare a state of siege during a six-month period." (E: 333)

August 31—Communist Party emerges as Hungary's largest party; polls 1,112,000 votes in second postwar election. (E: 85)

September 14—Italian Communist leader attacks United States.

At the height of the strike wave in Italy, Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti denounced the United States "world dictatorship" for attempting to "spread another war." Togliatti's Communist followers shouted: "Death to Truman." (FOF: 295J)

September 18—Guatemalan Government declares state of siege due to increased Communist activity. (FOF: 298G)

September 21-28—Cominform is founded.

The Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) was established at a secret meeting of Communist leaders in Poland. This was the first open international organization since dissolution of the Comintern in 1943. Under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, nine Communist parties met "to arrange for closer integration of policies which had begun to be overshadowed by nationalist sentiment." Representatives from the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, and Italy resolved that a bureau was to be established at Belgrade and that, in order to counteract the "disunity of Communist parties," this bureau, as Ebon wrote, was to—

organize and exchange experience and, in case of necessity, coordinate the activity of Communist parties on foundations of mutual agreement. The Information Bureau also began publication of a new Communist organ as a means of weekly policy guidance.

In a manifesto, representatives of the nine parties declared that Communists "must grasp in their hands the banner of national independence and sovereignty in their own countries" and that Communists must "place themselves at the head of all forces ready to defend the cause of national honor and independence." Moreover, the manifesto made the following charge against the United States:

In the same way as the appeasement policy of Munich led to Hitler's aggression * * * today concessions to the United States of America and the imperialist camp may cause its instigators to grow even more shameless and aggressive (E: 25, 26)

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A summary of the manifesto stated:

Although the Allies "marched in step" while fighting the Axis, the USSR and "democratic countries" fought for democracy and against fascism and future German aggression whereas the U.S. and Britain were fighting for "elimination of competition on the world market (Germany and Japan) and the consolidation of their dominant position." Now the world has (1) "the camp of imperialism and anti-democratic forces, whose chief aim is establishment of a world-wide American imperialists' hegemony * * *" and (2) "an anti-imperialistic democratic camp * * *."

The U.S. shows "a growing aggressive activity * * * in all spheres (military, strategic, economic, ideological) * * *". The Truman Marshall plan is only a farce, a European branch of the general world plan of political expansion * * * capitalist tycoons of Germany and Japan" are being groomed as "tools of the imperialistic policy in Europe and Asia" of the U.S.

The manifesto turns next upon "Rightist Socialists * * * above all in England and France" and calls them "traitors * * * pushing their own countries on the road to vassal-like dependence on the U.S.A." Denounced by name: Britain's Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee and Foreign Secy. Ernest Bevin, France's Premier Paul Ramadier and Leon Blum, Germany's Kurt Schumacher, Austrian Pres. Karl Renner and Vice Premier Adolf Schaerf * * *. Italy's Giuseppe Saragat * * *.

The document concludes: "Communist parties should courageously guard over the democracy, national sovereignty, independence and self-determination of their countries * * *." It adds that there is "tremendous distance" between "imperialist desire to unleash a new war and the possibility of organizing a war." Having stated that capitalism is "weakening," the manifesto urges Communists to gather around themselves all democratic and patriotic forces in their respective nations." (FOF: 317A, 318A)

According to the manifesto:

Certain comrades considered the disbandment of the Comintern as a liquidation of all ties and contacts between them and their communist brother parties. But experience demonstrates that such a separation of the Communist parties is * * * harmful and unnatural * * *. Even communists of countries connected by an alliance feel impaired in their efforts to establish relations of friendship * * *. The continuation of such a dispersal of forces could lead to a weakening of mutual understanding and even to serious mistakes.

- Commenting upon the formation of the Cominform, Borkenau wrote:

Here is something much more weighty than mere words. Looking backwards upon the history of the previous years, one can discern two phases in organizational matters. Down to and including the crisis of liberation, the actions of the various communist parties had been completely co-ordinated. But after that time, signs of disintegration abound. * * *. Apparently the disruption of the Comintern machine by the return home of most of its leaders had converged with the tug-of-war inside the Russian Politburo to produce a state of partial abeyance of the central Comintern leadership. This had been the period, if any, when the communist parties had enjoyed a great deal of self-determination. There was now to be an end of this. And as usual a close parallel existed between Russian and Comintern developments: as in Russia, so in the Comintern, the more liberal phase of the war and the immediate post-war was now replaced by what was soon known as the *Zhdanovshchina*. (FB: 519, 520)

October 7—State Department defines "security risk."

The State Department announced that it would dismiss as a "security risk" any employee who associated with persons believed to be Communists, Fascists, or members of subversive "front" or-

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ganizations. According to the announcement, 10 persons were discharged, 4,000 investigated, and less than 100 resigned when faced with investigation in the course of the year. (FOF: 321E)

October 8—New York *Daily Worker* calls founding of Cominform “anti-Wall St. and not anti-U.S.” (FOF: 218C)

October 9—Rumanian Social Democratic Party “agrees” to merge with Communist Party to form single working-class party. (FOF: 318E)

October 10—*Pravda* challenges interpretation of Cominform as centrally directed.

Pravda, the Moscow publication, challenged the interpretation denying the “voluntary” nature of the Cominform, declaring that Communist parties had developed so strongly since 1943 that central international direction was no longer necessary. (FOF: 318C)

October 20-30—House Committee on Un-American Activities holds hearings on subversive influence in motion picture industry. (HCUA, Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Motion Picture Industry, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

October 22—*Pravda* publishes Zhdanov’s Cominform declaration.

Pravda published the Cominform declaration of Andrei Zhdanov, Politbureau member and a secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, made in Poland at the end of September 1947. The declaration said in part:

The fundamental changes caused by the “war on the international scene and in the position of individual countries has entirely changed the political landscape of the world. A new alignment of political forces has arisen. The more the war recedes into the past, the more distinct become two major trends in post-war international policy, corresponding to the division of the political forces operating on the international arena into two major camps; the imperialist and anti-democratic camp, on the one hand, and the anti-imperialist and democratic camp, on the other. The principal driving force of the imperialist camp is the USA. Allied with it are Great Britain and France * * *. The anti-fascist forces comprise the second camp. This camp is based on the USSR and the new democracies. It also includes countries that have broken with imperialism and have firmly set foot on the path of democratic development, such as Rumania, Hungary, and Finland. * * * The anti-imperialist camp is backed by the labor and democratic movement and by the fraternal Communist Parties in all countries, by the fighters for national liberation in the colonies and dependencies, by all progressive and democratic forces in every country. The purpose of this camp is to resist the threat of new wars and imperialist expansion, to strengthen democracy and to extirpate the vestiges of fascism. * * * The change in the general alignment of forces between the capitalist world and the Socialist world brought about by the war has still further enhanced the significance of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and enlarged the scope of its activity on the international arena. (SWO: 221)

According to *Pravda*, Zhdanov told the conference that the Soviet Union would lead attempts to defeat the Marshall Plan and prevent “American imperialism” from making Europe a “49th state.” Any policy of “appeasement” of the United States, he was quoted as having said, would be comparable to the “Munich policy.” (FOF: 334K)

October 27—Havana police fire on demonstrators protesting against arrest of Communist labor leaders. (FOF: 347G)

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October 28—Ten thousand French Communists attempt to disrupt Paris meeting of anti-Soviet organization, International Organization for the Peoples Oppressed by the Soviets. (FOF:345L)

November—Communists openly enter Rumanian Government.

After Iuliu Maniu was sentenced to life imprisonment for "alleged treason," the Communists openly entered the Rumanian Government. Tatarescu, the Foreign Minister, was replaced by Ana Pauker, while Vasile Luca became Finance Minister. (E: 93)

November 2—CPUSA states it will not join Cominform "for fear of new repressions." (FOF:451D)

November 6—Molotov attacks capitalism.

In a speech commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov declared:

Capitalism has become a brake on human progress, and the continuation of the reckless policy of imperialism, which has already brought about two world wars, constitutes the major danger to the peace loving nations. The great October Socialist Revolution has opened the eyes of the nations to the fact that the age of capitalism is drawing to a close and that reliable roads have been opened to universal peace and the great progress of nations. The feverish efforts of imperialists, under whom the ground is giving way, will not save capitalism from its approaching doom. We are living in an age in which all roads lead to Communism. (SWO:3)

November 15—Communist-inspired strikes continue in Italy.

Throughout Italy the week-long riots and strikes "by which the Communists seek to overthrow Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic (Catholic) Govt." continued unabated. The strikes increased when Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist leader, told the Central Committee of the Communist Party 4 days before to "intensify agitation against" the government. (FOF:360G-H)

November 22—Communist violence in Italy subsides.

After a week and a half of riots and strikes led by the Communists, in which 22 persons were killed, 154 wounded, and 118 anti-Communist clubs were smashed in more than 100 Italian cities, the violence began to subside. (FOF:367C)

December—Sixth Congress of Japanese Communist Party defines role of youth.

At its Sixth Congress a special committee of the Japanese Communist Party defined—

the role to be played by Japanese youth as "the central and propelling force behind the now developing people's struggle [for political power]." It also prescribed the proper psychological approach to be used in enlisting the support of young people: Communist propaganda was to appeal to the "strongly emotional character and to the patriotism of youth." Application of these suggestions during 1948 and 1949 facilitated the establishment of popular fronts composed of Communist and non-Communist youth associations. Through work from within, alliances with youth sections of left-wing labor unions, and through mergers, the [Young Communist] League achieved a degree of success in its campaign for a united youth front. (S-L:178)

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The Sixth Congress also adopted a Communist "Program of Action" enumerating in 27 paragraphs "the prerequisites for the establishment of a Japanese people's democracy." (S-L: 125)

December 1—Duclos states French Communists struggle against "American Expansionism."

In a summary statement of the "situation in France" Jacques Duclos, the French Communist leader, pointed out as indications of "reaction" intensifying its "offensive against the working class and democracy" that—

the Communists have been removed from the government; the conditions of life of the working people have deteriorated; the rehabilitation of France is being sabotaged in order to help the American imperialists gain control of our economy; the government is pursuing a policy of colonial war; in its foreign policy France has actually joined the Western bloc and is showing a growing tendency of becoming a satellite of the Agglo [sic "Anglo"]-Saxons; considerable unrest and profound dissatisfaction prevail in the country, which is leading to a mass movement among the working class. (FLP, 12/1/47: 3)

December 4—Bulgarian National Assembly adopts new Constitution of People's Republic of Bulgaria. (FOF: 383C)

December 4—Gallup Poll reveals 62 percent of persons questioned favored outlawing Communist Party of United States. (FOF: 393K)

December 4—Federal Loyalty Review Board publishes Attorney General Tom Clark's list of 90 organizations designated as "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive" to be used as a guide in the Federal employment security program. (FOF: 385G)

December 7—Cuban Labor Minister promises purge of Communist leadership of Cuban labor unions in 8 months. (FOF: 395A)

December 7—Burmese Communists deny seizure of three central districts. (FOF: 394L)

December 8—European Communist partisans plan to establish international organization.

The National Association of Italian Partisans announced that Communist partisans from seven nations (Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia) meeting in Rome planned to establish an international organization to combat fascism and "imperialist warmongers." On the previous day Italian Communist leaders reviewed 20,000 partisan "shock troops" in Rome. (FOF: 390J)

December 9—*Pravda* publishes Soviet pledge to aid satellites.

Pravda published Malenkov's "Report to the Cominform Meeting in Poland, September 1947" in which he said:

With regard to countries that have proven true friends and loyal allies of the Soviet state—the new democracies—the USSR is always prepared to come to their assistance, and actually does so by rendering them extensive aid and firmly defending their interests. (SWO: 345)

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December 18—Syria outlaws Communist Party. (FOF: 399E)

December 25—Mao Tse-tung proposes establishment of Far Eastern Cominform. (FOF: 411H)

December 26—Dutch Communists meet in party congress.

The Communist Party of The Netherlands held its biennial congress in Amsterdam. The party, which claimed a membership of 53,000, took action to purge itself of "untrustworthy" members. (FOF: 407B)

December 29—"People's Democratic Front" is formed in Italy.

It was announced at a mass meeting in Rome that a "People's Democratic Front" was established, composed of the Communist and Socialist Parties, the Party of Labour Democracy, the General Confederation of Labour, and "other democratic mass organizations." (FLP, 1/1/48: 1)

December 30—Spain announces execution of Communist leaders.

The Spanish Government announced that two Communist leaders, Augustin Zorua Sanchez and Lucas Nunez Baos, were executed for engaging in illegal underground activities. (FOF: 407B)

December 31—Communist-led All-India Student Federation stages anti-Congress Party riot in Bombay. (FOF: 413F)

1947—Polish Workers' Party membership numbers 820,786.

The ranks of the Polish Workers' Party grew rapidly following World War II. By the end of 1947, its membership had grown from 235,296 to 820,786. The influx of Polish Communists from the U.S.S.R. and local recruitment was largely responsible for the increase. (ZKB:10)

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1948—Soviet-bloc countries conform to the Stalinist formula.

According to Z. K. Brzezinski, Stalin, in an effort to secure maximum loyalty and conformity from the Soviet-bloc countries, established a—

new pattern, which was to serve as a basis for the relations between the U.S.S.R. and East Europe and which was applied uniformly to the area, and which stressed: (1) the implementation of the theory of the Communist Party's political supremacy and the assertion of the dictatorship of the proletariat; (2) the intensification of the class struggle not only to seek out the known hostile classes but also to unmask the enemies which had infiltrated the Communist movement * * *. The result would be a uniformity in existing conditions which inevitably would produce conformity in behaviour and interests * * *.

The assertion of the party's supremacy was merely a matter of openly acknowledging the prevailing state of affairs and mopping up the remnants of the former opposition. By 1948 in every People's Democracy the Socialist Party had been absorbed into the Communist Party, and open opposition had been dispersed, imprisoned, or liquidated. The Communist parties, which had enjoyed a spectacular growth in membership, by 1948 had reached a plateau in their number on which, like the CPSU, they were to remain for the next ten years. In fact, the leaderships had just cause to

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fear that their efforts to increase memberships rapidly, a political necessity during the earlier stage, had resulted in the influx of many questionable elements. Accordingly, paralleling Soviet postwar practice, they sharply reduced any further recruitment. * * * (ZKB: 84, 85)

1948—Status of the Brazilian Communist Party after 1947.

Robert J. Alexander in his book, *Communism in Latin America*, states:

The leadership of the Brazilian Communist Party after 1947 manifested a great deal of concern for the ideological purity of the organization. We have noted that during its short period of legality the Brazilian Communist Party had been largely a "Prestista" organization, gaining its rank-and-file membership in large part through the personal popularity of the almost mythical Luiz Carlos Prestes. After it became illegal many members deserted the Party. The leadership being much concerned with the ideological indoctrination of those who were left, there is little doubt that by the early 1950's the Communist Party was a smaller, but much better disciplined and indoctrinated organization. (RJA: 130, 131)

1948—Communist Party strength in Scandinavian countries is in state of decline.

According to Ebon:

Any party that can multiply three times, twenty-five times, or forty times its previous voting strength is a political phenomenon of importance. That applies to the Communist Party in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway today. The vast reservoir of good will which the Communists accumulated in the Scandinavian countries during the war years has given them a strength they never knew before. But there are leaks in this reservoir which became apparent when world communism changed * * * from wartime co-operation to aggressive opposition against the "Imperialism" of Great Britain and the United States.

* * * * *

The Scandinavian Communist parties are destined to experience a slow decline from the peak of strength they reached immediately after World War II. (E:215)

1948—Half of Japanese organized labor is "under varying degrees of Communist control." (S-L: 160)

1948—National Association of Italian Partisans numbers 220,000.

During World War II the Italian Communists had pressed the policy of the "united front" with success. The Italian Communists—

using the clandestine machinery that they were able to restore slowly during the late 1930's, played an important part in the underground armies, and their losses were severe.

In Italy north of the Apennines, about two fifths of the "patriot fighters" were organized into Communist "Garibaldi" brigades.

In 1948 the National Association of Italian Partisans had some 220,000 members and, according to Ebon, it "follows Communist leadership on all major domestic and international issues." (E: 233, 234)

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1948—Activities of Malayan Communists are summarized.

Ebon made the following evaluation of Malayan communism in 1948:

Malaya's Communists are having a difficult time, trying to overcome the basically conservative attitude of the Chinese colony. They have been relatively successful in organizing the Pan-Malayan Labor Union and the Malayan Democratic Alliance. They have shown militancy and leadership qualities in pressing for efficient and fair distribution of rice, one of Malaya's most pressing postwar problems. And they are seeking to create a mold for Malaya's still young nationalist independence movement. (E: 388)

1948—Sources of Communist strength in Italy are revealed.

The difficulties that the de Gasperi Government experienced in 1947, according to Ebon—

merely illustrated long-range problems of communism in Italy. Domestically, Italy's position seemed beyond an immediate solution. Its soil has for decades been unable to feed the large and growing population. The end of World War II corresponded to conditions that brought fascism to power, two decades earlier. Coal shipments from Germany and Great Britain were reduced to a trickle. Italian industry, which relies on imported raw material to a large extent, was unable to function fully during the immediate postwar period. These economic conditions fed the flame of political extremism of the right and left. By pointing to inequalities at home and the limited help coming from the western nations, the Communists were able to reflect popular resentment and economic frustration. The American plan for European reconstruction was labeled by Italy's Communists as another expression of United States "imperialism" which would result in political interference rather than in genuine economic betterment. (E: 238)

1948—Communists lose ground in Norway.

Ever since the Norwegian Communist Party made such "phenomenal gains" in the 1945 elections, it has been "losing ground" in Norway. Agitation by the Communists against England and the United States, Ebon wrote—

has estranged some supporters who were impressed by the courage and patriotism displayed by Communists in the underground movement; trade relations between England and Norway have always been close, and Americans of Norwegian descent form a natural link between the United States and Norway. On the other hand, Norwegian Communists have not materially suffered from their avowedly high regard for the Soviet Union. Russian troops withdrew from northern Norway very quickly, and trade between the two countries is growing as the USSR recovers from the ordeal of war. (E: 212)

1948—Socialist Unity Party aims at "domination" of Germany.

Ebon observed that in the last analysis—

the problem of communism in Germany is military. The withdrawal of American and British troops prior to a consolidation of political and economic life in the western zone would create a vacuum that Communist agitation could fill easily. As long as it has the support of Soviet prestige and Soviet arms, the Socialist Unity Party will not falter in its attempt to achieve complete and irrevocable domination. (E: 169)

1948—Communist Party controls Poland.

The election of 1947 reduced the Peasant Party "to ineffectiveness." Although the Socialist Party achieved "new importance"

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as a result of the election, the Socialists shortly thereafter "had reason to fear that their turn had come." In his May Day speech, Communist Secretary General Gomulka urged "organic union of both parties into one." However, no "realistic evaluation" of the Communist position in Poland today, Ebon wrote in 1948—

can attribute a decisive role to the Socialists, or to any other non-Communist party. Poland's Communists have placed their country on the road to one part[y] control, no matter how this control may look on the surface. * * * Today, under Communist guidance, Poland has * * * failed to enter the road of political moderation and free expression of the popular will. (E: 57)

1948—Swiss Labor Party represents world communism in Switzerland. (E: 198)

1948—Membership of Komsomol (Young Communist League) of the Soviet Union exceeds 18 million. (E: 37)

1948—Irish communism is said to be "deep underground."

Communism in Ireland has been "deep underground," although there has existed in Eire the Irish-Soviet Friendship Society, which in 1948 was described as "active." This society "forms the only openly established forum for pro-Soviet and consequently pro-Communist sentiments" in Eire. There was no doubt, however—

that efforts continue to extend Communist influence into the Irish Labour Party and the Irish Trades Union Congress. Generally, Communist policy in Eire is similar to that applied in India, now that its political independence is achieved. "British imperialism" is still presented as economically dominant, and the slogan of "American imperialism" has been introduced. (E: 256)

1948—America is said to be communism's "target for tomorrow."

When world communism adopted its "Seventh Strategy" after the close of World War II—

it made the United States its target for tomorrow. American Communists are in a vital and strategic position, which enables them to contribute substantially to the realization of Communist aspirations. (E: 296)

1948—Communist Party of China numbers two million. (E: 374)

1948—Australian Communists oppose defense preparations.

The Communists of Australia "strongly opposed" the experiments conducted by the government with transcontinental rockets and supersonic aircraft "in the vast empty inland territories." R. A. King, the secretary of the New South Wales Labour Council, said:

Communists in Australia would sabotage the rocket venture if they thought it was in Russia's interest to do so. (E: 407)

1948—Cuban Communist Party is held to be influential.

Progress of the Cuban Communist Party has been "spectacular" in recent years. The Popular Socialist Party, the organization of Cuban Communists—

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has particular importance because it has served as a Central American headquarters in the past and because it offers theoretical and practical guidance to other parties south of the Rio Grande even after the official dissolution of the Communist International.

The party membership of almost 200,000 "only partly illustrates its true influence" since—

Cuba's Communists exercise tight control over the Cuban Confederation of Labor, which is affiliated with the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, in which Communists hold many key positions.

Juan Marinello, who served in Fulgencio Batista's Cabinet as a Minister Without Portfolio, was described as being "titular head" of the Cuban Communist Party. (E: 297, 298)

1948—Mexican Communists claim 25,000 members.

Led by Secretary General Dionisio Encina, the Mexican Communist Party was said to have a membership of some 25,000. (E: 300)

1948—World Federation of Trade Unions claim 70 million members.

The WFTU claimed 70 million workers among its affiliates, including 27 million trade union members in the U.S.S.R., 7 million members in the CIO, and 5 million workers belonging to the Latin American Confederation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor, which viewed the WFTU as "a Moscow fifth column," refused to participate. (E: 457)

1948—Panamanian Communist movement is described as "very weak."

The People's Party, "Panama's party of Communists," described as "very weak," claimed a membership of only 500. Panamanian Communists have also provided the "top leadership" for the Panamanian Labor Confederation. The leading Communist of Panama, Cristóbal L. Segundo, was president of the People's Party. (E: 311)

1948—Communist policy in Near East stresses cooperation with Arab nationalism.

The "cornerstone" of Communist efforts in the Near East has continued to be cooperation with Arab nationalism against the influence of the Western powers, that is, Great Britain, the United States, and France. The Comintern at one time defined its Near Eastern policy in the following manner:

The international imperialists, to further their policy of robbery, have split up the Arab countries and raised artificial frontiers between them. Yet, the Arab Communists, though under the rule of various imperialist powers, must strive to build an anti-imperialist popular front that extends to all Arab lands, founding it on a program containing demands that will unite all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab countries. (E: 412)

1948—Communist line throughout world is laid down by U.S.S.R.

Statements by Soviet leaders have furnished the "basic guidance" for Communist propaganda throughout the world. Speeches and statements by important Soviet leaders have been

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"carefully observed" by Communists abroad for indications of changes in policy. *Pravda* and the weekly magazine *New Times* have often been cited by the Communist press throughout the world. (E: 462)

1948—Communists of Morocco urge independence in French Union.

Only in a slight degree have the Communists of Morocco differed with the dominant nationalist Independence Party. The extremist wing of that party has sought "complete sovereignty," while the Communists have urged that Morocco remain within the French Union. Despite this position taken on an important nationalist issue, the Communists are far less influential in Tunisia and Morocco than they are in Algeria. (E: 426)

1948—Communist Party membership and sympathizers in Tunisia number about 45,000.

The Tunisian Communist Party, led by Secretary General Ali Djerad, had an estimated 45,000 party members and sympathizers. Organ of the party was a weekly newspaper called *L'Avenir de la Tunisie*. (E: 425)

1948—Algerian Communists seek alliance with nationalist factions.

Amar Ouzegane, secretary general of the Algerian Communist Party, has sought an alliance with nationalist factions. The Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto—

did not officially ally itself with the Communist, but its delegates in the Assembly at Paris followed the Communist lead with marked consistency.

The Algerian Communists and the Democratic Union have demanded autonomy "within the French Union," while the nationalist extremists, "distinctly" anti-Communist, have sought "complete independence." (E: 425)

1948—Communist Party is active in South Africa.

The secretary general of the Communist Party of the Union of South Africa is a "lean, sharp-featured Negro" named Moses Monai Kotane. The party—

maintains offices in several South African cities, sponsors literacy courses, and publishes magazines and pamphlets. To assure maximum distribution of its propaganda material, it is not restricted to the English and Afrikaans languages, but also appears in native dialects, such as Sechuana, Sesuto, Zulu, Xhosa, Venda, and Shangaan. (E: 427)

Among the white population of South Africa, whose pro-segregation attitude has been "almost unanimous," the Communists have been compelled to practice segregation themselves. Thus, meetings and discussion groups have been separated in many districts. On this subject the party stated:

Where the whites have not yet reached the high political consciousness as to allow themselves to be organized side by side with the natives, they must be organized along parallel lines and both sections be taught the necessity of unity. (E: 428)

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The Communist Party of the Union of South Africa has laid down the following program:

1. To raise the workers as a class to establish working class rule and a Socialist Republic.

2. To prepare the way for a Socialist Republic and to defend and promote the interests of the workers and oppressed nationalities by organizing and leading them in political and industrial struggle for: (a) the abolition of imperialism and the establishment of an independent republic of the people; (b) the extension to all adults, regardless of race, color or sex, of the right to vote for and be elected to parliamentary, provincial, municipal and other representative institutions; (c) the removal of all political, social, economic and cultural color bars that hold up the progress and development of any national group and divide the working class; (d) the raising of wages, distribution of land, and improvement of social living conditions for all persons.

The South African Communist Party, described as a "young" party, has the support of a group of Europeans who disagree with policies followed by the leading parties, especially on the race question. It has been "conscious of the political-social position that it might occupy among the native population." (E: 429)

1948—Regional jurisdiction of Communist parties is changed.

In the past, Philippine Communists were under the jurisdiction of the New York headquarters of the CPUSA, but with the coming of Philippine independence, the Far Eastern bureau assumed jurisdiction. Puerto Rican Communists looked to New York for guidance, while the Dominican Communists received instructions from Havana. Activities of the Communists within the British Empire have largely been under the supervision of the Communist Party of Great Britain. (E: 461, 462)

1948—Palestine National Liberation League is held Arab counterpart of Jewish Communists.

The "Arab counterpart" of the Palestinian Communist Party was the Palestine National Liberation League. This organization, under the leadership of Emil Touma, editor of the League's organ *Al Ittihad* in Haifa, and Fead Nassar, organizer of the Arab Trade Union Congress, claimed a membership of 20,000. (E: 413)

1948—Palestinian Communist Party claims 1,500 members.

The "weak" Communist Party of Palestine claimed to have 1,500 members, "mostly among Tel Aviv's Jewish community." The party published the Hebrew-language daily *Kol Ha'am* and the Yiddish-language weekly *Volksstimme*. (E: 413)

1948—Communist global objective is cited.

In a summary-evaluation of communism, Ebon pointed out that:

World communism aims at the victory of its ideas everywhere. It aims at World domination.

Communists have not, according to Ebon, abandoned the idea of global revolution, which would be achieved "in a different man-

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ner" depending upon certain conditions. Moreover, Moscow has continued to control world Communist parties. Like "an efficient executive," it has—

delegated authority to trained representatives throughout the world. By delegating authority, efficiency has been improved, but local policies regard the needs and desires of the Soviet Union as uppermost. Statements by Soviet leaders and articles in leading Russian Communist journals provide the directives for party activities in every part of the globe. (E: 478)

January 1—Cominform attacks American aid plans for Europe.

In discussing key events of 1947, the Cominform expressed the following view of the American aid program to Europe:

The imperialist camp continued on a broad front its preparations for a new war; American imperialism still further intensified its active expansionist policy to enslave Western Europe economically and politically.

The centre of world reaction shifted to the USA. * * *

Under the flag of the "Truman Doctrine" and the notorious "Marshall Plan" reactionary imperialist circles are insolently interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, are implanting the ideology of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority. These facts stem from one and the same root: the onslaught of American imperialism against the vital interests of the popular masses, the attempt to enslave the countries of Western Europe. (FLP 1/1/48: 1)

January 1—CPUSA's *New Masses* suspends publication.

American Communist weekly, *New Masses*, announced on January 1 that it would suspend publication at the end of the month for financial reasons. (FOF: 11C)

New Masses merged with *Mainstream* in the spring of 1948, and became *Masses & Mainstream*. (DAS: 58)

January 2—Mao Tse-tung places party membership at 2.7 million.

In a broadcast from North China, Mao Tse-tung stated that the Chinese Communist Party numbered 2.7 million and that a purge of "undesirables" was taking place. (FOF: 8E)

January 3—Polish Communists claim 800,000 members. (FOF: 3G)

January 4—Union of Burma is officially proclaimed an independent republic free from ties with the British Commonwealth. (E: 1212)

January 7—Italian Communists claim 2,252,716 members.

A congress of the Italian Communist Party reported that party membership as of September 30, 1947, was 2,252,716, an increase of 39,000 since May of the same year. Togliatti urged at the congress that the Italian Communists be prepared for armed action. It was reported that on January 7 a meeting was held in Milan by Cominform members who were ostensibly visiting the congress. (FOF: 3F)

January 7—Brazil takes action against Communists.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies voted for the dismissal of all Communist legislators. On January 10, the Supreme Court supported this measure. The Rio de Janeiro police suppressed *Imprensa Popular*, the Communist newspaper, and a few days before, the Sao Paulo police raided Communist headquarters there for weapons after a gun battle. (FOF: 9M)

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January 9—Lebanon bans all Communist activities. (FOF: 9K)

January 11—Foster denies Communists seek overthrow of U.S. Government.

In an interview published by the *New York Herald-Tribune*, William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, denied that the Communists seek to overthrow the United States Government or that they were controlled by Moscow. (FOF: 17D)

January 13—Cuban Communists nominate Sen. Juan Marinello as candidate for presidency. (FOF: 18N)

January 13—French National Assembly refuses to elect Communist Jacques Duclos First Vice President.

The refusal to elect Duclos as First Vice President nearly resulted in a riot. Three days later the Interior Ministry announced the dismissal of Communist mayors from the two Paris districts for their hostile attitude toward "republican institutions." (FOF: 14F)

January 15—Cominform order urges fomenting strikes in West Germany.

The British Foreign Office published a document entitled "Protocol M" said to be a Cominform order instructing Communists to capitalize on winter hardships by fomenting strikes in West Germany. Some "centers of the mass struggle" cited by the document were the Ruhr and all means of transport in northwest Germany. (FOF: 18D)

January 16—Bulgarian-Rumanian accord is concluded.

Bulgarian Premier Georgi Dimitrov, Rumanian Premier Petru Groza, and the Rumanian Foreign Minister Ana Pauker concluded a treaty which broadened the system of friendship and military alliances among the Communist Balkan States. Greece, Dimitrov said, remained as a "threat to peace in the Balkans," and he stated that there would be established a pro-Soviet federation of Bulgaria, Albania, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Greece. (FOF: 14E)

January 17—U.N. Balkans Committee charges Albania aids Greek rebels. (FOF: 14B)

January 19—International Peasant Union seeks to establish anti-Communist front.

At a meeting in Washington, leaders of the International Peasant Union exiled from East Europe appealed to the United States, Great Britain, and France to assist in organizing an "international democratic front" to combat the Cominform. (FOF: 22L)

January 21—Soviet propaganda chief denounces America on Lenin anniversary.

At a Moscow observance of the 24th anniversary of Lenin's death, Mikhail Suslov, propaganda chief of the CPSU, denounced "American imperialists and their junior English partners." (FOF: 22J)

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January 22—Cuban Communist is killed in foray.

Jesus Menendez, a Cuban Communist member of the Chamber of Representatives and secretary general of the Federation of Sugarworkers Unions, was killed at Manzanillo by Cuban troops when he resisted arrest for inciting "illegal strikes" and inciting "soldiers to rebellion." (FOF: 26N)

January 25—Moscow dispatches reveal unrest in Ukraine.

Nikita Khrushchev, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, called for the "merciless" suppression of anti-Communist nationalists in the Ukraine. Soviet sources denied, however, rumors of widespread unrest in the Ukraine. (FOF: 31B)

January 28—Soviets veto Balkan federation scheme.

Pravda vetoed the concept of a federation of East European states suggested by Premier Georgi Dimitrov of Bulgaria. The Balkan and Danubian countries should strengthen their "independence and sovereignty," according to *Pravda*. (FOF: 31A)

January 31—British claim Communists among refugees to Palestine.

The British Government said that 1,000 Russian-speaking Communists were among the 11,000 passengers from Bulgaria aboard the immigrant ships *Pan York* and *Pan Crescent*, which were intercepted by the British Navy. (FOF: 31J-H)

February—Indian Communists adopt policy of violence.

At the Second Congress of the Communist Party of India, held in Calcutta, a policy of violence was adopted. Under new leadership, the party organized strikes in Bombay and other cities and revolts in Madras and West Bengal Provinces. In the Telengana district of Hyderabad Province, they hoped to establish an Indian Yenana, but the Indian Army thwarted their attempts. (S-W: 317, 318)

February—Foster, American Communist leader, denounces Marshall Plan.

According to William Z. Foster, the Marshall Plan—

is a cold-blooded scheme of American monopolists to establish their ruthless domination over harassed world humanity. Cynically exploiting the American people's generous impulses and the country's great industrial strength, these parasitic capitalists are trying, through the Marshall Plan, to build up their own wealth and power at the expense of the rest of the world. It is a war plan. (PA, 2/48: 99)

February 1—Pavel Yudin is named chief of Cominform editorial board. (FOF: 39E)

February 2—Brussels Treaty is signed.

Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Treaty, which provided for a 50-year alliance against armed attack in Europe. It also provided for economic, social, and military cooperation. (L: 1174)

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February 2—Gerhart Eisler is arrested.

Gerhart Eisler was arrested in New York by Federal officers on a deportation warrant. (FOF:41D)

February 4—American Communist leader demands peace and end of cold war.

In an article appearing in the *Daily Worker* entitled "Tell Truman You Want Peace," William Z. Foster, national chairman of the CPUSA, declared:

In the recent elections the American people demonstrated that they are in favor of peace. Now then, is the time to make [sure] their peace will prevail by insisting that honest negotiation for the preservation of peace be carried on with the Soviet Government. The reactionaries must not be allowed to defeat the present peace initiative of the world's people.

Now is the time for a united demand upon the Truman Administration:

To end the cold war.

To abandon all maneuvers for the North Atlantic war alliance.

To stop arming for war.

To join the Soviet Government in discussion for the preservation of peace, (PA, 3/49: 13, 14)

February 4—Ceylon becomes self-governing dominion within British Commonwealth. (L: 1211)

February 4—Bulgaria is made "one-party state."

Bulgaria was made a "one-party state" when the Fatherland Front was reduced to a single party instead of a fusion of Communists with four other groups. (FOF: 39E)

February 4—Shakeup occurs in Soviet Justice and Cultural Ministries.

The Supreme Soviet on February 4 approved the dismissal of Justice Minister Nikolai M. Rychkov for "failing to cope with his work." Also removed was Arts Committee Chairman Mikhail Krapchenko. His administration had undergone Communist criticism for the kind of literature and music his administration approved and for failure to give "correct direction." (FOF: 39B)

February 7—Communist-led sabotage and strikes break out in South Korea.

During a Communist-led outbreak of sabotage and strikes against transit lines and communications in South Korea, 27 persons were killed, 150 arrested, and 50 locomotives put out of commission. Demands were made by a General Strike Committee of South Korea that American troops and the United Nations Korean Commission leave Korea so that a "People's Republic" could be established. (FOF: 37F)

February 10—American Communist leader arrested.

John Williamson, labor secretary of the Communist Party and a member of its 12-man National Board, was arrested on a deportation warrant. Justice Department officials stated that Williamson, a native of Scotland, who had "been posing as an American citizen for many years," was the "most important figure" of the Communist Party against whom it had taken action. (NYT, 2/11/48: 1)

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February 13—Communists poll only 20 percent in Greek Federation of Labor elections. (FOF: 46H)

February 14—Belgian Government blames Communists for strike.

The Belgian Government blamed the Communists for a strike wave involving 100,000 Belgian coal miners, textile workers, and employees of the government-requisitioned gas and electric plants. (FOF: 49F)

February 16—Formation of North Korean Government is announced.

It was reported over the North Korean radio that a Democratic People's Republic constitution was to be voted by the North Korean People's Council in the middle of March. A North Korean Army of 200,000 men was also being formed, it was said. (FOF: 53K)

February 17—American Communists express opposition to Marshall Plan.

According to a statement of the American Communist Party submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on the proposed European Recovery Program, the CPUSA went on record as opposing this legislation which it said was not—

intended to bring about the economic recovery of Europe. On the contrary, it is an extension of the notorious Truman Doctrine, a vital part of our Government's reactionary "cold war" against the Soviet Union, the new democracies of Eastern Europe, and the peoples' movement all over the world, including the United States. Its principal objective is to rebuild western Germany's industrial war potential and to convert the Ruhr into an arsenal for World War III. It is designed to prop up the tottering capitalist system of Europe, halt the march of the peoples of Western Europe toward Socialism, and underwrite the dividends of American and West-European monopolists. It is designed to subvert the national sovereignty of the countries of Western Europe and place them under the domination of Wall Street. It is aimed at building up an anti-Soviet Western bloc in order to facilitate Wall Street's drive to world domination and its preparation for a new world war. (PA, 4/48: 304)

February 18—Soviets and Hungarians conclude mutual defense pact.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Hungarian Premier Lajos Dinnyes concluded a 20-year mutual defense pact in Moscow. Thus, the Soviets completed a system of mutual defense pacts with all its western neighbors from the Baltic to the Black Sea. (FOF: 54D)

February 21-23—Rumanian Workers' (Communist) Party holds First Congress.

The First Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party was held in Bucharest. The fusion of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties became official and was, according to Rumania's Communists—

recognition of the need for Rumania to take an active part in the struggle against the imperialist, anti-democratic camp; the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism is the basis of the ideological principles of the Workers' Party; * * * to promote the economic development of the country and consolidate the people's democracy. (FLP, 8/1/48:1)

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The Communist Workers' Party and three other pro-Communist parties merged to form a new "popular front" on February 22, called the Peoples Democratic Front. Council of the group elected Premier Petru Groza president. (FOF: 63K)

February 22—Bulganin warns Soviets of need for preparedness.

At a celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Army, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin stated that the Soviet Union must be "in constant fighting preparedness" against Western "imperialism." (FOF: 63J)

February 22—*Izvestia* hails "single-handed" victory of Soviet Army in World War II.

According to the Soviet publication *Izvestia*, the Soviet Army—not only cleared the German Fascist invaders from sacred Soviet soil but stretched out a brotherly, helping hand to the peoples of Europe, languishing in Fascist slavery. The European peoples have to thank the Soviet Army for their liberation. The victorious offensive launched by the Soviet troops had a decisive influence on the liberation struggle of the people's democratic forces throughout the countries enslaved by Fascism. The Soviet Army saved European civilization from the Fascist barbarians, honorably and worthily performed their historic liberating mission.—By crushing the main hotbeds of Fascist German aggression in the West and imperialist Japan in the East, the Soviet Army won the recognition and respect of the peoples of all countries.—As always, the Soviet Army stands on guard to protect the peaceful labor and tranquility of the peoples. Always, it stands on guard for peace throughout the world. (SWO: 302)

February 24-27—Southeast Asia Youth Conference is held in Calcutta.

At the Southeast Asia Youth Conference, which was held in Calcutta and attended by representatives from the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries, details of Communist policy in Asia were laid down.

The conference—

was outwardly sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, but actually it was an important conclave of policy-makers, including men from Russia. At this conference it was laid down that the communist parties should initiate and lead violent insurrections and civil wars in the South and South-East Asiatic countries. Accordingly, uprisings followed in Burma in April, in Malaya in June, and in Indonesia in September. (M:89, 90) (MDK:359)

February 24—Rumanian Parliament is dissolved for March 24 election. (FOF: 63K)

February 25—Communists seize control of Czechoslovakia.

Commenting upon the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia, Seton-Watson wrote:

The rejection by the East European countries of the Marshall Plan marked the end of the Popular Fronts in all Eastern Europe. It was shortly followed by the creation of the Cominform. The communist parties now had the task of obtaining complete control. In Czechoslovakia this meant that they must obtain a majority in parliament. This could be secured if the social democrats would collaborate unreservedly with the communists. But the social democrat view was still that a People's Front of all democratic parties should be maintained, that they therefore should not have closer relations with the communists than with the other parties

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of the Front. From July 1947 to February 1948 there was a permanent political crisis in Czechoslovakia which ended in communist victory.

* * * The communist victory was followed by a series of purges—of press, universities, civil service, and even sports clubs. The 'Central Action Committee of the People's Front', under Zapotocky, appointed to the leadership of the rumps of the non-communist parties individuals known to be loyal not to their own party but to the communists. Thus the fiction of a People's Front was preserved. In the summer Fierlinger led the rump Social Democrat Party into fusion with the communists.

The purged Parliament was dissolved in May, and new elections were held, on a joint list, with no opposition candidates. The official results were 90 percent for the list in the Czech lands and 86 percent in Slovakia. A new constitution, based on that of the U.S.S.R., had already been proclaimed on 8 May. On 6 June Dr. Benes resigned the Presidency. His letter to Premier Gottwald made it clear that his reasons were political. He was succeeded by Gottwald, and Zapotocky became Premier. On 6 September Benes died. His passing symbolised the end of Czechoslovak democracy. Despite a few surviving trappings of a party coalition, Czechoslovakia was in practice as tightly held in the communist vice as neighbour countries. (HS-W: 185,190) (FOF: 61A, 63G)

February 28—Second Congress of the Communist Party of India is held in Calcutta.

At the Second Congress of the Indian Communist Party, 800 Indian delegates and 15 foreign delegates were present, including Communist leaders from Asian and European nations. A political thesis was issued, which—

reiterated the Zhdanov interpretation of the international situation and held that "though the bourgeois leaderships parade the story that independence has been won, the fact is that the freedom struggle has been betrayed and the national leadership has struck a treacherous deal behind the back of the starving people, betraying every slogan of the democratic revolution." It condemned the Indian socialists for openly preaching "the illusion that socialism may be achieved by constitutional means" and called upon the communists to forge a "Democratic Front" of all militant sections and honest revolutionaries to launch the final struggle to win real freedom and democracy * * *.

The Communist Party was now purged of all "reformist" elements and a period of such complete dictatorial control of the party and its policies followed such as even the communists in India had never known. (M: 89, 90)

February 29—Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist leader, predicts growth of Communist membership.

Klement Gottwald, the Communist Premier of Czechoslovakia, predicted that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would increase from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 by May 1. (FOF: 70G)

March—Insurrections break out in Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia.

The recent Southeast Asia Youth Conference was the "precursor" of the armed Communist revolts staged in Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia. It was there that final plans were developed for "Moscow's new offensive" and the insurrections which followed. In March the Communist revolt in Burma was launched, and in June the insurrection in Malaya began. Later in the summer similar rebellions broke out in Indonesia. (MDK: 359, 362, 441)

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March—Communists in Czechoslovakia consolidate position.

Purges of anti-Communist Members of Parliament were such that at least 200 Communists and their allies were estimated to form a bloc in the 300-man Parliament. Communist "Action Committees" were made "permanent organs of the people" in order to maintain vigilance against opposition forces regaining power in the government or in "great national organizations." The task of "purifying" the army was left to Rudolf Slansky, the secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. (FOF:70F)

March 1—Belgian General Confederation removes all Communists from executive group of organization. (FOF:70B)

March 1—Communist organizations aid Greek guerrillas.

According to the Cominform, the Greek guerrilla forces "fighting against the American and British imperialists and their puppets, the monarchist-fascists," received aid from such organizations behind the Iron Curtain as Friends of Democratic Greece Society (Warsaw) and the Hungarian National Committee for Aid to the People of Greece. In addition, trade unions, "youth and women's organisations were also actively helping in organising assistance for the Greek people." (FLP, 3/1/48:1)

March 4—Canadian Government closes borders to alien Communists. (FOF:74B)

March 4—King Michael of Rumania repudiates abdication statement.

In an announcement repudiating his abdication statement, the former Rumanian monarch, King Michael, declared that this action was "imposed on me by force" to make way for the Communist regime. "I do not consider myself bound in any way by this act imposed upon me," the monarch said. (FOF:70K)

March 8—Hungarian Social Democrats (Socialists) decide to merge with Communists. (FOF:79A)

March 10—North Koreans praise attacks in United States zone.

The Soviet zone radio of North Korea praised Communist-led raids on several South Korean villages as indications of "heroic people's resistance." (FOF:80A)

March 11—Burmese Communist leader is arrested.

Accused of an anti-government plot, the Burmese Communist leader, Thakin Soe, was arrested in Rangoon. (FOF:82L)

March 13—Costa Rican Government proclaims martial law.

The Costa Rican Government, "with its Communist supporters virtually taking over leadership," fought a rebel force in San Jose and other areas as a result of elections. A large number of the—

regular Army was more loyal to Communist Vanguardia leader Manuel Mora than to Natl. Republican Pres. Teodor Picado Michalski. Communist allies of the defeated Govt. presidential candidate, Rafael Calderon Guardia, controlled San Jose, Congress, the police and rural barefoot troops and allegedly were getting orders from Communists in Cuba. (FOF: 91B-C).

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March 13—Figl says Communists lack strength to take over Austria.

Leopold Figl, the Austrian Chancellor, stated that the Communists of Austria lacked the strength to seize control of that country. (FOF: 78N)

March 15—Czechoslovak official hails Soviet aid in coup.

In Prague, the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister, Antonin Gregor, told a trade union group:

We must thank our Slav allies, and mainly the Soviet Union, for the fact that we succeeded in overcoming all obstacles in defeating reaction. (FOF: 87B)

March 17—Berlin Commandant charges Communists instigate terror.

The United States Commandant of Berlin, Colonel Frank L. Howley, declared that a "reign of terror" was being waged against non-Communist Germans in the Soviet sector. (FOF: 86L)

March 17—Soviet armed strength is placed at 4,050,000 men. (FOF: 89L)

March 17—President Truman states Soviet Russia destroyed freedom in Eastern and Central Europe.

In a message delivered before a joint session of Congress, President Harry S. Truman repeatedly accused Soviet Russia by name and charged that—

the Soviet Union and its agents have destroyed the independence and democratic character of a whole series of nations in eastern and central Europe. (CR, 80th Cong., 2d sess: 2997)

March 18—Premier de Gasperi charges Cominform Communists with interfering in France and Italy.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi charged that the Soviet Union and other member states of the Cominform had established a "special secret committee" in order to supervise the Communist drives for power in Italy and France. The Italian Communists continued their anti-American propaganda campaign, staged a "peace" parade in Rome, and on March 16 sought the votes of the civil servants by declaring for an increase in salary. (FOF: 86J)

March 18—Moscow concludes pact with Bulgarians.

The Soviet Union concluded a 20-year mutual defense and friendship treaty with Bulgaria on March 18. Like the Soviet pacts with Rumania and Hungary, the Bulgarian-Soviet pact called for joint resistance to aggression by Germany or "any other state." (FOF: 87G)

March 18—Polish Socialists decide, under pressure, to merge with Communists.

After the Polish Socialist Party had withstood 4 years of terror, purges, and pressure by the Polish Workers Party in its attempt to force a fusion of the two parties, the PSP finally agreed. In March 1948, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the PSP leftwing leader, suddenly announced the decision without the sanction of the party's central committee. The merger became official at a "congress of unification" held in Warsaw in December. (FOF: 87K) (S-W: 252) (ZKB: 11)

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March 23—Soviet Ambassador to United States explains Czech coup.

Alexander S. Panyushkin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, stated at a dinner of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York that "recent changes" in the Government of Czechoslovakia were purely "an internal affair" and that nations which have aligned themselves with Soviet Russia "have taken the road to democratic reforms." Stalin and Soviet Russia, he said, want "peace and cooperation." (FOF: 94M)

March 23—Gromyko denounces U.N. proposal to investigate Czech coup.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, denounced the proposal to investigate the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, saying that the United States and Great Britain "raised a howl" over Czechoslovakia in order to divert attention from their interference in Greece, Italy, and France. The United States delegate, Warren R. Austin, said Gromyko's statement was "fantastic" and pressed for an investigation of the Czech coup. (FOF: 94L)

March 24—Danish Justice Minister alerts Danes on Communist coup.

Niels Busch-Jensen, the Minister of Justice of Denmark, alerted the Danes to guard against a Communist coup. (FOF: 94A)

March 26—India launches drive on Communists as West Bengal outlaws party.

In a 5-day drive which began when West Bengal outlawed the Communist Party, the Calcutta police arrested 400 alleged Communists. The drive of arrests extended into Bombay and Poona, and S. A. Dange, India's "top" Communist, was taken into custody in Bombay. In protest, 15,000 Bombay millworkers struck. (FOF: 106M)

March 26—Austrian parties agree on plan in event of Communist coup.

The parties from the left and the right in the Austrian Government agreed on action they would take if the Communists should attempt a coup. (FOF: 94B)

March 28—Election for new Rumanian National Assembly is held.

The result of the elections for the new Rumanian National Assembly gave 405 of the 414 seats to the governing Peoples Democratic Front. March 30 returns indicated that 90.8 percent of the vote (over 7 million of about 7.7 million votes cast) went to the Front, which was composed of the newly fused Workers' Party, Groza's Plowmen's Front, the National Popular Party, and the Magyar Popular Union. The dissident National Liberals of George Tatarescu and the Democratic Peasants won seven and two seats, respectively. The National Peasant Party was suppressed and barred from the election, while the National Liberals and the Independent Socialists refused to take part. (FOF: 103K)

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March 29—Premier de Gasperi warns Communists against coup attempt in Italy.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi declared that he would not hesitate to use "the forces of the state" in order to prevent a Communist seizure of the government after the April 18 elections. (FOF: 102D)

April—American Communists hail Czechoslovak coup as "People's Victory." (PA, 4/48: 291)

April 3—European Recovery Act (Marshall Plan) enacted into law. (DAS: 28)

April 6—Finland and Soviet Russia conclude 10-year mutual defense and friendship treaty.

The treaty provided for a joint Soviet-Finnish defense if Germany or a state "allied with" Germany attacks Finland or strikes at the Soviet Union through Finland. Thus, Finland was added to the "anti-invasion" system of alliances the Soviet Union concluded with its East European neighbors. (FOF: 111D-F)

April 7—Australians refuse to outlaw Communist Party.

J. B. Chieffy, Prime Minister of Australia, refused to consider outlawing the Communist Party and denounced the "hysteria * * * sweeping the world." (FOF: 122N)

April 8—Burmese begin anti-Communist drive.

Following the assassination of General U Aung San, Prince Taw Paya Gyi, and eight other Burmese leaders, the Burmese Government announced the start of a land and air offensive against Communist rebels in central and southern Burma. (FOF: 122H)

April 9—House Committee on Un-American Activities approves Communist control bill.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities approved a bill providing for \$10,000 in fines and 10-year prison sentences for Communists found guilty of "criminal conspiracy" to overthrow the United States Government by force. The bill did not outlaw the CPUSA, but "front" organizations would be required to register as such. (FOF: 113A)

April 9—Communists are blamed for assassination and outbreaks in Colombia.

An uprising touched off by the assassination of the Colombian liberal opposition leader, Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, was said to have been instigated by the Communists. The Communist-led Confederation of Workers of Colombia called a general strike. President Mariano Ospina Perez "insisted" that the Communists "engineered the upheaval," which interrupted the Ninth International Conference of American States. The conference opened March 30 at Bogotá. (FOF: 109A-K)

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April 9—Greek Communist strength is cited.

According to the Greek General Staff, the Greek Communist guerrillas suffered 20,284 casualties, including 9,800 killed, in the year ending March 31. Guerrilla strength increased, however, during the year from 12,000 to 30,000. (FOF:111B)

April 10—Arrest of alleged Communist revolutionaries in Paraguay and Chile is announced.

The Governments of Paraguay and Chile announced the arrest of "alleged Communist revolutionary plotters." According to the Paraguay announcement, the Communists planned moves in several Latin American countries designed to upset the Bogotá conference. (FOF:110A)

April 10—Iranians take action against alleged Communists.

The Iranian Government arrested 300 alleged Communists and declared martial law in Mazandran Province. (FOF:111H)

April 11—American Communist Party plans recruitment drive.

The National Board of the CPUSA announced in the Sunday *Worker* that it planned a recruitment drive for 15,000 new members by July. Emphasis was to be placed upon the backers of the Wallace third party, labor, Negroes, new voters, and veterans as likely sources for new recruits. (FOF:121C)

April 12—Colombian Government arrests Communist leaders.

The Colombian Government arrested Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, and 18 other party leaders on charges of unlawful assembly under martial law. (FOF:117J)

The arrests followed an insurrection on April 9, 1948, that left Bogotá in the grip of violence and destruction. The revolt occurred during the Ninth Conference of American States meeting in Bogotá. At the time many of the delegates present, including American Secretary of State George Marshall, blamed the Communists for the disorder; but, according to Alexander, this outbreak was "in no way the work of the Communists." He explained that the Communists "did not have the prestige or influence to cause" this kind of revolt. (RJA:250)

April 14—Chilean Government charges Communists with planned revolt.

The Chilean Government charged that the Communists planned to kidnap the President of Chile, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, and to stage a revolt on May Day. (FOF:123A)

April 15—Cominform review assails Browder.

In a review of Earl Browder's *World Communism and United States Foreign Policy*, the Cominform's semimonthly publication assailed Browder for stating that "U.S. imperialism" was progressive and for holding the view that "the dominant aim in the struggle against Hitlerism" was victory. (FOF:121C)

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April 15—Cominform describes tasks of Communist parties and expresses view toward Western democracies.

In a feature article, the Cominform stated that :

In the struggle against the new pretenders to world domination the Communist Parties are carrying out an honourable and historic task, they are at the head of the great anti-imperialist movement of the people, inspiring and organising the masses for a decisive rebuff to the imperialist strivings.

In the countries of Western Europe the Communists are the backbone of popular resistance to the predatory plans of American imperialism and their servitors the Bevins, Bidaults and de Gasperis.

The Communist Parties in the countries of Eastern Europe, guiding the ship of state, are using to the full their steadily growing influence to cement the masses and to direct their activities into channels that will strengthen still more their democratic gains. (FLP, 4/15/48:1)

April 15—Brazilian Government rounds up Communists after explosion.

Following an explosion at the Villa Militar ammunition depots near Rio de Janeiro which killed 34 persons, the Brazilian Government began a roundup of Communists. (FOF: 123A)

April 16—Greeks commence spring offensive against guerrillas.

The Greek Government reported the beginning of a Greek Army spring offensive against 2,000 square miles of guerrilla territory in central Greece. (FOF: 118H)

April 18—Communists are blamed for inspiring student riot in Mexico.

Officials of the National University of Mexico City blamed the Communists for inspiring an "attempted student mob attack" on Dr. Salvador Zubiran, the rector. (FOF: 130P)

April 18—Thorez, French Communist leader, urges pro-Soviet course.

In a speech, Maurice Thorez urged all Frenchmen to assist the Communists in their efforts to "throw off U. S. domination for the ideals of the Soviet revolution." (FOF: 130G)

April 18-19—Communists are defeated at polls in Italy.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi, together with the Christian Democrats, led Italy's anti-Communist parties to a 7-3 victory at the polls in the crucial election that brought out 92.3 percent of the Italian electorate. Thus, the Italian people clearly chose collaboration with Western Europe and the United States instead of alignment with Russia. (FOF: 125A)

The Christian Democrats won 48 percent of the total vote, while the People's Democratic Front (Communists and Nenni Socialists) won 32 percent. Thus, it became clear that "the Italian communists would not obtain power either by constitutional or by violent means." (S-W: 299)

April 22—Paraguay smashes Communist plot.

For the third time in 3 weeks the Government of Paraguay reported that it had "smashed a Communist plot." (FOF: 130P)

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April 22—International Conference of American States passes anti-Communist declaration.

As a consequence of disorders in Bogotá, the Conference of American States, meeting in that city, passed an anti-Communist declaration in which the 21 nations agreed unanimously that "agents in the service of international communism" must be checked in the Western Hemisphere by the constitutional means of each individual country. Agreement was also reached on the exchange of information on subversive activities. On April 30, the charter of the Organization of American States was signed. (FOF:126H)

April 23—Czechs and Bulgarians conclude mutual defense pact.

Czechoslovakia's Premier Klement Gottwald, Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, and the Bulgarian Premier Georgi Dimitrov concluded a mutual defense alliance, similar to others concluded among the Communist states in Eastern Europe, which pledged the two countries to resist aggression by Germany "or any nation connected with her." (FOF:127M)

April 23-24—Communists are blamed for riots in Japan.

American authorities in Japan charged that the mob riots in Osaka and Kobe, Japan, were part of the Communist campaign against the U.N.-observed elections of May 10 in South Korea. More than 1,100 demonstrators were arrested. (FOF:135M)

April 24—Brazilian police round up Communist leaders.

After the smashing of a plot on April 1 and the arrest of several Communist leaders in the State of Sao Paulo, the Brazilian police set out upon a "nationwide roundup" of leading Communists. Luis Carlos Prestes, the Brazilian Communist chief, was reported to have fled to Uruguay. On April 23, President Eurico Gaspar Dutra urged the Brazilian Legislature to pass "preventive and repressive" anti-Communist laws. (FOF:107A, 130N)

April 24—Meeting of South American Communists is reported.

It was reported that a "strategy conclave" of South American Communist leaders was being held in Uruguay. (FOF:130N)

April 24—Portuguese arrest 50 Communist leaders.

The Interior Ministry of Portugal announced the arrest of 50 Portuguese Communist leaders. One confessed that he organized Communist groups in the Army and Navy. (FOF:127L)

April 25—Chile charges Soviet and Yugoslav agents formed underground organization in northern Chile. (FOF:139C)

April 25—Local elections in Hesse and Bavaria indicate decline of Communist strength. (FOF:135D)

April 25—Italian police break up unauthorized demonstration of 15,000 Italian Communists in Milan.

A riot broke out as a result of the demonstration. Two days later police authorities seized weapons at the Communist headquarters in Milan. (FOF:135A)

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April 25—Soviet composers are criticized by Congress of Soviet Composers.

At the Congress of Soviet Composers, Aram Khachaturian, Vano Muradeli, Vissarion Shevalin, Serge Prokofieff, Nikolai Myasakovsky, and Gabriel Popov were "berated" for continuing to follow an "individualistic" line in their compositions rather than following the Soviet "collective" line. All composers of the world were urged by Tass to pursue the new Communist line in music. (FOF: 139K)

April 27—Nenni maintains link with Italian Communists.

The leftwing Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, rejected the demands of dissidents under the leadership of Guiseppe Romita to break with the Communists. (FOF: 135A)

April 28—Committee of House approves Mundt-Nixon bill.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities unanimously approved a revised bill drafted by Representatives Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) and Richard M. Nixon (R-Calif.) to restrain Communist activity in the United States. In general, the bill (1) required the Communist Party to register the names of its officers and members with the Department of Justice; (2) required "front" organizations to file names of officers and keep lists of members available for inspection; (3) barred Communists from nonelective Federal jobs; and (4) denied passports to Communists.

On May 19, 1948, the House of Representatives passed the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill by a vote of 319-58 and sent it to the Senate where no immediate action was taken. (FOF: 137B, 160H)

April 30—Greeks announce victory in mountain area around Roumeli.

General Thrasybule Taskalotos, commander of the Greek First Army Corps, announced a "decisive victory" for the Greek forces over 2,500 guerrillas in the area of Mounts Parnassus and Ghiona around Roumeli located 75-100 miles northwest of Athens. The rebel forces were routed from their 2-year stronghold on Mt. Ghiona by 30,000 American-advised troops. (FOF: 134M)

May—American Communist publication praises Wallace movement and urges support.

In an article entitled "Henry Wallace's 'Toward World Peace,'" appearing in *Political Affairs*, Max Weiss stated:

It is no exaggeration to say that Henry Wallace has become a symbol to millions of Americans who are moving into struggle against the monopolies to protect and advance democracy in the United States and to place our country back upon the path of peace * * *.

It was the voice of Henry Wallace, speaking up courageously for peace and against the mad drive to war, which most effectively helped shatter the conspiracy to silence all public opposition to the bipartisan reactionary foreign and domestic policies * * *.

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The American people are today moving in millions to a historic break-away from the two-party system of Wall Street, to the formation of a third, a new people's party. Only such a party can today help solve in a people's way the life-and-death questions of war or peace, fascism or democracy. It is for this reason that all true defenders of the people's interests work tirelessly and with enthusiasm to build the coalition people's party and to rally the masses around its standard-bearer, Henry Wallace, in this great united struggle against the monopolies, for peace and democracy. (PA, 5/48: 400, 411)

May 1—Cominform attacks United States on Greek aid.

According to the Cominform, the Greek Government with American aid was seeking "to establish a new military dictatorship without the 'democratic' mantle." The Greek people, so the Cominform stated—

don't want their beautiful country to be ruled by insolent American gangsters and corrupt pseudo-patriots in Athens. They want to build their life, their future on a new progressive, people's democratic foundation. This is the key to their great moral strength which fears no sacrifice. And that the people have been educated in this spirit is to the credit of the Communist Party of Greece. (FLP, 5/1/48: 5)

May 1—American Communist leader claims victory for future.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, declared in a May Day speech that the Communists "will be governing the U.S. when the Democratic and Republican parties have become history." (FOF: 135H)

May 4—Rumanian purge is reported.

According to London diplomatic sources, 2,000 persons were arrested in the Bucharest area in a new purge of liberals and "bourgeois" elements in the Rumanian armed forces, clergy, industry, and government. (FOF: 146P)

May 6—Cubans seize Communist radio station.

The Cuban Government seized the Communist Party radio station in Havana and placed it under government control. (FOF: 147E)

May 9—Siam opens drive to suppress secret societies, Communists, and "other disruptive elements." (FOF: 163D)

May 9—Czechoslovakia adopts new Constitution.

The Czechoslovak Parliament passed the new "socialist" constitution which reconstructed Czechoslovakia constitutionally along the Soviet pattern. The vote in Parliament was 246-0. Fifty-four members were absent. According to Premier Klement Gottwald, "without the Soviet Union this new Constitution would not have been possible." (FOF: 155B)

May 11—Communist Party of the United States cited as advocating violent overthrow of Government.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 11 issued a documentary report proving conclusively that the CPUSA and the Communist "world movement has consistently advocated forceful and violent measures against anti-Communist governments." The report also stressed the fact that the "American

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Party is now and always has been under the direction of an international Communist organization dominated by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." (HCUA, House Rept. 1920, 80th Cong., 2d sess., The Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence:1)

May 15—Netherlands Communist leader expresses views on American aid.

Paul de Groot, secretary general of the Communist Party of Holland, expressed the following view:

The Communist Party of Holland declares that it is prepared to accept loans from any country, but denounces the plan of the Wall Street imperialists who are using credits to prepare for a new world war and for the political and economic enslavement of the peoples of Holland and Indonesia. (FLP, 5/15/48:3)

May 20—Bevin states Soviet Russia could end Greek Civil War and ease world tensions.

At a conference of the British Labor Party in Scarsborough, England, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared that the Soviet Union could end the Greek Civil War by "the lift of a finger." Bevin urged the Soviets to stop waging a "war of nerves" against the West. (FOF:158N)

May 23—Gallup poll reveals Americans favor curbs on Communists.

A Gallup poll revealed that 77 percent of the voters surveyed were in favor of a law requiring all Communist Party members to register with the Justice Department. (FOF:168K)

May 23—Hungarian church leader denounces school nationalization.

Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, condemned the nationalization of Hungarian schools by the Communist regime in a pastoral letter. (FOF:167J)

May 26—Finns resolve Cabinet crisis to Communists' satisfaction.

The Cabinet crisis over the Interior Ministry and the administration of the Finnish national police was settled to the satisfaction of the Communists when President Juho K. Paasikivi appointed Eino Kilpi, a member of the Communist-led Popular Democratic Union, to succeed Communist Yrjo Leino as Interior Minister. Hertta Kuusinen, Leino's wife and daughter of Otto Kuusinen, was made Minister Without Portfolio. The Communists thereupon called off their proposed general strike. (FOF:167G-H)

May 28—Paris Communist magazine says America seeks war.

The Paris *Democratic Nouvelle*, the leading Communist magazine in Western Europe, charged that only the United States and "allied reactionaries" seek another world war. (FOF:166G)

May 28—Foster, American Communist leader, scores Mundt-Nixon bill.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, declared in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee that if the House-approved Mundt-Nixon Communist-control bill was enacted

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their political organizations would defy it. He intimated that American Communists would not support the United States in a war with the Soviet Union because "any war * * * between the United States and the Soviet Union can only be an imperialist war at the instigation of Wall Street" and American Communists would be "on the side of immediate democratic peace." (SJC, Hearings, Control of Subversive Activities, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

May 28—Attorney General Tom C. Clark issues new subversive list.

Among the organizations placed on the subversive list by the Attorney General were:

American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia; American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American Committee for Yugoslav Relief; American Council for a Democratic Greece (formerly Greek-American Council or Greek-American Committee for National Unity); American Croatian Congress; American League for Peace and Democracy (successor to American League Against War and Fascism, predecessor of American Peace Mobilization); American-Russian Institute; American Slav Congress; Ausland-Org. der NSDAP (Nazi party overseas branch); California Labor School, San Francisco; Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent (or of Croatian Women, also National Council of Croatian Women); Citizens Protective League; Civil Rights Congress (Michigan and Milwaukee chapter); Congress of American Women; Council for Pan-American Democracy; Friends of Soviet Union (and its successor: American Council on Soviet Relations, both predecessors of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship); German-American Republican League; International Labor Defense; Jewish People's Committee; League of American Writers; National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent; Negro Labor Victory Committee; Peace Movement of Ethiopia; People's Educational Association (other names: Los Angeles Educational Association, People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School); People's Institute of Applied Religion; Serbian Vidovdan Council; Slovenian-American National Council; United Committee of South Slavic Americans; United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization; Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation; and Young Communist League. (FOF: 168M)

May 29—Bulgarian-Polish pact is concluded at Warsaw.

A 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual assistance was concluded between Bulgaria and Poland directed against an attack by Germany or its allies. (FOF: 167E)

June 1—Cominform cites Communist Party as "vanguard detachment of the working people."

According to the official publication of the Cominform, the Communist and Workers' parties—

are in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist movement for peace and democracy. They are carrying out their historic role as the forward units of the working class and are rallying around them all progressive elements, by organising the working people for the struggle against imperialism.

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This enormous growth in the influence of the Communist Parties is reflected primarily in their ideological and organisational consolidation, in their numerical growth. This is particularly true of the Communist Parties in Eastern and Southeastern Europe, in France, Italy and China. The Communist and Workers' Parties in the new democracies have not only become mass parties, uniting millions of progressive people, they have become influential government parties, and are successfully guiding the people in solving the economic and political tasks facing them, in extending and consolidating the positions of socialism. (FLP, 6/1/48:1)

June 1—Greek guerrilla government launches peace feeler.

In a radio broadcast, the Greek Communist Government announced its willingness "to discuss proposals for the pacification of Greece, from wherever they may come." In his response Premier Themistocles Sophoulis stated that the only terms of the Greek Government were unconditional surrender. (FOF: 175C)

June 3—Premier de Gasperi of Italy checks Communist attempt to administer ERP aid.

Italian Premier de Gasperi in a 2 to 1 victory defeated a Communist attempt to establish in the Italian Chamber of Deputies a parliamentary committee to administer ERP aid which would include the Communists. (FOF: 175C)

June 12—Fourth Congress of Hungarian Communist Party and Thirty-seventh Congress of Social Democratic Party open in Budapest as "Unity Congress"; parties merge on June 14. (FLP, 6/15/48:1) (ZKB: 85)

June 13—German Communists urge unity on Soviet terms.

The German Communists, through their People's Congress Council in Berlin, claimed that 95 percent (13 million) of the eligible population of the Soviet zone signed petitions calling for a four-zone plebiscite and the unity of Germany along lines laid down by the U.S.S.R. (FOF: 190C)

June 14—Gottwald becomes President of Czechoslovakia.

By a vote of 296-0, Klement Gottwald, chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, was elected President of Czechoslovakia by the Parliament. (FOF: 194L)

June 16—Communist-led French sitdown strikers clash with police.

Led by the Communists, 4,000 rubber plant workers in Clermont-Ferrand staged a sitdown strike which provoked a clash with the police and which in turn touched off sympathy strikes, including a 1-hour general strike of the General Confederation of Labor. (FOF: 198E)

June 16—Hungarian Parliament adopts bill nationalizing Hungarian Catholic schools. (FOF: 195B)

June 16—Premier de Gasperi of Italy wins confidence vote in anti-Communist move.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi won a 346-167 vote of confidence in the Italian Chamber of Deputies following a general policy debate in which he gave the implication that he favored outlawing the Italian Communist Party. (FOF: 190K)

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June 18—Spanish Communist leader receives 30-year prison sentence.

Charged with having directed bombings and assassinations in Madrid in 1944–1945, Jesus Monzon Reparez, a Spanish Communist leader, was sentenced to 30 years in prison by a military court in Ocana. (FOF: 195E)

June 20–21—Meeting of the Cominform held.

A June 25 Warsaw dispatch revealed that the Cominform met in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and was presided over by Andrei A. Zhdanov, Soviet Communist leader. According to the dispatch, the group discussed (1) measures to be taken against ERP, (2) the Communists' situation in Italy, and (3) the Greek Civil War, on which Gen. Markos Vafiades was said to have reported in person. (FOF: 198C)

June 23—Vatican charges Albanian Communists suppress Catholic Church by murdering or imprisoning its members. (FOF: 198G)

June 23—Polish Orthodox Church transfers allegiance from Istanbul to Moscow. (FOF: 204K)

June 24—Communists meet in Warsaw Conference.

At a 2-day meeting at Wilanow Palace near Warsaw the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania adopted a Warsaw declaration bearing on the German question. While there was no mention of plans for a new East German Government, the declaration assailed the West German Government plan as "aimed at the liquidation of the Council of Foreign Ministers and four-power control in Germany." (FOF: 197K)

June 24—Soviets institute Berlin blockade.

Soviet Russia imposed a blockade in an effort to force the United States, Great Britain, and France out of Berlin by starving out the people of that city. The relief "Operation Vittles" began as tons of supplies were flown to Berlin by planes of the U.S. Air Force and the RAF. (FOF: 207M)

June 26—Togliatti declares hostility toward ERP.

After returning from a visit to Prague, Bucharest, and Budapest, the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, declared that his party would "continue an allout fight" against ERP in Italy. (FOF: 198C)

June 27—Communists in Czechoslovakia number 1,750,000.

After the absorption of the Czech Social Democratic Party numbering 250,000 by the Communist Party on June 27, the Communist Party claimed 1,750,000 members. President Klement Gottwald continued as chairman of the Communist Party; the vice chairman was Deputy Premier Zdenek Fierlinger; and the secretary general, Rudolf Slansky. (FOF: 208P, 209A)

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June 28—Tito is expelled from Cominform.

In a 3,000-word statement the Communist parties of Eastern Europe expelled Tito from the Cominform on charges that "leading personalities" in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia slandered the Soviet Union and the CPSU; that they displayed enmity toward Soviet technicians and slandered the Soviet Army; that democracy or criticism did not exist inside the CPY; that the Yugoslav Government was seeking "favours of imperialistic states" and sought "to place itself under their control"; that the CPY was anti-Marxist-Leninist; that the Yugoslav leaders identified "Soviet foreign policy with that of an imperialist state"; that the CPY did not follow the Marxist-Leninist line regarding the "leading role of the proletariat"; that the Yugoslav leaders failed to admit that the "Soviet Army * * * liberated Yugoslavia and created conditions for the Communist Party to come to power"; and that the Yugoslav Party—

did not cease boasting about its successes in the war, although it cannot boast of greater merits than the Communist parties of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, etc.

On the following day the Central Committee of the CPY issued a categorical denial of these "errors" and openly defied the Cominform and the Soviet Union. (FOF:206E-J)

June 29-30—German Communist leaders urge "drastic revision" of party methods and purge of dissident elements. (FOF:205D)

June 30—Italian Communist leader declares Stalin is "genius."

According to Pietro Secchia, a leading Italian Communist, Stalin had a right to direct non-Russian Communists because of his "genius." (FOF:207K)

July—Fedoseev, Soviet Communist, cites importance of working class and Marxism-Leninism in socialist revolution.

According to an article entitled "The Marxist Theory of Classes and Class Struggle," by P. Fedoseev appearing in *Bolshevik*, CPSU(B) periodical:

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the violent overthrow of the domination of the exploiting classes and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a general law of the Socialist Revolution. Only the working class, guided by a Marxist-Leninist Party, is capable of leading and carrying through to the finish the class struggle against the exploiters. * * * The recognition of the necessity of carrying through the class struggle to the dictatorship of the proletariat is the cornerstone of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the transformation of capitalist society into Socialist society. (SWO:194)

July—Hungarian Communists intensify drive on Catholic Church.

Opposition to the government's nationalization of all Hungarian schools in order to teach the Communist doctrine led to the arrest of "hundreds of priests and nuns." (FOF:209B)

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July 1-2—Finland's Communist-controlled Popular Democratic Union suffers reversal in elections.

A "sharp setback" by the Communist-controlled Popular Democratic Union occurred in the July parliamentary elections. Early estimates had indicated that the Agrarian Party was at the top. (FOF: 209A)

July 2—Communists lose 2 of 10 seats in Netherlands Parliament. (FOF: 219P)

July 2—"Communist-led" Labor Confederation calls Italian strikes.

As a climax to a week of scattered strikes, the Italian "Communist-led" Labor Confederation called a 12-hour industrial strike of three million workers throughout Italy. The strikes were said to be part of the Communist effort to prevent the Marshall Plan from becoming effective. (FOF: 209C)

July 3—Tito receives rebuke from fellow Communists.

By July 3 all eight members of the Cominform and the Communist parties of Austria, England, Germany, Sweden, Trieste, and the United States supported the action taken by the Cominform against Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. (FOF: 207K)

July 3—Cominform headquarters is moved from Belgrade to Bucharest.

After the expulsion of Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia from the Cominform, the headquarters of the Cominform was moved from Belgrade to Bucharest. The July 1 Cominform publication appeared under a Bucharest dateline. (FOF: 207K)

July 5—Finnish Communists lose in elections.

The final results of the Finnish parliamentary election revealed that the Communists dropped from first to third place. The Agrarians won 56 seats in the 200-seat Parliament; Social Democrats 55; Popular Democrats 38 (a coalition of 33 Communists and 5 leftwing Unity Socialists); Conservatives 32; Liberals 5; Swedish Peoples Party 14. (FOF: 219P, 220A)

July 7—Communist revolts erupt in Malaya.

Thousands of Communist-led Malaysians revolted against the British, who claimed that it was a "Moscow-inspired" attempt to drive out the British from the plantations and seize control of the government. In Johore, Perak, and Pahang states, British armed forces engaged the Communist-led rebels. (FOF: 219N)

July 7—Soviet press rebukes artists.

The Communist Youth League's *Komsomol'skaya Pravda* rebuked Igor Grabar, the "dean of Russian art," for his "primitively done and amateurish" *Stalin in Solvychevodsk Exile*. Other Soviet artists were rebuked for using naturalism, described as "one of the most dangerous sores festering our art." (FOF: 223F)

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July 11—Cominform orders conformity to CPSU (B).

The New York Sunday *Worker* published a directive of the Cominform to Communist parties throughout the world in which it was stated that organization forms and rules should be modeled after the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The order further warned against individualism. (FOF:219H)

July 14-16—Attempted assassination of Togliatti leads to riots.

Three days of disorders and strikes followed the attempted assassination of Palmiro Togliatti. Riots in Italy's cities resulted in at least 21 deaths and 200 injuries. The general strike called by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor ended in 2 days as a consequence of vigorous action taken by the government using 300,000 policemen and troops. (FOF:226N)

July 16—American Communists plan to work through third party.

The American Communist Party repeated its intention of working through a third party to achieve socialism, the first phase of communism. (FOF:230F)

July 16—Bavarian Communists drop hammer and sickle.

In order to emphasize that they were "a German party," the Bavarian Communists stated that they would drop the Communist emblems, the red star and hammer and sickle. (FOF:226L)

July 18—Costa Rica outlaws Communist Party.

President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica outlawed the Vanguardia Popular (Communist) Party and all other parties that opposed representative democratic government. (FOF:239J)

July 18—Italian Communists institute purge at Stalin bidding.

The Italian Communist Party announced that it was purging itself of "the timid, the opportunists, the dishonest and the provocators" in response to a reprimand by Stalin for their failure to protect Togliatti during an attempted assassination. (FOF:234N)

July 19—Japanese Communist leader is wounded.

While addressing a Communist rally in Saga City, Kyuchi Tokuda, secretary general of the Japanese Communist Party, was wounded by a grenade thrown by Ichiro Koga, a leader of a new anti-Communist War Veterans' League. (FOF:234N)

July 20—CPSU (B) denounces attack on Japanese Communist.

In a message to the Central Committee, Communist Party of Japan, Georgi Malenkov, secretary of the CPSU (B), said:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has learned with indignation of the dastardly attempt made by a contemptible hireling of the enemies of the Japanese people on the life of our Comrade Tokuda, outstanding leader of the Japanese working class.

The Central Committee expresses its sincere sympathy to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and hopes that Comrade Tokuda will soon return to his fruitful work in building a new democratic and peace-loving Japan. (FLP, 8/1/48:1)

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July 20—Twelve leading American Communists are indicted.

Twelve Communists, members of the National Board of the CPUSA, were indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York. They were charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act. (FOF:237H)

July 21—Yugoslav Communist Party holds congress.

The first congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 20 years was convened in Belgrade. In an 8-hour speech Marshal Tito denounced the charges made against him by the Cominform and defended his record and that of the CPY. He assailed the Cominform for having made "an attack on the unity of our party * * * a call to destructive elements to rise against us." (FOF:234K)

July 22—Communist influence in Japanese labor movement reaches turning point.

Until July 22, 1948, the Communists had carried on propaganda work particularly intensive—

among the more than two and a half million government workers and especially in the key railroad and communications unions. Much of the labor unrest during 1947 and the first half of 1948 centered about the government-workers' unions, partly because civil servants were so poorly paid but largely also because [sic] of strong Communist infiltration. These unions had formed the core of the abortive 1947 general strike. Now again, in the summer of 1948, they appeared to be preparing for a full-scale offensive, this time designed to embrace also farmers and other groups. Faced with the prospect of a total strike of all government workers, supported by the NCIU unions and by large segments of the population—a situation which might throw Japan into turmoil and endanger the mission of the occupation—General MacArthur sent an open letter to Prime Minister Ashida stating that in his view "no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the public service of Japan or in any instrumentality thereof should resort to strike." Immediately, pending the formal revision of the National Public Service Law, the Japanese government promulgated an anti-strike ordinance. (S-L: 159, 160)

July 22-25—Wallace and Taylor are nominated by the Progressive Party.

At the First National Convention of the Progressive Party held in Philadelphia, Henry A. Wallace was nominated as its candidate for President and Senator Glen H. Taylor was nominated as its candidate for Vice President. Wallace, Taylor, and others denied that the party was controlled by Communists, but—they refused to repudiate Communist support and the platform incorporated most of the planks proposed by the Communist Party for its own convention in August. George Gallup reported this week that 51% of the voters questioned said they thought the Communists control the new party, that as a result Wallace support had dropped from 7% to 6% between January and June. (FOF:235N) (DAS: 165)

July 23—British outlaw Communist Party in Malaya.

The Malayan Communist Party and three subsidiary organizations were outlawed by British authorities in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore as being the "directing force" of the terrorists. (FOF:235A)

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July 23—West German Communist ministers are removed.

For opposing "save Berlin" food collections, the last of the Communist ministers in the governments of West Germany were deposed. Rudolph Kohl, the Labor Minister of Wuerttemberg-Baden, was dismissed by the Stuttgart State Parliament, and 5 days later Friedrich Dettmann, the Health Minister in Hamburg, was removed. (FOF: 241G)

July 29—CPY retains faith in Tito.

At the July Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Tito was reelected head of the Politbureau. The 62-man slate of the central committee, along with Tito as secretary general, was elected. In a resolution passed by the congress, members of the CPY denied the charges made against Tito and expressed the hope that the breach in the Cominform would be closed. (FOF: 242L)

July 31—Elizabeth Bentley reveals espionage activity in Washington.

Appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, former Communist in the Soviet espionage apparatus, testified that information from the files of the Federal Government was supplied to Soviet agents by members of two Communist espionage groups known as the Silvermaster and Perlo groups. These groups were composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D.C. Several members of these groups, as well as their employing Federal agencies, were identified by the witness.

Miss Bentley also identified certain individuals employed by the Government who, although not technically members of the espionage groups, cooperated in obtaining information from the files of the Government for the use of Russian agents. Miss Bentley testified that she received secret military, diplomatic, and economic information through top Government sources in Washington. (HCUA, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

August 1—Burmese arrest PVO leaders.

The Burmese Government arrested 100 leaders of the People's Volunteer Organization, a wartime, anti-Japanese fighting unit which allegedly furnished recruits for the Communist-led rebels in lower Burma. (FOF: 262A)

August 2-6—American Communists hold first national convention since 1945.

At the 14th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York, a party platform was adopted endorsing the Progressive Party candidates. In a keynote address, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, declared that American "economic royalists" and not "war-ravaged" Soviet Russia were responsible for the United States-Soviet tension. Moreover, Foster stated that while his party differed with the Progressive Party on "many points," nonetheless, it would "support its program of people's demands." The party platform also contained the following principal points: advance "American-Soviet friendship";

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"end the 'cold war,' the draft and the huge military budget"; "scrap the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine"; "nationalize basic industries, banks, insurance companies"; "repeal the Taft-Hartley Law"; and "end racial and religious discrimination." (FOF: 253G-H)

August 3—House Committee on Un-American Activities hears testimony of Whittaker Chambers on prewar Communist espionage activities in Washington.

August 3 was the initial appearance of Whittaker Chambers before the Committee on Un-American Activities. At this and subsequent hearings, Mr. Chambers revealed that, during the years 1931 to 1938, he was a paid functionary of the Communist Party and that, during the years 1934 to 1937, he operated as a courier for the Soviet Union espionage apparatus among Government workers in Washington. Mr. Chambers described espionage activities on the part of highly placed U.S. Government officials who, he stated, had transmitted secret Government documents to him. He also testified that Alger Hiss "was a member of the Communist underground group of Government workers." (HCUA, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage Within the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

August 3—American Communist leader declares need to combat "Fascist Danger."

In the main political report entitled "The Fascist Danger and How to Combat It," delivered at the convention of the CPUSA, Eugene Dennis declared:

** * * To halt the drive toward fascism and war, the new people's coalition must be led by the working class and its most class-conscious sector * * **

It is necessary of course to *crusade* on issues. It is essential, obviously, to bend every effort to achieve the *maximum number of votes* for Wallace and Taylor and all Progressive Congressional and local candidates. *It is also essential that everything be done to build the new party organisationally, as a grass roots movement, as a mighty shield and bulwark for the people * * **

Comrades, we are heading into some big storms. Here in the citadel of world reaction, the forces of monopoly capital are ruthless and powerful. The American working class and its allies are bound to suffer some defeats and setbacks as they march forward in struggle. But the presence of a strong and influential Communist Party, grounded in Marxism-Leninism and closely rooted in, tied to and relying upon the working class will create the guarantees that setbacks will be reduced to a minimum and that defeats will be turned into starting points for new struggles and new advances. We will build our Party on this basis regardless of the outcome of the present fight for our democratic rights and legal existence * * *.

We do not delude ourselves that the old will die peaceably, or that the new will be born without great travail. But we are confident that the American working class and people will rise to the responsibilities of this historic battle against the forces of imperialist reaction, fascism and war. And we are determined that our Communist Party shall perform with honor its vanguard role in the eversharpening struggles for democracy, peace and social progress. (PA, 9/48: 790, 803, 818, 819)

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August 3—British announce thwarting of Communist plans in Malaya.

In an announcement the British officials in Malaya declared that they had “nipped Communist guerrilla plans” to establish a Malayan Communist Republic. (FOF: 262B)

August 4—Communist Party convention denounces congressional inquiries.

The Communist Party convention on August 4 passed a resolution condemning Congress for “trying to duck the bread-and-butter issues before it” by “putting on a new 3-ring ‘Communist spy’ circus * * *.” (FOF: 252A)

August 5—Alger Hiss testifies before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Appearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities in connection with the testimony of Whittaker Chambers linking him with a Government espionage ring, Alger Hiss categorically denied that he had ever been a Communist or ever known Mr. Chambers. However, at a subsequent hearing, Hiss admitted knowing Mr. Chambers. (HCUA, Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

August 5—American Communists reject Browder’s application for readmission.

At the 14th National Convention of the Communist Party, the delegates “unanimously rejected” the application of Earl Browder, former chairman of the Communist Party of America, for readmission to the party. (FOF: 253G)

August 7—Oksana Kosenkina leaps from New York Soviet consulate window.

Mrs. Oksana Stepanovna Kosenkina, who taught the children of Soviet diplomats, plunged from a third-story window of the New York consulate of the U.S.S.R. rather than be returned forcibly to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Kosenkina, however, survived her fall. (FOF: 257E)

August 8—Lysenko, Soviet biologist, denounces Mendelian laws of genetics.

The Central Committee of the CPSU(B) upheld the view of the late Ivan V. Michurin that environment was more important than heredity in biology, according to T. D. Lysenko, president of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. On August 8 Lysenko denounced the Mendelian laws of genetics as an “alien foreign bourgeois biology.” (FOF: 263E)

August 8–14—International youth conference is held in Warsaw.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth held an International Conference of Working Youth in Warsaw. Present at the conference were 446 delegates from 46 different countries representing, according to the Cominform, “some 45 million young people.” The Cominform report of the conference stated:

All the speakers were unanimous in urging the need to unify all the forces of the working youth in the struggle against imperialism, for liberty, independence, democracy and peace. (FLP, 9/1/48: 5)

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August 11—Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) and Workers' Social-Democratic Party of Bulgaria announce fusion at special meeting in Sofia. (FLP, 9/1/48: 5)

August 12—Muso, Indonesian Communist leader, returns to Indonesia.

After 23 years in the Soviet Union and other foreign lands, Muso returned to Indonesia. A veteran Communist and organizer of the "illegal P. K. I." (the official Communist Party), Muso arrived from Prague and declared his aim was to carry out a "Gottwald policy" of peaceful seizure of power." (S-W: 310)

In 1925 he had gone to Soviet Russia because of the wages paid Indonesian workmen by the Dutch. Unable to get Soviet aid for a revolt, he returned to West Java and in 1926 led a 7-day abortive uprising. Thereafter, Muso returned to the Soviet Union where he remained until his return to Indonesia in August. (FOF: 308A)

August 19—Molotov denounces formation of Democratic Republic of Korea.

In a broadcast from Moscow to the Koreans, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov denounced the establishment of the new South Korean Republic and promised the early "unification of Korea as a sovereign democratic state" despite "international reactionaries." (FOF: 270G)

August 19—Premier Themistocles Sophoulis declares Greek Army victory over Communists in Battle of Grammos. (FOF: 267P)

August 20—U.N. Balkans Committee scores Albanian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav aid to Greek rebels.

The nine-nation U.N. Balkans Committee reported that the Greek rebel troops of General Markos received war materials, medical treatment, and a privileged sanctuary from Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. (FOF: 267P, 268A)

August 22—Polish Communists hew to Cominform line.

In an announcement the Polish Workers' (Communist) Party revealed that it had adopted the Cominform line which called for nationalizing farms and deemphasizing nationalism. (FOF: 276A)

August 24—Trieste Communists oppose Tito.

In a special congress of the Communist Party, Trieste Communists announced their support of Soviet Russia and the Cominform and their resolve to work against the Tito regime. They also resolved to work through labor unions to weaken the European Recovery Program. Pro-Cominform Vittorio Vidali, leader of the Trieste party, had taken over control from the pro-Tito Slovene Communist, Branko Babich. (FOF: 276B)

August 24—Henry Wallace denies that Progressive Party is Communist-controlled. (FOF: 277H)

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August 25—Yugoslavs charge Rumanians with plot against Tito.

The Yugoslavs charged Rumanian Foreign Minister Ana Pauker with being the leader of a plot against Tito, warning that Yugoslav-Rumanian relations might be severed if the "hostile outrages" continued. (FOF:275P)

August 25-28—Congress launching the international Communist "peace" offensive" is held in Wroclaw.

The "groundwork for the current 'peace' offensive" was laid at the founding of the Cominform in September 1947. In August 1948, a Communist-directed World Congress of Intellectuals was held in Wroclaw, Poland. The congress elected a permanent International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace with headquarters in Paris.

A program adopted at the congress called for the "establishment of national branches and the holding of national meetings along the same Communist lines as the World Congress."

The "peace" movement was described as the "most dangerous hoax ever devised by the international Communist conspiracy." (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

August 26-27—Berlin Communists disrupt meeting of City Assembly.

Berlin Communists raided the City Hall in the Soviet sector in order to prevent the "predominantly anti-Communist City Assembly from meeting." They demanded that the 18-member Council (the equivalent of a Communist "action committee") assume control of all Berlin. (FOF:273J)

August 28—Committee on Un-American Activities issues report on espionage within the U.S. Government.

An interim report released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Communist espionage activities by highly placed individuals in the Government, concluded:

It is now definitely established that during the late war and since then, there have been numerous Communist espionage rings at work in our executive agencies which have worked with and through the American Communist Party and its agents to relay to Russia vital information essential to our national defense and security. Russian Communists have worked hand in hand with American Communists in these espionage activities. (HCUA, Interim Report on Hearings Regarding Communist Espionage in the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d sess.: 1356)

August 29—New offensive against Greek Communists begins.

The Greek Army launched a new offensive directed against the Vitsi Mountain area of northwestern Greece, a stronghold of about 3,500 Communist guerrillas. (FOF:282J)

August 29-September 3—Communist Party of Finland holds Eighth Congress.

The Eighth Congress of the Finnish Communist Party was held with a total of 403 delegates present. The principal item on the agenda was a discussion of the situation and tasks of the party. According to the Cominform report—

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40 delegates took part in the discussion which followed the report [by "Comrade" Pessi, General Secretary]. Suggestions put forward covered organisational matters, publication of Marxist literature, and the political education of Party functionaries. (FLP, 9/15/48: 2)

August 31—Zhdanov, Soviet leader, dies.

Colonel General Andrei Alexandrovich Zhdanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, a member of the Soviet Politbureau, and the "acknowledged leader" of the Cominform, died of a heart ailment in a rest home near Moscow. (FOF: 281G)

August 31—American Communist Party praises Berlin Communists.

The CPUSA in a message praised the Communists of Berlin in their "fight for a united democratic Germany, the formation of which is being hampered by reactionary imperialistic forces in our country." The party also promised to help "destroy the imperialistic warmongers [and] bring our country back into the circles of peace-loving nations." (FOF: 290G)

August 31—Greek Communist leader is held.

Demetrios Paparigas, labor propagandist and Politbureau member of the Greek Communist Party, was held for trial on 152 counts dealing particularly with fomenting revolution. (FOF: 282J)

September—Second Congress of International Organization of Journalists held in Brussels. (SD: 50)

September—AFL president says WFTU is instrument of Soviet propaganda.

William Green, president of the AFL, declared that Soviet Russia was seeking to dominate the world. Arthur Deakin, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Green said, admitted that "the Communists had captured the world group and were using it for Soviet propaganda purposes." (FOF: 301N)

September—American Communist Party announces election platform.

The CPUSA included the following issues in its election platform for 1948:

End the "cold war", the draft, and the huge military budget.

Restore American-Soviet friendship, the key to world peace and the fulfillment of the people's hope in the United Nations.

Conclude a peace settlement for a united, democratic Germany and Japan based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Guarantee the complete democratization and demilitarization of these countries.

Stop military aid and intervention in China, Korea and Greece.

Break diplomatic and economic ties with Franco-Spain.

Scrap the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. Furnish large-scale economic assistance to the war-ravaged victims of fascist attack. Give this aid through the United Nations without political strings.

Lift the embargo on, and extend full recognition to, Israel.

Give immediate, unconditional independence to Puerto Rico.

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Aid the economic development of the colonial and semi-colonial countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the basis of full support to their fight for their national independence. Defeat the Truman Arms Standardization Plan.

Abandon economic, political and military pressures on the countries of Latin America * * *.

The new Progressive Party is an inescapable historic necessity for millions who want a real choice now between peace and war, democracy and fascism, security and poverty.

The Communists, who support every popular progressive movement, naturally welcome this new people's party * * *.

The Progressive Party is by its very nature a great coalition * * *. It is anti-monopoly, anti-fascist, anti-war. By its very nature it is not an anti-capitalist party. It is not a Socialist or a Communist Party and we are not seeking to make it one. It is and should develop as a united front, broad, mass people's party.

There is only one Marxist Party in America, one party dedicated to replacing the capitalist system with Socialism—and that is the Communist Party. (PA, 9/48: 938, 939, 943, 944)

September—International Association of Democratic Lawyers holds Third Congress in Prague. (SD: 50)

September 1—Chinese Communists announce formation of Government.

The North Shensi radio announced the formation of a North China People's (Communist) Government, which was to be the forerunner of an all-China People's Government. A 528-member assembly convened and elected 39 People's Government Commissioners, according to the broadcast. (FOF: 286G)

September 3—Split in Polish Communist Party is revealed.

The Polish Government said that there had been a division of opinion over questions of "rightist and nationalist" deviation from the party line. Wladislaw Gomulka, the Vice Premier, accepted the party's line to intensify nationalization of farms, after having opposed the suppression of rich peasants. Gomulka was to remain as secretary general of the party and Recovered Territories Minister. Boleslaw Bierut, the President, announced his decision to return to "active political work" in the Communist Party, despite the "non-partisan tradition of the presidency." (FOF: 282E)

September 3—Chile's Communist Party is outlawed by act of Congress. (FOF: 286N)

September 5—Gomulka is dismissed from leadership of Polish Communists.

Wladislaw Gomulka, Vice Premier of the Polish Government, was dismissed as secretary general of the Polish Workers' (Communist) Party because he supported Tito during the Tito-Cominform dispute. The Polish leader issued an apology on the next day for his "errors," and thus remained in the Polish Cabinet. President Bierut succeeded Gomulka as secretary general of the Polish Workers' (Communist) Party. (FOF: 291E)

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September 6-10—British Trades Union Congress thwarts Communists.

The British Trades Union Congress convening at Margate dealt the Communists a "series of defeats." They voted conditional support of the government's recovery program; only one Communist was among 42 persons elected to key committees of the organization, and the Congress rejected "all Communist-line political resolution." (FOF: 294D)

September 12—Communists rally in Berlin.

The Communist rally in Berlin attracted a "disappointing crowd" reaching 80,000-100,000, although the Soviet-sector radio stated that 550,000 were present. (FOF: 298N)

September 15—Bevin declares Communists aim to conquer Southeast Asia.

At the newly convened session of the British Parliament, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin stated that the British Government intended to "stamp out" Communist-inspired revolutions throughout the British Empire, particularly in Burma and Malaya, and warned that the conflict in that quarter was a part "of a Cominform and Communist plan to try to drive every Western association out of" Southeast Asia. (FOF: 299G)

September 18—Communists revolt in Indonesia.

The abortive Madiun rebellion which began on September 18 was led by Muso, who had recently returned to Indonesia under an assumed name after many years in exile. Muso, as well as other leading Communists, was killed during the rebellion.

The Communists proclaimed a "Soviet" regime for the Indonesian Republic, but the government responded by voting unlimited powers for 3 months to President Achmed Sukarno in an effort to suppress the Communist rebels. Sukarno declared on October 25 that the insurrection had been quelled. However, skirmishes continued for some time after that. (MDK: 207, 359, 465) (FOF: 308A)

September 19—Communists lose in Swedish election.

In Sweden's first postwar elections the Social Democrats received 112 of 230 seats; the Liberals (non-Marxists) won 57; the Agrarians 30; the Conservatives 22; and the Communists 9, a loss of 6 seats. The total vote cast was 3,750,000. (FOF: 310K)

September 19—Soviets announce withdrawal of troops from Korea.

The Soviet Government announced that it would withdraw all of its troops from Korea by January 1. This action was being taken at the request of the so-called North Korean Government. (FOF: 308B)

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September 20—British Communist Party urges end of Marshall Plan.

According to a Cominform report, the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party, in a declaration, called upon—

the British working class to fight * * * for a speed up in demobilisation and reduced military expenditure, against the policy of hostility and preparations for war on Russia, and to end the stranglehold of the "Marshall Plan" on Britain's industry and trade. (FLP, 10/1/48: 4)

September 21—25—First Congress of World Federation of Scientific Workers held in Dobris, Czechoslovakia. (SD: 50)

September 24—United States denounces Bulgaria for "systematic" and "ruthless" obliteration of democracy.

The American denunciation of Bulgaria was made in reply to a Bulgarian charge that the United States had kept Bulgaria out of the U.N. despite Bulgaria's "scrupulous" adherence to the peace treaty. (FOF: 308G)

September 25—Vishinsky states America and West plan attack.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky stated in the U.N. Assembly that the United States and its Western colleagues were making—

plans for an attack on the U.S.S.R. and the new democracies * * * flashy colored plans for utilizing military aviation and the atomic bomb for the destruction of such Soviet cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa.

The United States, he said, had changed "from the policy to fight against aggressive forces" to "a policy of expansion and a realization of plans for world domination." (FOF: 306H)

September 26—Yugoslavs report purge in Albania.

Yugoslav sources reported that seven government officials had been killed during a purge of pro-Tito elements in Albania. A week later the Albanians announced a Cabinet and Army shakeup. Major General Mehmet Shehu, a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, became chief of staff. (FOF: 315J)

September 26—Huk warfare is stepped up in Philippines.

It was estimated that up to 1,000 deaths had resulted from the renewed Hukbalahap guerrilla warfare in the past 40 days. (FOF: 318H)

September 30—October 9—African legislators promise to aid in curbing Communists.

At a conference attended by legislators from the African colonies, British leaders received promises of aid in curbing Communists and, in turn, promised to increase the economic development of the colonies. (FOF: 325G)

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October 1—Communist world celebrates 10th anniversary of Stalin's *Short Course*.

World Communists celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of Stalin's *Short Course of the History of the CPSU (B)*. The concluding comment in an article appearing in the Cominform publication stated:

The "Short History of the CPSU (B)" equips the Marxist parties and all supporters of democracy and peace with a sharp weapon to combat the ideology of imperialism, to combat decadent bourgeois culture. Guided by the experience of the Bolshevik Party, by the practice and militant traditions of their own parties, the Communists of all countries will continue to advance at the head of the forces of democracy and progress. They will be victorious throughout the world under the militant banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. (FLP, 10/1/48: 1)

October 3—Rumanian Uniate Church is compelled to pledge allegiance to Moscow.

After a campaign of persecution, the Rumanian Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church with an estimated membership of 1,320,000 was forced to sever its ties with the Vatican and adhere to the Rumanian Orthodox Church. (FOF: 327J)

October 4-5—British Communists attempt to break up recruiting rallies.

The Communists of Britain, pursuing a policy laid down on September 29, tried to break up recruiting rallies in London as part of their campaign not to "work or fight against Socialist Russia." The French Communists made an "almost identical" announcement on September 30. (FOF: 322M)

October 10—Tito states Cominform cannot force him back into line by continuing its economic squeeze. (FOF: 331J)

October 12—United States rejects Soviet's disarmament plan.

The United States delegate to the U.N., Warren R. Austin, told the Political Committee that the Soviets wanted armament controls established "within the framework of the Security Council" so it could use the veto as a "trap-door" in order to escape genuine controls. (FOF: 330C)

October 12—Moch charges Communists are cause of French strikes.

Jules Moch, French Interior Minister, charged that the wave of strikes that gripped French mines, steel and iron mills, and the railroads were ordered by the Cominform. (FOF: 333N)

October 13-18—Canadian labor expresses views on communism.

Anti-Communists in the AFL-affiliated Trades and Labor Congress failed in their efforts to purge the TLC of Communists at the Victoria, B.C., convention. A resolution was passed "deploring" Communist activities as "detrimental to the welfare of organized labor." The TLC voted 7-1 "against Soviet totalitarianism and in support of a Western defense alliance." (FOF: 341P)

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October 15—Brazilian Communist attacks the United States.

Jorge Amado, writing in the Cominform publication, concluded his article, severely critical of the United States, with the following statement:

We Brazilian intellectuals cannot remain indifferent to the sufferings of our people who are perishing from tuberculosis and leprosy, suffering from malnutrition and slave labour on the landed estates and are doomed to become cannon fodder in the American imperialists' plans for world domination. We suffer together with our people and together with them we fight for their freedom and our freedom. We are confident that we are not alone in our struggle; we shall win victory. (FLP, 10/15/48:5)

October 15-16—North Korea establishes diplomatic relations with Communist states.

The "People's Republic" of North Korea established diplomatic relations with Poland and the Mongolian People's Republic. Moscow announced that former Soviet commander in Korea, Terenti Shtikov, was named Soviet Ambassador to Korea. (FOF: 331P)

October 16—Communist Party is outlawed in Philippines.

The Philippine Justice Department ruled that the Communist Party was illegal because it sought to overthrow the government. A Philippine House Committee on Un-Filipino Activities, which opened hearings in Manila on October 20, heard testimony which indicated that Chinese Communists and Soviet agents were active in the Philippines and were aiding the Huks. (FOF: 339G)

October 17—Communists lead strike in French coal mines.

A strike in the French coal mines led by Communists brought on 5 days of strike violence, requiring the government to call out troops to suppress the disorders. After a week of riots, French troops seized control of seven of the largest mines. The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor called off the 8-week strike on November 27. (FOF: 339M, 378J)

October 17-23—Cominform moves to check American stockpiling of strategic materials from Southeast Asia.

According to reports from Washington during this week, the increased unrest in the Far East was an indication that the Cominform was moving to prevent the United States from stockpiling strategic materials from Southeast Asia. (FOF: 338L)

October 17-20—17th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions convenes in Budapest.

With nearly 400 delegates attending, the 17th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions convened in Budapest. Present also were delegates from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, and China. According to the Cominform press, Antal Apro, general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Unions Council, in his report, called upon members, among other things—

to strengthen the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union, to help their Government and the Hungarian Workers' Party to lay the foundation of Socialism in the country and to mobilise the people for this. (FLP, 11/1/48:8)

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October 18—Soviets begin arming East German "People's Police."

The Soviet military administration began arming the "People's Police" of the Soviet zone. According to General Lucius Clay, East Germany had 200,000 to 300,000 Communists under arms and organized for a possible coup. Should the Allied occupation forces withdraw, he said, West Germany would be left at the mercy of this Communist force. (FOF: 337G)

October 20—Communists stage revolt in South Korea.

In a revolt staged in the southernmost area of South Korea, the Communists won "temporary control" of the port of Yosü, nearby Sunchon, and other localities in Cholla Pukto and Cholla Mamdo Provinces. This revolt, which took place the day after the Soviet announcement of its withdrawal from North Korea, was suppressed 3 days later. The Seoul Government claimed it had recaptured Sunchon and Yosü. Half of the 3,000 troops and civilians taking part in the revolt were arrested, while the remaining rebels fled to the isolated mountain area near Sunchon. (FOF: 339L)

October 30—Purges are reported in Albania.

Reports indicated that Katchi Drodze, former Interior Minister of Albania, secret police chief, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party, was arrested on the grounds of being a Yugoslav sympathizer. Lieutenant General Xoxi Koci, secretary general of the party, and Pandi Kristu, the propaganda chief, were reported as being "fired." (FOF: 355G)

October 30—Yugoslavia claims 3,000 Soviet Russians replaced Yugoslav technicians and engineers in Albania. (FOF: 355G)

November—American Communist publication describes "American People's Tasks" in Greece.

According to Olive Sutton writing in *Political Affairs*, the "progressive" forces in America and the American Communist Party—

have correctly assessed the importance of the Greek struggle and have striven to reveal to the American people the real imperialist meaning of the Truman-Doctrine, nevertheless, it must be stated frankly that the *active* help which the Greek people are entitled to expect has not been extended * * *.

The key issue of such a broad campaign must, of course, be the demand for peace, an end to the Truman-Marshall Doctrine, an end to shipment of armaments and munitions, an end to military assistance in any form to the Greek monarcho-fascist government.

The peoples' forces in Europe * * * are already extending moral assistance. Can the American people, whose government bears the main responsibility for the present situation in Greece, do less? There is no doubt that provided the Communists become the driving force of the campaign, the American people will fulfill their historic obligations. (PA, 11/48: 982, 983)

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November—Fourteenth Congress of Austrian Communist Party convenes.

In a speech before the 14th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, Johann Koplenig, a party leader, severely criticized the Marshall Plan. According to a report in the Cominform press, Koplenig stated:

The class struggle in the Marshall countries is merging with the national struggle and the Communist Parties in defending the vital interests of the broad masses, particularly the interests of the working class, are defending the freedom and independence of their countries. Inasmuch as Marshallisation spells impoverishment, social bondage and the loss of all rights to a national existence, the struggle for the interests of the working people is, at the same time, a struggle for national sovereignty * * *. We Communists are true to the Lenin principle which holds that the Bolsheviks are a model for all Communist Parties. In the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) we see the leader of the international proletariat. (FLP, 11/15/48: 5)

November 1—Chinese Communists rout Nationalists in Manchuria.

With the fall of Mukden the Chinese Communists extended their hold on Manchuria, leaving to the Nationalists only the extreme southern part of Hulutau as an "escape hatch." (FOF: 354E)

November 1—Mao Tse-tung announces Chinese Communist gains.

According to the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, his military forces occupied 907,000 square miles or 24.5 percent of China; had killed or captured 2,640,000 Nationalist troops; and now ruled 168,000,000 or 35 percent of the Chinese population. (FOF: 354H)

November 2—Harry S. Truman is reelected President of the United States, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.) is elected Vice President. (FOF: 355J)

November 5—Home Minister Yung orders roundup of Korean Communists.

Home Minister T. Y. Yung ordered a roundup of Communists and their sympathizers in all nine provinces of South Korea with a view to forestalling future uprisings. (FOF: 354J)

November 6—Chinese Communists affirm close ties with Soviet Union.

In a broadcast commemorating the 31st anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Mao Tse-tung and his military Commander in Chief, General Chu Teh, denounced the United States and promised "close cooperation" with the Soviet Union. (FOF: 354H)

November 6-7—Molotov predicts doom of capitalism; Ehrenburg lays down Soviet defense perimeter.

During the anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov said that the "pillars of imperialism are steadily crumbling" and that the capitalist nations were doomed "to instability and catastrophic slumps * * * revolutionary upheavals."

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According to Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet Russia's "defense belt exists [in] France and China, in Greece and in Italy, in Britain and in Mexico; in all countries where our comrades * * * live, think and fight." (FOF: 385F)

November 8—First Congress of Albania Communist Party convenes in Tirana. (FLP, 11/15/48:3)

November 11—Nationalist China tells U.N. Political Committee it will ask the General Assembly to order Communist fifth columns disbanded.

Nationalist China told the U.N. Political Committee that it intended to ask the General Assembly to order Communist fifth columns disbanded throughout the world. It declared that Soviet Russia has supplied 50,000 Japanese prisoners for service in the Chinese Communist armies. (FOF: 363K)

November 12—British "Red Dean" arrives in United States for speaking tour.

The "Red Dean" of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, arrived in the United States for a 6-week, coast-to-coast speaking tour, stating it was for the purpose of furthering "peace and understanding between the East and West." A few days later in New Haven and New York he said Western leaders "are doing more harm to the cause of peace" than the Soviet leaders. (FOF: 375M)

November 13—AFL plans to purge Canadian affiliates of alleged Communists.

At a preconvention session in Cincinnati, the AFL Executive Council announced plans to "purge" its Canadian affiliates and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, numbering 200,000 members, of alleged Communists. (FOF: 365N)

November 13—French police clash with Communists.

French police clashed with Communists when an attempt was made by Communist unions to paralyze activities in Paris by staging a 1-day general strike. (FOF: 364D)

November 13—South Korean Government invokes martial law in southern provinces as preventive measure against reported new revolutionary plots. (FOF: 363L)

November 21—Burmese White Flag Communists seek peace.

It was reported that the White Flag (Stalinists) faction of the Burmese Communist Party made peace overtures to the government. The other faction, the Red Flag (Trotskyist) Communists, continued their state of rebellion. (FOF: 377J)

November 22—United States accuses Bulgaria of violating peace treaty.

The United States charged that Bulgaria had violated its peace treaty pledge to assure the basic freedoms of its citizens. The accusation followed secret trials on "preposterous" charges of

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pro-Western activity by nine opposition members of Parliament, including Kosta Lulchev. All were sentenced to 10-15 years in prison. (FOF: 379A)

November 26—Tito announces revision of Five-Year Plan.

At the Croatian Communist Congress meeting in Zagreb, Marshal Tito stated that because the Cominform countries had cut off trade with Yugoslavia it would be necessary to revise the Five-Year Plan. Heavy industry and housing construction were given priority for 1949, but he indicated that secondary projects would have to be eliminated. He gave no promises to deal with the West and even assailed the "Western imperialists." (FOF: 378N)

November 27—U.N. General Assembly votes 47-6 against Communist Balkan aid to Greek rebels.

By a vote of 47-6 the U.N. General Assembly in Paris charged that Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria aided the Greek guerrillas. The Assembly called on the three countries to "cease forthwith rendering any assistance in any form to the guerrillas." (FOF: 379D)

November 27—Rakosi announces collectivization in Hungary.

Matyas Rakosi, Deputy Premier and secretary general of the Hungarian Communist Party, announced the regime's plan to collectivize Hungarian agriculture. At the same time, Rakosi inferentially denounced Cardinal Mindszenty in his condemnation of "spies, traitors, smugglers and Fascists dressed in the robes of a cardinal." (FOF: 379B)

November 28—Swedish Communists change party leadership.

Frithiof Lager, the editor of the Communist Party paper *Ny-dag*, succeeded Gunnar Oehman as secretary general in a change of leadership in the Swedish Communist Party. (FOF: 388D)

November 29—Albanian Telegraph Agency reports Cabinet shakeup.

For the second time in two months Albania underwent a Cabinet shakeup. (FOF: 390B)

November 30—December 6—Second Congress of Women's International Democratic Federation held in Budapest.

According to a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Second Congress of the WIDF—

pointed up a notable departure from the first, insofar as the Soviet domination of the proceedings was even more crudely visible. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the WIDF originally proposed to hold the Second Congress in Belgrade. However, a few months after this announcement came the news of the Stalin-Tito break, and the meeting place of the Congress was immediately transferred to Budapest, without public explanation. (HCUA, House Rept. 1953, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Congress of American Women: 43)

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November 30—Cuba's People's Socialist Party holds Fifth National Congress.

At the end of November, the People's Socialist Party of Cuba held its Fifth National Congress. According to the Cominform press, the congress adopted the principle that the "activity of the Party will be based on the organisational principles of Marxism-Leninism." Plans were also set forth to "reorganise the Socialist youth movement in Cuba." (FLP, 12/15/48:1)

December—American Communist leader expresses confidence in Progressive Party despite Wallace defeat in the election.

In a review of the presidential election, Eugene Dennis said:

The low Wallace vote cannot negate or obscure the historic service the Progressive Party performed, or its important role in the campaign.

The Wallace forces demonstrated it is possible to organize a third party in the United States and put it on the ballot. They created some of the prerequisites for assuring the new party's future growth in strength and influence as a mass people's party, as a united front anti-war and anti-monopoly party.

The Progressive Party also emerged as an influential force in the political life of the country today. * * *

Not reaction and war but peace and progress—this is what the people want and expect now that the elections are over. * * *

In this grave post-election situation, in a period of complex and sharpening political and economic struggles, our Communist Party is faced with increased responsibilities. To fulfill these obligations with honor and dispatch, we must strengthen our ranks, press, and mass activity. We must deepen our grasp of the science of Marxism-Leninism and reinforce our struggle on the political-ideological front, especially against the reactionary theories and policies of reformism, and social-democratism. We must rouse democratic America to the crucial issues at stake in our trial and expand the fight for our *legality* and constitutional rights as an inseparable part of the people's struggle against war and fascism, and for extending the Bill of Rights. And everywhere we must pursue a correct united front policy of mass struggle for the vital demands and urgent needs of the working people—for peace, security, democracy and social progress. (PA, 12/48: 1049, 1054)

December 5—Belgrade reports wholesale arrests of pro-Tito Communists in Albania. (FOF: 403H)

December 15-21—"Unity" Congress is held in Poland.

The "Unity Congress of the Polish Workers' Parties" which was held in Warsaw was attended by 1,539 delegates, 1,013 of whom represented the Polish Workers' Party and 526 from the Polish Socialist Party. Attending also were "fraternal" delegates from 24 countries, including the Soviet Union, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Great Britain.

The agenda included the following subjects:

1. The ideological basis of the United Workers' Party * * *.
2. Results of economic rehabilitation and the basis of the Six Year Plan * * *.
3. Statutes and organizational tasks of the United Party * * *.
4. Election of central Party organs.

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One speaker, P. K. Ponomarenko, declared:

The formation of a single revolutionary party means the end of the split in the working-class movement of Poland and is a historical achievement of the Polish working class. The formation of a single workers' party based on the ideological and organizational principles of Marxism-Leninism, true to internationalist traditions, is the guarantee of further success in building the new people's democratic Poland and is an embodiment of the ideas of Socialism. (FLP, 1/1/49: 1)

The Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party merged at this congress to form the United Workers' Party. (HS-W: 179)

While the Polish Communists designated their party as a workers party, there "can be no doubt that this party is the Communist Party of Poland under a different label." When the *Daily Worker*—

organ of the United States Communist Party, reported the preselection merger of the Socialists with the Workers Party, it did so by saying that the "Communist and Socialist parties of Poland, chief support of the present government, joined forces forming a new political combine with some 1,000,000 members." The paper added that the agreement united "500,000 members of Poland's traditional Socialist Party and 400,000 members of the Communist Polish Workers Party." (E: 52)

December 15—British Communist leader states Marshall Plan is instrument for American world domination.

William Rust, a member of the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party, stated in an article entitled "American Imperialism and Work Markets" appearing in the Cominform press:

The Marshall Plan is in reality a weapon for furthering the war aims and plans for world domination of American imperialism. (FLP, 12/15/48: 3)

December 17—General MacArthur warns Japanese Communists against disrupting nation's economy. (FOF: 411C-F)

December 18-26—Fifth Congress of Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) convenes in Sofia.

The agenda of the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) which convened in Sofia included the political report of the Central Committee; report of the Central Control Commission; Marxist-Leninist education and "the struggle of the party on the ideological front"; report on the national Five-Year Plan; report on the Change of Rules and other organizational questions; report on elaboration of a new party program; and the report on election of the Central Committee and the Central Commission of Auditors. (FLP, 1/1/49: 1)

On December 26, the Congress decided to change the name of the party to the Bulgarian Communist Party. (FOF: 424F)

December 19—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, states world scales favor Communists.

At the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Workers' (Communist) Party, Premier Georgi Dimitrov declared that the victories of the Chinese Communists "tipped the scales" against the United States and Great Britain in the East-West power struggle for world superiority. (FOF: 424F)

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December 24—Soviets claim Communist Party world membership at 23 million.

According to the Soviet journal, *Voprosy Ekonomiki* (Economic Questions), the Communist Party had a total world membership of 23 million. It further stated that "500 million people have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism." (FOF: 428H)

December 25—Dimitrov, Bulgarian Communist leader, defines "Popular Democracy."

According to Georgi Dimitrov, former secretary general of the Comintern and Premier of Bulgaria, the Soviet regime and—

the Popular Democratic regime are two forms of one and the same system of government, based on the union between the town and agricultural workers. Both are based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Soviet experience is the only and the best pattern for the building of socialism in our country as well as in other countries of Popular Democracy. (HS-W : 167)

December 27—Cardinal Mindszenty is arrested in Hungary.

Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested by the Hungarian Communist regime on charges of plotting against the government, spying, treason, and blackmarket dealings in currency. Thirteen other persons were also arrested, some of whom were clerics. (FOF: 420B)

December 31—House Committee on Un-American Activities issues report on espionage activities within U.S. Government.

According to the second report on Soviet espionage in the U.S. Government:

Communist espionage has broken through the security forces of the United States Government and made off with secret information of both military and diplomatic character concerning our national plans, policies, and actions.

This espionage system has been carefully developed over a period of more than 15 years and it has been successful to a degree critical to the welfare and safety of the people of this Republic.

The report detailed information developed during its hearings which concerned the "operations of just ONE such Communist apparatus * * *." It particularly summarized the testimony of Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss.

The committee concluded that:

It now appears from the testimony and evidence before the committee that there were at the time when Chambers operated as a spy, parallel apparatuses functioning inside our Government with equal success, and that they have continued. (HCUA: Second Report, Soviet Espionage Within the United States Government, 80th Cong., 2d sess: 1, 9)

December 31—Chinese Communists reject Chiang's peace bid.

The Chinese Communists quickly denounced Chiang's peace offer, saying that if they compromised with the Nationalists, they would be "permitting the wounded beast (Chiang) to nurse his wounds and then spring up again one day to throttle the revolution." The Communists claimed they would soon cross the Yangtze and "liberate all China." (FOF: 417J)

1949

1949—Japanese Communist influence in labor movement declines.

While Communist control over the Japanese labor movement "continued strong throughout 1948," there was, nevertheless, a "marked rise in anti-Communist feeling among labor" from the beginning of 1949, "becoming more pronounced toward the end of the year." (S-L: 160)

1949—Fear of communism grows in United States.

The expansion of communism in Eastern Europe and throughout the Far East—

created a growing awareness among many Americans of a possible Communist danger at home. The trial and conviction for espionage of Judith Coplon, employee of the Justice Department, the revelations made in connection with the trial of Alger Hiss, formerly of the State Department, and the trial of the leaders of the American Communist Party, were only the more prominent among a large number of investigations and restrictive measures conducted by federal, state, and local authorities to uncover or prevent Communist infiltration, espionage, and sabotage. (L: 1197)

1949—Rumania becomes "full-fledged" Soviet satellite.

The transformation of Rumania into a "full-fledged" satellite of the Soviet Union continued. All political opponents and "deviationists" from the Communist party were purged in an—

uninterrupted series of trials * * *. All religious organizations were subjected to state control. Catholic opposition led to the arrest of the remaining bishops and the dissolution of all Roman Catholic congregations. There was collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, and the death penalty was imposed for even minor offenses against the state. Relations with the Western Powers further deteriorated as several Western diplomats were accused of espionage. (L: 1191)

1949—Iraqi Communist Party is suppressed.

The Communist Party of Iraq, which played a part in the strike in the Kirkuk oil fields in 1947, was suppressed and five of its leaders executed. (S-W: 321)

1949—Soviets deport one-fourth population of Baltic States.

After the Soviet reincorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., extensive deportations were carried out. By 1949 approximately one fourth of the population of the Baltic States was deported to areas inside Russia and was replaced by Russian colonists. (S-W: 230)

January 1—Bulgarian regime announces inauguration of Five-Year Plan. (L: 1191)

January 1—*Pravda* states ERP is failure.

According to *Pravda*, organ of the CPSU, capitalism was "decomposing," while "socialism is daily growing stronger." Countries belonging to the European Recovery Program, it said, "are slipping from bad to worse." (FOF: 2B)

1949

January 1—Tito affirms hostility toward Cominform.

Emphasizing his hostility toward the Cominform, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia declared that the Yugoslavs would not crawl before the Cominform like "reptiles." In his challenge to the Communist doctrine that the end justifies the means, Tito remarked: "Great things can never be built by foul means." (FOF:2B)

January 7—American Military Government frustrates Communist attempted coup in Berlin.

The American Military Government announced that it had checked a Communist plot to establish a pro-Soviet administration in the Kreuzberg sector of the American zone of occupied Berlin. The police of West Berlin threw up a blockade around the building where the Communists had planned to create a district "assembly" and "government." (FOF:4A)

January 10—Malayan Government imposes "stringent" emergency regulations.

The Malayan Government imposed strict emergency regulations against providing aid to the Communist insurgents. Residents in areas aiding the Communists were made subject to arrest. (FOF:36F)

January 14—Attorney General Tom C. Clark urges United States Congress to pass "drastic new anti-espionage laws." (FOF:14N)

January 14—Mao Tse-tung broadcasts peace terms.

In a broadcast Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, laid down the following peace terms:

1. "War criminals" must be severely punished (Chiang headed the list).
2. Abolish the "bogus" Nationalist Constitution.
3. Abolish the "bogus" Kuomintang-dominated political system.
4. Reorganize Chiang's "reactionary" army.
5. Confiscate bureaucratic capital.
6. Carry out land reform.
7. Cancel "traitorous" treaties with foreign powers.
8. Form a Political Consultative Conference to revamp the government from top to bottom under a coalition from which all "reactionary" (i.e., regular Kuomintang) elements would be barred. (FOF:11B)

January 15—Communists say Leninism is heart of Communist movement.

According to the Cominform publication, the cause of Lenin—lives on in the world Communist movement, in the great social changes in the new democracies. It is embodied in the mighty Soviet Union, in the great Stalin whose name expresses the grandeur of the invincible Soviet Union and is a call to struggle for the happy future of mankind.

The great ideas of Lenin-Stalin are a beacon lighting the way to new victories of Communism! (FLP, 1/15/49:1)

1949

January 15—Italian Communist leader cites “struggle” of party.

Pietro Secchia, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, wrote in the *Cominform* press:

The fight of the working people of Italy in this big winter battle is not just a fight in defence of wages, not just a struggle for bread and the livelihood of thousands of working people. It is a struggle against the destruction of Italian industry, now being carried out by American monopoly groups in accordance with the “Marshall Plan.” It is a struggle to save Italy from new disaster, it is a struggle for democracy, peace and liberty. (FLP, 1/15/49: 4)

January 15—French Communist assails United States.

G. Cogniot, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, concluded an article in the *Cominform* publication with the following commentary on the United States:

In its struggle against the traitors of the Motherland, for the honour and independence of France, the Communist Party is guided by the great Lenin principle, the “equal rights of all nations to their national state,” which is free and sovereign. The Communist Party of France has inscribed on its banner the words that “the nation is sovereign and all nations are equal”. At a time when the economic and political administration of France and the home and foreign policy of her government bear the imprint of American interference and domination, the Communist Party true to Leninism, is daily mobilising increasing forces, uniting ever broader sections of democrats and patriots around the proletariat in the battle for freedom and peace and against imperialism. (FLP, 1/15/49: 3)

January 16—Communists pursue “peace” line.

Indications appeared that the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc were advancing a new “peace offensive.” In Italy, Palmiro Togliatti gave emphasis to the following points on January 16 in a party rally at Bologna:

Socialism could win every European country “by peaceful methods”; Russia did not want “revolutionary war” in any country; “complete” East-West collaboration was possible. (FOF: 9J-K)

January 17—Smith Act trial of 11 of 12 leading American Communists opens in New York.

The trial of America’s top Communists charged with violation of the Smith Act opened in New York January 17. William Z. Foster, party chairman, was not summoned because of a heart condition. Brought to trial were the following, all members of the Communist Party National Committee:

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., New York City councilman.

Eugene Dennis, Party secretary.

John Gates, *Daily Worker* editor.

Gilbert Green, Illinois state chairman.

Gus Hall, Ohio state chairman.

Irving Potash, vice president of CIO Fur and Leather Workers Union.

John Stachel, party education director.

Robert G. Thompson, New York state chairman.

John B. Williamson, party labor secretary.

Henry Winston, organizational secretary.

Carl Winter, Michigan state chairman. (FOF: 21P)

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January 20—Harry S. Truman is inaugurated for second term as President of United States. (NYT, 1/21/49: 1)

January 21—Otto Grotewohl, co-chairman of East German Communist Party, declares West is preparing for war. (FOF: 17B)

January 21—Gomulka, Polish Communist leader, is demoted.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, one of Poland's leading Communists, was demoted from his post as Vice Premier to assistant budget director. In 1948, Gomulka had resisted Soviet dictation of Polish Communist policy, opposed the immediate collectivization of agriculture, and defended Tito in the Cominform. (FOF: 22G-H)

January 22—Peiping is surrendered to Chinese Communists. (FOF: 18H)

January 22—Communist "peace offensive" is launched in Europe.

The Communists advanced what came to be known as a "peace offensive." In Washington, the Soviet Embassy *Information Bulletin* carried the following comment indicating the new "peace" line:

Best wishes for a Happy New Year to the people of the United States * * * There are no barriers to the goodwill of peoples aspiring toward a common aim (of) stable and lasting peace * * * . Only in peace can my people complete the reconstruction of their country.

By January 22, the "peace" line was generally accepted by Communist spokesmen in Europe. (FOF: 17A)

January 22—Nature of Hungarian regime is revealed.

According to the Austrian Communist organ *Die Volkstimme*, Vice Premier Matyas Rakosi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Hungary, stated that a "people's democracy" was "unconditionally" a dictatorship ("the apparatus for suppression of the bourgeoisie"). (FOF: 19N)

January 23—Communist strength increases in Japanese election.

In the Japanese election of 1949, the strength of the Socialists was reduced from 143 to 49 seats. The Communists increased their number of seats from 4 to 35, while the parties of the right increased their strength from 133 seats to 264. Although the Communist vote increased, the vote of the leftists as a whole was reduced "to a little more than half." (S-W: 315)

In this third postwar election held in Japan, the Communist Party was one of the "biggest gainers." The Communists "more than doubled" the popular vote of 1,367,000 they received in 1947, and increased their number of seats in the Diet from 4 to 35. (FOF: 27M)

January 23—Duclos, French Communist, expresses allegiance to Soviet Union.

Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, said in Paris: "Every man of progress has 2 countries: his own and the Soviet Union." Duclos was said to have "implied criticism" of Frederic

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Joliot-Curie, chairman of the French Atomic Energy Commission, who had promised not to turn over French atomic secrets to Soviet Russia. (FOF: 27B)

January 25—Moscow announces formation of CEMA, described as "Eastern ERP."

It was announced in Moscow that a six-nation Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) was created for the purpose of offsetting the Marshall Plan. Formalizing the "Molotov Plan" were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the U.S.S.R. A month later Albania joined. (FOF: 25D, 63K)

January 25-28—Socialist Unity Party of Germany holds First Conference in Berlin.

At the First Conference of the German Socialist Unity Party, 443 delegates were in attendance. According to the Cominform press, the agenda of the conference consisted of the following three items:

1. The struggle for peace, and against the warmongers—report by W. Pieck; 2. Some lessons in the sphere of State and economic policy and the carrying out of the Two-Year Plan—report by W. Ulbricht; 3. Party policy and the transformation of the Socialist Unity Party into a party of a new type—report by O. Grotewohl. (FLP, 2/1/49: 1)

January 27—FBI arrests Sam Carr, fugitive Canadian Communist, in New York.

Sam Carr, a leading Canadian Communist, was arrested by the FBI in New York. Carr, who had been missing since early 1946 when the Canadian Government investigated Soviet atomic espionage, was wanted in Canada on charges of alleged Soviet espionage activity. Arrested with Carr was his wife, Mrs. Julia Carr, who lived with him in a New York basement apartment under an assumed name. Both were sent to Ellis Island for deportation. (FOF: 20F)

January 27—Greek guerrillas offer peace bid.

The Greek Communist guerrillas in a broadcast offered to send peace emissaries to Athens if the Greek Government would stop taking American aid, agree to a military cease-fire, grant amnesty to all political prisoners, and negotiate for a "government acceptable to both sides." (FOF: 35E)

January 28—West European countries agree to form a Council of Europe.

Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg agreed on January 28 to organize a Council of Europe "along the general lines of a European federation." Other countries were invited to join the projected organization. (FOF: 26D)

January 29—Soviet Union denounces Council of Europe.

The Soviet Foreign Office denounced the proposed Council of Europe and the projected Atlantic Pact as being steps along "the road of preparing for new aggression in Europe." According to

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the Soviet Union, the Western powers signatory to the Brussels Treaty had "broken with peace-loving policy" and hoped to launch an attack against "those (Eastern) states which were their allies" during World War II. (FOF: 26G)

January 29—Greek Government rejects Communist peace bid.

The Greek Government rejected the January 27 Communist peace bid, stating that the only terms for peace were: "Let the bandits lay down" their arms. (FOF: 35E)

January 31–February 8—AFL Executive Council agrees to expel Canadian Communists.

At a meeting of the AFL Executive Council in Miami, Florida, it was agreed that the union would press for the dismissal of Communists from its Canadian unions. (FOF: 58A)

February 1—Rakosi formally proclaims "People's Republic" on third anniversary of postwar Hungarian Republic. (FOF: 37B)

February 1—Philippine Government forces capture Huk Sierra Madre headquarters in central Luzon. (FOF: 36E)

February 1—Communists contrast CEMA with Marshall Plan.

The Cominform press made the following contrast between CEMA and the Marshall Plan:

The Soviet Union and the new democracies are co-operating on the basis of complete equality and respect for the sovereignty of the member countries. In Western Europe, the dominant position is held by American imperialism, which, under the guise of "aid," is seeking a bigger market for American goods and is trying to enslave the European countries and to make them "economically and politically dependent on the dominant capitalist monopolies in the United States and on their aggressive plans, regardless of the interests of the peoples of Europe." (Molotov)

The policy of American imperialism is aimed at world domination. * * * U.S. ruling circles, under the guise of fighting Communism, are endeavouring to use the United Nations for their aggressive plans; they are trying, through the Marshall Plan, to enslave the peoples of Europe, to postpone the approaching economic crisis in the U.S.; they are organising military blocs and alliances against the Soviet Union and the new democracies. (FLP, 2/1/49: 1)

February 2—Hungarian People's Democratic Party is ordered dissolved.

Istvan Barankovics, leader of the Catholic opposition People's Democratic Party, ordered the party dissolved in an announcement made in Vienna after his escape from Hungary. (FOF: 37C)

February 2—Communists deride trial of American leaders.

In New York, where 11 of America's top Communist leaders were on trial, the Communist Party distributed a pamphlet outside the court house which stated: "The Bill of Rights is on trial before a rigged jury." Judge Medina thereupon threatened contempt proceedings against the Communist Party. (FOF: 39N)

February 4–6—Norwegian Communists meet.

The Communist Party of Norway convened its Seventh Congress in Oslo with 220 delegates attending. Present at the con-

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gress were also "Fraternal delegates" from the Communist parties of Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland and from the German Socialist Unity Party. According to the Cominform press, the congress in a manifesto—

called for unity in the struggle against the catastrophic policy of the Government which is drawing the country into a military bloc against the Soviet Union. (FLP, 2/15/49: 3)

February 5—Iran Government outlaws Tudeh Party. (FOF: 41L)

February 5-6—Fifth Plenum of Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party meets in Tokyo with 139 persons present. (FLP, 2/15/49: 3)

February 6—Thorez, French Communist leader, urges strikes to force abandoning the proposed North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

France's Communist Party secretary, Maurice Thorez, urged in a party conference that French Communists organize sabotage strikes in defense industries unless France scraps plans to join the North Atlantic Alliance. At a "huge" party rally in Paris on March 1, Thorez repeated these instructions. (FOF: 70J)

February 8—Soviet disarmament proposal is rebuffed.

The Soviet delegate to the U.N., Jacob A. Malik, introduced a disarmament proposal in the Security Council, which—

(1) revived the Russian demand that major powers trim their armaments $\frac{1}{2}$ within a year, (2) called for the Big 5 to report by March 31 on their men under arms and weapons available, including the number of atomic bombs on hand in the U. S., and (3) condemned regional alliances such as the proposed Atlantic pact.

The United States delegate, Warren Austin, called the proposal a "succotash" created from proposals already voted down. President Truman refused to disclose the number of A-bombs in the United States. The Malik proposal was voted down on February 10 when only the Soviet Union and the Ukraine voted for it. (FOF: 47G-H)

February 8—Cardinal Mindszenty, Hungarian Primate, receives life sentence.

The Hungarian People's Court in Budapest found Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, guilty of treason and other offenses against the Hungarian Communist regime and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Six other co-defendants were found guilty and received prison terms from 3 years to life. (FOF: 45B-J)

February 9—Ho Chi Minh, Indo-Chinese Communist leader, denies report he joined forces with Chinese Communists. (FOF: 57A)

February 10—United States Army report reveals Soviet espionage activities in Far East.

A 32,000-word report prepared by the intelligence staff of General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo was released which gave details—

of a fantastic Soviet espionage ring in the Far East which warned Moscow of Hitler's invasion plans a month before he attacked Russia * * *. (FOF: 47P)

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February 10—Bulgarians arrest 15 Protestant clergymen.

The Sofia regime indicted 15 Bulgarian evangelical ministers on charges of "espionage, political connivance, and black market dealings" with American and British political emissaries in Bulgaria. The clergymen were said to have confessed to the charges. (FOF: 46N)

February 13—East German Communists declare nationwide "state of distress."

The Soviet-zone German People's Council declared the existence of a nationwide "state of distress." In a "heavy propaganda drive" aimed at alleged United States preparations for war, the Communists urged the organization of a "resistance movement" against the Western allies, whom they denounced for the wartime bombing of Germany. (FOF: 56D)

February 14—President Truman states Communists fail to upset ERP.

In a report submitted to the Congress on February 11 and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs February 14, President Truman stated that Communist efforts to prevent effective operation of the European Recovery Program had not proved as successful as the Russian-controlled Communist parties in the participating countries had hoped, despite a propaganda "campaign of slander and misinformation about the American assistance program," which was "powerful, constant, and well-backed with talent and money." (ECA: House Doc. 74, 81st Cong., 1st sess., Second Report of the Economic Cooperation Administration)

February 15—Communists assail Anglo-American "imperialists."

The Cominform press expressed the following view on America, Great Britain, and peace:

The American imperialists are not interested in signing a Peace Pact since this would cut across the course and essence of the policy pursued by them. Instead of a Peace Pact the ruling circles of America offer the so-called North Atlantic bloc, in which is contained the concentrated essence of the policy of aggression and international adventurism. * * *

An intensified armaments race, adding to the already huge military budgets, expansion of the army, the seizure and building of naval and air bases in all parts of the world—this is the foreign policy of the U.S. monopolists, a policy aimed at isolating and encircling the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

These facts show that the Anglo-American imperialists are attempting to resurrect the fascist plans of world domination which had been buried in the ruins of Hitler Germany. (FLP, 2/15/49:1)

February 15—Netherlands Communists pledge aid to Indonesian Communists.

In an article commenting on affairs in Indonesia entitled "National Liberation Movement in Indonesia" which appeared in the Cominform press, Paul de Groot, general secretary of the Communist Party of Holland, concluded as follows:

The Communist Party of Holland is waging a struggle against colonial terror, seeking to intensify the joint struggle of the working people of Holland and the people of Indonesia. (FLP, 2/15/49: 4)

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February 15—Contreras reports on affairs in Chile.

Victor Contreras, secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, reporting in the Cominform press, reviewed recent developments in Chile. Contreras wrote in part:

In seeking his dictatorial powers, [Gonzales] Videla asserted that the unrest among the miners was directed against the U.S. and that the Communist Party and the Confederation of Labour of Chile were responsible for the discontent. At the behest of the U.S. imperialists, Videla severed relations with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. (FLP, 2/15/49: 5)

February 17—Thailand declares emergency because of Communist menace.

The Thailand Government declared a state of emergency and closed the Malayan border as a result of Communist activities in Southeast Asia. Premier Pibul Songgram stated that, according to a Paris report, Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung had joined forces, although Ho Chi Minh had earlier denied this. (FOF: 57A)

February 22—Bulganin warns Soviet people of American "aggression."

Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Defense Minister, warned the men of the Soviet Army on the 31st anniversary of its founding to "maintain constant combat preparedness" because of the "threat of U.S. aggression." (FOF: 63J)

February 22—Thorez, French Communist leader, affirms friendly disposition toward Soviet Army.

Maurice Thorez, along with Communists in other countries, expressed the view that if France—

should be dragged against its will into a war against the Soviet Union and if the Soviet Army, defending the cause of freedom and of socialism, should be brought to pursue the aggressors onto our soil, could the workers and people of France have any other attitude toward the Soviet Army than that of the peoples of Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia?

As a consequence of these remarks, the French National Assembly voted condemnation of Thorez by a vote of 386-182 in a debate in which Henri Queuille, the Premier, threatened legal action against Communist leaders who attempted to "undermine the morale of the nation and the army." (FOF: 62F)

February 26—French Army screens ranks to eliminate Communists and their sympathizers. (FOF: 62H)

February 26—Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, reveals pro-Soviet view.

Italy's Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, expressed the view that if the Soviet Army should "pursue on our soil an aggressor," Italians—

would have the evident duty to aid in most efficient way the Soviet Army in order to give that aggressor the lesson he deserves. (FOF: 62J)

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February 26—San Marino Communists win in elections.

The San Marino Communists continued to retain their General Council majority when in the election their bloc won 35 of the 60 seats contested. (FOF: 82L)

February 27—Destruction of Jewish life in Eastern Europe is revealed.

A report to the Jewish Labor Committee, meeting in convention at Atlantic City, declared that the Communists regimes in Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia were "smashing Jewish life" in order to make the Zionists conform to the Communist regimes. (FOF: 82K)

February 28—Nehru states Communist plot to seize power is broken.

Prime Minister Nehru told the Indian Parliament that a Communist plot to seize control of India was broken up as a result of the drive instituted on February 19 to "roundup" 3,000 Communists throughout India. (FOF: 73C)

February 28—British Communist leader issues pro-Soviet statement.

Pro-Soviet statements made by Maurice Thorez and Palmiro Togliatti were repeated by the British Communist Party general secretary, Harry Pollitt, who said:

If provocateurs ask us what we will do in the event of an imperialist aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. we will reply * * * organize strikes and councils of action to prevent that war from being carried through. (FOF: 70J)

March 1—East German Communist leaders pledge to support Soviet Russia in war with United States. (FOF: 70J)

March 1—Hungarian Communists hail blow at "Black reaction."

Josef Revai, a member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Workers' Party, reviewing the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in the Cominform press, concluded:

Black reaction in Hungary, of course, has not yet been destroyed. But it has suffered a serious defeat. Naturally, the imperialists will not reconcile themselves to this defeat. It is also true that the Vatican, one of the chief allies of American imperialism, with the special task of giving its blessing to imperialism and declaring its aims sacred, will also not accept the fact that it has suffered a major defeat in one of the most important East European states. (FLP, 3/1/49: 2)

March 1—Dissolution of Zionist organizations in Hungary is reported. (FOF: 82K)

March 1—Execution of Iraqi Communist leaders is reported.

Yusef Suleiman (Fahed), secretary general, and other leaders of the Iraqi Communist Party—Hussein Mohamad Shabibi, Zaki Mohamad Bassim, and Yagud Ibrahim Sadyk—were hanged in Baghdad. (FLP, 3/1/49: 6)

March 2—Sovietization is stepped up in Rumania.

Recent moves indicating the increased Sovietization of Rumania were confiscation of all remaining farms owned by former large landowners; creation of local administrative soviets (coun-

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cils); imposition of the death penalty for crimes against "economic progress" and "security"; and abolition of the former police system in favor of a Soviet-styled militia. (FOF:82L)

March 2—American Communist leaders express affinity to Soviet Russia.

In a joint statement William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party leaders, concluded:

An atmosphere is rapidly being created in our nation that to work for peace and American-Soviet amity is considered equivalent to treason * * *. If, despite the efforts of the peace forces of America and the world, Wall Street should succeed in plunging the world into war, we would oppose it as an unjust, aggressive, imperialist war, as an un-democratic and anti-Socialist war, destructive of the deepest interests of the American people and all humanity * * *. (FOF:70F)

March 3—Austrian Communists claim party "army" of 5,000 armed men. (FOF:70K)

March 3—Mexican Communist leader supports Soviets in war.

Dionisio Encina, chairman of the Mexican Communist Party, who denounced "Yankee imperialism," declared that he would support Soviet Russia in a war with the United States. (FOF:70K)

March 4—FBI arrests Coplon and Gubitchev.

Valentin A. Gubitchev, a Soviet engineer, and Judith Coplon, a Justice Department analyst, were arrested in New York by the FBI. They were charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States pertaining to removal of Government records and of defrauding the United States of the "faithful and impartial service" of a Government employee. (FOF:75J-K)

March 5-7—First Conference of West German Communist Party is held.

The Communist Party of West Germany held its First Conference in Solingen with "more than" a thousand delegates and "guests" in attendance. One Communist speaker, Max Reimann, placed emphasis upon the Communist "peace" propaganda campaign when he said:

"We love peace because we love our people. And those who love peace should side with the Soviet Union and support it * * *." (FLP, 3/15/49:2)

March 6—Israeli, Belgian, Cuban, and Colombian Communists pledge loyalty to Soviet Union.

The Israeli, Belgian, Cuban, and Colombian Communist parties issued a pledge of loyalty to Soviet Russia in the event of war. (FOF:82G)

March 7—Rumania ends operations of Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Communist Rumania, which had outlawed the Zionist movement in November 1948, ended the operations of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. (FOF:82K)

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March 7—Trial of 11 top Communist leaders begins following 7-week delay caused by "futile attack on the Federal jury system." (NYT, 3/8/49:1, 3)

March 8—Two bills to curb Communist activity are introduced in Congress.

Following the Coplon-Gubitchev case, two bills were introduced in Congress designed to curb Communist activity. One bill was submitted by Senator Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) and the other by Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S. Dak.) and Representative Richard M. Nixon (R-Calif.). Included in the bills were the provisions that Communists and "front" organizations register and label their propaganda as Communist; that punishment of \$10,000 in fines and 10 years in prison be imposed upon those conspiring to establish a totalitarian dictatorship; that passports be denied to Communists; and that Communists be prohibited from holding any Federal nonelective office. (FOF: 85L)

March 8—Bulgarian regime sentences 15 clergymen.

Four of the 15 Bulgarian Protestant clergymen convicted in Sofia of alleged treason, espionage, and blackmarketing were sentenced to life imprisonment. Four others received 15 years; three received 10 years; one received 6 years and 8 months; another 5 years; and two were sentenced to 1 year but were dismissed on probation. (FOF: 82H-J)

March 9—Cubans protest loyalty pledges to Soviet Union.

In a diplomatic note to Soviet Russia, the Cuban Government protested against the Soviet "attempt to perturb international peace" through publication of the series of worldwide loyalty statements of the Communist parties. (FOF: 82H)

March 12—Italian Communists launch drive against Atlantic Pact.

The day after Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi announced in Parliament that his Cabinet decided unanimously in favor of Italian adherence to the proposed North Atlantic Pact, the Italian Communists launched a nationwide campaign of demonstrations against the proposed action of the government. (FOF: 81E)

March 15—Chinese Communists announce intention to "liberate" Formosa.

The Chinese Communists announced their intention to "liberate" Formosa which, according to them, the United States was attempting to acquire "as a springboard for future aggression against China proper." (FOF: 92E)

March 15—Attitude of world Communists on war against Soviet Union is revealed.

Among some of the countries whose Communist parties asserted the position that they would aid the Soviet Army in the event of war were Italy, Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Mexico, Canada, Finland, Argentina, Australia, Colombia, United States, Austria, Japan, Cuba, and Uruguay. (FLP, 3/15/49:1)

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March 15—Soviet role in creating "People's Democracies" is cited.

J. Berman, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, wrote in the Cominform press:

A common feature, indeed one of the essential features of this process unfolding in all these countries, [that is, the forming of the "New Democracies" in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Albania] is the understanding of the role and significance of the Soviet Union, the land of victorious Socialism, in creating, strengthening and developing the New Democracies. * * *

The best guarantee of the security of the People's Democracies is firm alliance with the Soviet Union, their solidarity and fraternal mutual assistance which has found new expression in the recently-formed Economic Council of Mutual Aid. This is a valuable contribution to strengthening the peace, is the condition for strengthening the anti-imperialist camp, and is the magnetic force for all working people, all oppressed peoples suffering under the yoke of imperialism. (FLP, 3/15/49: 4)

March 16—Swedish Communists announce support of Soviet Union in event of war. (FOF: 91E)

March 16—Judith Coplon is indicted for espionage.

A Washington grand jury indicted Judith Coplon, a Justice Department employee, for the second time on two counts alleging the theft of intelligence information from the Department of Justice for espionage purposes. (FOF: 93H)

March 17—Prosecution of Australian Communist leader is authorized.

The Australian Government authorized the prosecution of Laurence Louis Sharkey, the Australian Communist leader, for sedition based on his statement that "Australian workers would welcome" Soviet troops entering Australia "in pursuit of an aggressor." (FOF: 91F)

March 17—Togliatti assails Premier de Gasperi for support of North Atlantic Pact.

After heated sessions, the Italian Chamber of Deputies finally gave its endorsement to Italy's adherence to the North Atlantic Pact. The Italian Communists denounced the pact as a "war pact." Palmiro Togliatti shouted at Premier de Gasperi: "You buffoon! You infamous one!" (FOF: 90H)

March 19—Soviets take steps to establish East German regime.

The People's Council in Eastern Germany, which was Soviet-sponsored, approved a draft constitution for a "Democratic Republic of Germany" and called for the election of a People's Congress. (L: 1185)

March 19—Communists "everywhere" denounce conclusion of North Atlantic Treaty as "aggressive." (FOF: 90G-P)

March 21—Conflicting statements made on Italian Communist Party strength.

According to Italy's Defense Minister Randolfo Pacciardi, the Italian Communist Party lost 700,000 members in 12 months and was reduced to 1,500,000. However, Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's Communist leader, declared that the party had 1,896,634 paid-up members as of February 28 and expected to increase the figure to 2,200,000 by the middle of the year. (FOF: 98L)

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March 21—Soviets accuse Finland of pro-West inclination.

Articles appearing in *Pravda* and Moscow's *New Times* accused Finland of "maneuvering to line up" with the West in violation of the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty. (FOF: 98J)

March 23—Hoxha, Albanian Communist leader, seeks trade agreement with Moscow.

Albania's Premier Enver Hoxha accompanied by a delegation was received by Stalin in Moscow. The purpose of the visit was to negotiate a new trade agreement with the Soviet Union. (FOF: 100A)

March 23-30—Budenz charges Communists seek to overthrow American Government.

Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Communist *Daily Worker*, testified in the trial of 11 top Communist leaders in New York that the Communist Party in the United States was "dedicated to the violent overthrow" of the United States Government. (FOF: 109A)

March 25-27—Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace (also referred to as Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace) is held in New York.

The Conference, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was "actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations." It was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a Communist-front organization, and attended by a number of foreign delegates from Soviet Russia and its satellites. From the outset, the gathering was referred to by Secretary of State Dean Acheson as "a sounding board for Communist propaganda." The State Department pointed out that "none of the cultural leaders of eastern Europe were free to express any view other than that dictated by the political authorities in Moscow." (HCUA, House Rept. 1954, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace.)

At the Conference, the United States was "pilloried" as an instigator of war, while the Soviet Union was "defended as a nation bent on maintaining the peace." (FOF: 971)

March 29—United States halts tour of Soviet delegates.

Attorney General Tom Clark upset the plans of 18 Soviet and other Slav delegates to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace to tour the United States. The Conference announced plans to circulate a "peace petition" to be signed by "millions of Americans" and to be presented to President Truman on May 30. (FOF: 106N)

March 29—Communist Youth League convenes in Moscow.

The Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union held its 11th Congress in Moscow. Delegates and representatives to the congress came from youth organizations in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Italy, Rumania, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, North Korea, and Communist China. In an ad-

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dress to the congress, N. Mikhailov, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Youth League, said:

"The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Union have educated and are continuing to educate the young generation as the reliable replacement of the older generation, the fighters for the great cause of Lenin-Stalin * * *." (FLP, 4/1/49: 1)

April 1—Communists assail North Atlantic Pact.

The Cominform, in an editorial giving further emphasis to the Soviet "peace" propaganda campaign, expressed the following views with regard to the United States and the North Atlantic Pact:

The Atlantic military-political bloc is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

* * * * *

Hitler's American successors are dreaming about an "American century", about Wall Street's domination of the world. That is why they are building military bases wherever they can, far from the shores of the United States. The Atlantic Pact is also an instrument of American imperialism directed at the military and political subordination of its allies, an instrument for penetrating into the colonies of its partners, in fact, an instrument for seizing these colonies. (FLP, 4/1/49: 1)

April 1—British Communist leader assails North Atlantic Pact and stresses Soviet "peace" propaganda drive.

R. Palme Dutt, vice chairman of the British Communist Party, assailed the North Atlantic Pact as "an instrument of American imperialism in the struggle for world domination." Writing in the Cominform press, Dutt said:

The peoples of Western Europe and America will unite with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European democracies, no less than with the colonial peoples struggling for their national freedom and independence in combatting this infamous War Pact and mobilising their strength to defeat the criminal war plans and win the fight for peace. The declarations of Comrades Thorez and Togliatti for France and Italy, of Comrades Pollitt and Foster for Britain and the United States, and of Communist leaders in all countries, have voiced the deep sentiment of unbreakable solidarity with the Socialist Soviet Union which inspires the working people of the whole world to fight for peace. The urgent task now is to awaken the consciousness of the people in all countries to the menace which arises from this Pact, to mobilise still more broadly and widely all sections of the people, especially in the countries signatory to the Pact, to inspire them with confidence in their power by their united strength to defeat the imperialist war plans. (FLP, 4/1/49: 6)

April 2—Soviet Politbureau members are listed.

A list of Soviet Politbureau members omitted the name of Nikolai Voznesensky, who had been relieved as chief of the Soviet State Planning Commission. Those whose names appeared were: Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov, Laurenti P. Beria, Kliment E. Voroshilov, Anastas I. Mikoyan, Andrei A. Andreyev, Lazar M. Kaganovich, Nikita S. Khrushchev, Nikolai A. Bulganin, and A. N. Kosygin. (FOF: 107E)

April 3—Communist China declares ties with Soviet Union.

According to a Peiping radio broadcast, Communist China would fight beside "China's ally, the Soviet Union" in another world war. (FOF: 116A)

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April 4—North Atlantic Treaty is signed.

In Washington, the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, the United States, and Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty. The treaty—

provided for mutual assistance against aggression within the North Atlantic area and for close collaboration in matters of military training, arms production, and strategic planning, under the direction of the North Atlantic Council. (L: 1175)

Thus, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed.

April 4—Communists purge official in Bulgaria.

Traicho Kostov, Vice Premier and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Financial Questions, was dismissed from his official posts and arrested on charges of advancing "nationalistic" policies which deviated from the pro-Soviet line of the party. (FOF: 116B)

April 4—Soviet Union voices formal protest against North Atlantic Treaty.

In addition to protesting against the North Atlantic Treaty to the seven sponsors of the treaty, the Soviet Union submitted formal protests to the Governments of Italy, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark. (FOF: 114B)

April 6—Soviets deride Churchill's Boston speech.

Commenting on Winston Churchill's speech in Boston on March 31, *Pravda* stated:

This ill-starred knight of the gloomy countenance again entertained curious Americans by having another fit of anti-Soviet hysterics. (FOF: 114B)

April 8—Three Western powers agree on Occupation Statute for Western Germany, assuring West Germans of "considerable self-government." (L: 1185)

April 8—Sam Carr, one of Canada's leading Communists, is sentenced to 6 years in prison for passport forgery. (FOF: 119A)

April 8—Murray, CIO chief, rejects Soviet invitation.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO, rejected a Soviet invitation to send delegates to the first congress to be held in a decade of the Soviet Union's 27-million-member All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which was scheduled to open in Moscow on April 19. (FOF: 126A)

April 9—Tito approves West trade.

Marshal Tito stated at the Third Congress of Peoples Front of Yugoslavia held April 9 that he would dissociate himself with the "war plans" of the "Western imperialists" but it would be a "crime against our Socialist country" if he did not trade with the West. The Cominform, he said, was "anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist." (FOF: 116C)

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April 9-10—French Communists hold national conference.

The French Communist Party held a national conference in Montres, during which domestic and foreign issues were discussed. Speaking of the North Atlantic Pact, Maurice Thorez said that this pact "is leading our country to ruin and war. This is what we have to show. This is what our enemies want to conceal through lies, slander and persecution * * *" (FLP, 4/15/49:2)

April 11-12—Philbrick bares Communist activities in America.

Herbert A. Philbrick, an undercover agent for the FBI within the Communist movement, testified at the New York trial of the Communist leaders that the Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the American Youth for Democracy, and the "leftist" CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America were organizations he joined under orders from the FBI and reported to it on Communist activities within the organizations. He stated that party members were taught that treason against the United States would be justified in the event of a war with the Soviet Union. (FOF: 125K)

April 15—Cuban Communist leader attacks "Marshallization" and asserts ties with Soviet Union.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Executive Committee of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, declared that the "Marshallization" of Latin America was being resisted by the people and that the "vanguard of the struggle has been taken up by the Communist Parties." In his concluding comment, Rodriguez wrote in the Cominform press:

The progressive forces of Latin-America are fully aware that their struggle for independence against imperialism must be linked with the struggle carried on by the democratic forces in the U.S. and that the best alliance that can be accomplished to assure victory lies in the close unity of the peoples of Latin-America with those forces which are today playing the decisive role in the fight for world peace and democracy, the forces of the anti-imperialist camp, headed by its glorious vanguard, the U.S.S.R. (FLP, 4/15/49: 5, 6)

April 18—House Committee on Un-American Activities denounces Paris "Peace" Conference.

The Committee on Un-American Activities condemned the "World Congress of the Partisans of (or Fighters for) Peace," meeting in Paris on April 20, as a device through which the Soviet Union hoped to create "ideological confusion" and take advantage of "the notorious political naivete of physical scientists in inciting scientists to 'strike' against their own governments." (FOF: 131C)

April 18-19—Former Communist describes plan to establish Negro state in America.

In his testimony at the New York trial of 11 Communist leaders a Negro witness, William O. Nowell, a party member from 1929 to 1936 and a student at the Lenin School in Moscow in 1931-32, testified that plans for the establishment of a Negro state to extend from Virginia to the mouth of the Mississippi

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Delta had been approved by the CPUSA in convention in 1930 and later in Moscow. According to Nowell, the state was to be set up as a part of a Communist revolution. Nowell named several of the 11 defendants as approving the plan. (FOF: 133A)

April 19—Chinese Nationalists reject Communist ultimatum.

The Chinese Nationalists rejected the Communist ultimatum of April 17, which demanded acceptance of a 24-point Communist peace proposal made in the Peiping peace conference. The Chinese Communists demanded an unopposed Communist crossing of the Yangtze, a Communist-dominated "coalition" government for all China, integration of the Nationalist forces into the Communist army as had been done at Peiping, and punishment of Chiang Kai-shek and other "war criminals." (FOF: 129D)

April 20-24—World Congress of Partisans of Peace holds First World Peace Congress.

The International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace with the Women's International Democratic Federation, both Communist fronts on an international scale, issued the initial call for a World Peace Congress. The congress, which was held in two sections at Paris and Prague, set up a Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Peace consisting of representatives from 50 countries and also a committee to award "international peace prizes for the best films, works of literature and art' which conform to its Communist standards." (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

At the close of the congress, the group issued a manifesto accusing the United States of treating international agreements that predated the Atlantic Pact as "scraps of paper" and of "arming to the teeth" for aggression. The Permanent Committee set up by the congress was "to campaign for peace on terms approved by Communists."

The Prague meeting adopted similar measures. (FOF: 139E)

April 22—Herron states America is Soviet's target for revolution.

Testifying at the New York trial of America's leading Communists, Garfield Herron stated that he worked within the Chicago Communist movement from 1944 to 1947 and that he reported regularly to the FBI. In his testimony Herron related that lecturers taught in party schools that "the U.S. had become Russia's chief postwar target for a Communist revolution." (FOF: 133C)

April 23—*Freiheit* denounces Israeli leaders.

The Communist periodical *Freiheit*, published in New York, denounced Chaim Weizmann, head of the State of Israel, and other Israeli leaders for permitting the United States to "enslave" Israel and for "conspiring to join an anti-Soviet Mediterranean defense bloc." (FOF: 131L)

April 25—Argentina outlaws Slav Union as pro-Soviet organization. (FOF: 150P)

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April 25—Pittsburgh judge scores American Slav Congress.

Judge Blair F. Gunther of the Common Pleas Court, testifying before an executive session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stated that the American Slav Congress, in which he served as first president and board chairman in 1942-44, was "the most dangerous fifth column operating among our Slavic population." The Slav Congress attacked the judge, charging him with engaging in "Nazi-like * * * red-baiting." (FOF: 141D)

April 25-26—"Peace Congress" is held in Tokyo.

A "Peace Congress" was held in Tokyo attended by 1,300 delegates. According to the Cominform press, this congress—had been called by some three hundred prominent personalities in science, culture and art, together with over a hundred red democratic organisations including progressive trade unions, the Communist and Workers' and Peasants' Parties and democratic organisations of Koreans and Chinese people in Japan. (FLP, 5/15/49:1)

April 27—United States Attorney General publishes "subversive" list.

In a list published by Attorney General Tom Clark the following "Communist" organizations were among those cited: Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Action Committee to Free Spain Now, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, American Jewish Labor Council, American Russian Institute of New York, Philadelphia and Southern California (Los Angeles), Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Comite Coordinator pro Republica Espanola, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Commonwealth College (Mena, Ark.), Detroit Youth Assembly, Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Michigan School of Social Science, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, North American Spanish Aid Committee, Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners, Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago, Schappes Defense Committee, Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, United Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Commonwealth Federation. (FOF:141G)

April 30—Soviet journal numbers world Communists at 20,000,000.

Problems of Economics, a Soviet journal, reported that the party ranks of world Communists numbered at least 20,000,000. By countries, this figure was broken down as follows:

Argentina.....	30,000	E. Germany.....	1,800,000
Austria.....	150,000	W. Germany.....	450,000
Belgium.....	100,000	Holland.....	55,000
Bulgaria.....	500,000	Hungary.....	1,000,000
Brazil.....	200,000	Italy.....	2,283,000
Britain.....	50,000	Mexico.....	36,000
China.....	3,000,000	Nicaragua.....	1,500
Colombia.....	15,000	Norway.....	33,000
Costa Rica.....	7,000	Panama.....	5,000
Cuba.....	50,000	Poland.....	1,000,000
Czechoslovakia.....	1,000,000	Rumania.....	1,000,000
Denmark.....	60,000	Russia.....	6,000,000
Ecuador.....	6,000	Sweden.....	60,000
Finland.....	55,000	U.S.A.....	74,000
France.....	1,000,000	Uruguay.....	15,000

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Japan was not listed but the report asserted that the Communist Party claimed leadership of 1,500,000 Japanese union workers. (FOF:146A)

May—American Communist publication denounces North Atlantic Pact (NATO) as "Pact for Aggression."

Writing in *Political Affairs*, Arnold Johnson stated:

With the Atlantic War Pact, the mailed fist and the atomic bomb are on the table. It is at such a time as this, when the war plans of the ruling class can best be exposed, that the working class and the masses of people can be won to a correct policy. Time is short. Action is needed. That action will necessarily include thousands of letters to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, to the Senators, the Congressmen, and the President * * *. This is of such consequence as to call for special mass meetings, demonstrations, peace parades, and mass delegations to the homes of Congressmen and Senators and to Washington * * *. The American people can be won for peace. The initiative in this fight must be taken by the forces of labor and by the mass organizations. That initiative can defeat the North Atlantic War Pact and win an American-Soviet Peace Pact. (PA, 5/49: 27, 28)

May 1—Venezuela bans May Day celebrations. (FOF:145G)

May 1—New underground government of "national unity" under leadership of Communist Party is reported by Indonesian press. (FLP, 5/1/49: 4)

May 1—Communists advance Soviet "peace" campaign.

Ana Pauker, secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, in an article entitled "Soviet Union Heads Struggle for Peace," declared:

Today, when the American imperialists are preparing a third world war and are whipping up a war psychosis, the moral factor is designed to play an all-important role together with the material strength of the Soviet Union, which has grown tremendously, and together with the powerful anti-imperialist camp. *This decisive moral factor is knowledge of the leading role of the U.S.S.R. in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the struggle for peace.* (FLP, 5/1/49: 4)

May 1—Albanian Communists take up Soviet "peace" propaganda drive.

Enver Hoxha, general secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party, stated in the Cominform press:

The Anglo-American imperialists and their satellites are organising aggressive pacts directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. But the dark designs of the imperialists will inevitably be defeated, for the world camp of Socialism, led by the Soviet Union and the genius of Stalin, is invincible in its struggle for peace.

* * * [The] people of Albania, guided by the working class and its vanguard, the Workers' Party, are lining up their forces alongside the forces of all progressive peoples fighting to safeguard peace. (FLP, 5/1/49: 5)

May 1—Belgian Communist leader assails Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact.

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E. Lalmand, general secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium, writing in the Cominform press, stated:

The working people of Belgium realise that the pro-American policy of the Belgian Government is not only seriously threatening their standard of living but also the cause of peace. They realise that the struggle for bread is inseparable from the struggle for peace and independence. Thus, the struggle of the Belgian people against the Marshall Plan—for bread—is merging more and more with the struggle against the Atlantic Pact—for independence and peace.

* * * Opposition to the henchmen of American imperialism is growing
* * * (FLP, 5/1/49: 5)

May 3—American Jewish group charges all religions are persecuted in Soviet-dominated countries.

The American Jewish Committee published a report charging that virtually all religions in countries dominated by the Soviet Union were persecuted for “failure to satisfy the requirements of Soviet fanaticism.” The report further said:

Religious groups are obliged to promote Communist policies; their leaders are chosen by the Communist high command. Groups which do not submit completely are denounced as treacherous. Those which have any spiritual ties with cobellevers abroad are especially suspect and are persecuted. (FOF: 159E)

May 5—Chinese and North Korean Communists aid Burmese Communists.

In a mutual defense pact concluded between the Chinese and North Korean Communists, the contracting parties pledged aid to the Burmese Communists, according to a report from the Central News Agency. (FOF: 156B)

May 5—S. R. Ganapathy, leader of Communist wing of Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, is shot by Gurkha patrol in Malaya. (FOF: 156D)

May 5—Council of Europe is set up.

The Statute of the Council of Europe, which established an Executive Committee of Ministers and a Consultative Assembly, was signed in London by delegates from Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. Greece, Iceland, and Turkey later signed the Statute. Seat of the Council was established at Strasbourg. (L: 1175)

May 5-8—Sixteenth Congress of Danish Communist Party meeting in Copenhagen stresses Soviet “peace” propaganda line. (FLP, 5/15/49: 2)

May 6-8—“All-Canada Congress in Defense of Peace” is held in Toronto. (FLP, 5/15/49: 1)

May 8—Western Parliamentary Council adopts basic law for Federal Republic of Germany. (L: 1185)

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May 10—Former Polish military attache describes Communist activity in Western Hemisphere.

Before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, Lieutenant General Izydor Rudolf Modelski, a former Polish military attache, declared that the Polish spy leader in the Western Hemisphere, Colonel Gustav Bolkowiak-Alef, was "deeply involved" in the Bogota, Colombia, riots a year ago. He also testified that Alef had told him that the Russians had planned to "break up the U.S." into small nations of Negroes, Germans, and other racial units. (SINS, Hearings, Communist Activities Among Aliens and National Groups, part 1, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

May 12—Berlin blockade ends.

At 12:01 a.m. the Soviet railroad-and-highway blockade of West Berlin was terminated after 328 days. The Allied airlift continued, however, in order to build up sufficient reserve of living necessities for West Berlin. (FOF: 153C-F)

May 15—General election results in "complete victory" for Hungary's Communist-controlled National Independence Front. (L: 1188)

May 17-19—CIO Executive Board takes action against Communist infiltration and breaks ties with WFTU. (FOF: 166D)

May 18—Moscow's *New Times* states America headed for depression.

New Times, a Moscow publication, stated that the Soviet Union would "support any serious steps" toward "a return to the path of cooperation." The publication stated also that the United States was on the brink of a depression and noted that this fact was evidence of the failure of American foreign and domestic policies. (FOF: 161B)

May 18—British Laborites expel "pro-Soviet members."

The British Labor Party expelled Konni Zilliacus and Leslie J. Solley, described as "pro-Soviet members of Parliament," for opposing Labor policy. Also removed from the party were five "leftist" parliamentary secretaries. (FOF: 166P)

May 20—Czech prelate says Communists curtail press.

Archbishop Josef Beran declared in a circular letter to the clergy that the government was gradually forcing the closing of all Catholic newspapers within Czechoslovakia. (FOF: 167B)

May 22—Foster attacks trial of American Communists.

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the American Communist Party, issued a 27,000-word statement in which he attacked the trial of the 11 leading American Communists as a "political frame-up." Foster declared that the program of the party was "peaceful." (FOF: 173F)

May 23—Federal Republic of Germany comes into existence with capital at Bonn. (L: 1185)

May 25—Chinese Communists capture Shanghai after 2-week battle. (FOF: 171E)

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May 25—Harry Bridges indicted by Federal grand jury on conspiracy and perjury charges growing out of his naturalization. Indicted along with him were J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, also prominent officials of the ILWU. (NYT, 5/26/49:1)

May 25-29—Czechoslovak Communists hold Ninth Congress.

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was held in Prague. In attendance were 2,068 delegates and over 1,500 "guests." Among the "guests" were representatives from 31 "fraternal" Communist parties, including a delegation from the Soviet Union, Italy, France, China, Poland, Great Britain, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and other countries. Georgi Malenkov read a message from the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) to the Czechoslovak Communists, which said:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes the peoples of Czechoslovakia and their vanguard, the Communist Party, new successes in the struggle to consolidate the people's democratic system and the country's independence, to further develop the national economy and national culture, to cement friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance among the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union, for peace and security against the machinations of the imperialists. (FLP, 6/1/49:1)

May 30—Foreign Ministers Conference reaches stalemate.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference, meeting in Paris, reached a stalemate over Soviet and Western plans for unifying Germany. Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky opposed the Western plan for extending the new West German constitution throughout the entire country. (FOF:177C)

May 31—Trial of Alger Hiss, former United States State Department official, on perjury charges begins in New York. (FOF:180G)

June-July—Major British dock strike is said to be "Communist-inspired."

The British Government charged that the major dock strike, which led to the proclamation of a state of emergency before it was finally settled, was "Communist-inspired." (L:1176)

June 1—Communist regime in Czechoslovakia steps up antireligious campaign.

The government announced that the future appointment of priests and other Catholic personnel in Czechoslovakia would be invalid unless published announcements were made in the regime's *Official Gazette for Catholic Clergymen*. (FOF:178H)

June 1—United States and Britain demand that, on basis of peace treaties, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania "rectify injustices" against churchmen. (FOF:178K)

June 1—Communists stress "Peace" line in propaganda drive.

In an editorial entitled "Fight for Peace—The Cause of All Peoples" the Cominform laid down its "peace" propaganda line and campaign tasks as follows:

The demarcation line between the two opposing camps of imperialists and democrats has become more clearly defined in this period [of the postwar world]. The struggle of the two trends in world politics corre-

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sponding to these two camps is being waged on an ever wider scale. In the course of the struggle the imperialist camp is declining steadily, while the democratic camp is growing stronger.

The consolidation of the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union, and the consistent peace-loving policy of the forces represented by this powerful camp are enraging the Anglo-American imperialists, the latest pretenders to world domination. Powerless to prevent the growth and strengthening of the Soviet Union—country of victorious Socialism, bulwark of peace and security of peoples—and unable to prevent the advance of the people's democracies and the movement for freedom of the peoples in the capitalist countries, the Anglo-American imperialists hope to maintain and impose their domination by armed force.

* * * * *

The struggle for peace is not a short-term campaign. It is a question of daily, systematic and determined work which must be carried on by the progressive forces in all countries. * * *

* * * * *

The policy of plundering the working people widely practised by the Anglo-American imperialists in their own countries and in the colonies and semi-colonies, is aimed at providing a material base for a new aggressive war. * * *

* * * * *

The Communist and Workers' Parties are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace. * * *

The Communist Parties clearly realise that the struggle for peace today is the principal task of the democratic camp of the world progressive forces. That is why the Communists of all countries constitute the advanced and organised detachment in the great army of fighters for peace.

The democratic camp which is fighting for peace, for the freedom and national independence of peoples, is stronger and more powerful than the camp of imperialism and reaction. There is a vast gulf between the desire of the imperialists to unleash a new war and the possibility of organising such a war. If the forces standing for peace are well organised and consolidated, the cause of peace and the security of peoples will emerge victorious. (FLP, 6/1/49: 1)

June 1—Death of Fonseca, Chilean Communist leader, is reported.

The Cominform press on June 1 reported the death of Ricardo Fonseca, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile. The publication stated that Fonseca had devoted the last years of his life in Chile—

organising the working class and broad masses of the people against the bloodthirsty dictatorship of Gonzales Videla, a lackey of the imperialist monopolies, who has turned the country into one vast concentration camp.

Fonseca had, according to *For A Lasting Peace*, a "warm love for the Soviet Union," and in his last public appearance declared:

The people of Chile will never fight against the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and democracy, the defender of the oppressed and dependent peoples. (FLP, 6/1/49: 6)

June 6—Soviet wartime spy activity in United States is revealed.

Three wartime workers at the Bell Aircraft Corporation in Buffalo testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities June 6. The witnesses, Loren G. Haas and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Franey, all identified Andrei Schevchenko as a Soviet espionage agent who had asked them for secret data, particularly concerning jet planes. Schevchenko, an engineer with the Soviet Purchasing Commission acting as a liaison between the Soviet Government and the Bell Corp., had paid as high as \$200 a shipment for FBI-cleared information. Schevchenko, on

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one occasion, was accompanied by two Soviet aides, Vladimir Mazurin and Nicolai Ostrofsky. The three also testified they had worked under FBI instructions in making these contacts. (HCUA, Hearings, Soviet Espionage Activities in connection with Jet Propulsion and Aircraft, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

June 8—Chinese Communists ban all political parties affiliated with Kuomintang. (FOF: 187A)

June 10—Czechoslovak regime establishes "new Catholic Action organization."

Pro-regime Catholic priests and laymen announced the establishment of a new Catholic Action organization. Thereupon, Archbishop Josef Beran ordered a church boycott of all regime-sponsored groups and publications. According to church officials, "more than 100" priests were jailed by security police in the government's antireligious drive. (FOF: 186J)

June 12 and 16—Communists win in single-slate Albanian election.

In the Communist municipal elections in Albania approximately 99 percent of the persons voted their approval of the Communist slates for the local People's Committee. (FOF: 194G)

June 13—Court upholds contempt conviction on refusal of official to surrender records of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the contempt of Congress conviction of Richard Morford, who in 1946 refused to turn over the records of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (CCAD: *Morford v. United States*, 176 F. 2d 54.)

June 13—Soviet Union supports trial procedures of satellites.

The Soviet Union rejected the United States and British requests for a conference to discuss alleged violations of the human rights clauses contained in peace treaties, during trials held by Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. (FOF: 194E)

June 13—General MacArthur assails Soviet Union.

General Douglas MacArthur accused the Soviet Union of inciting disorders in Japan through the instrument of the Japanese Communist Party and of "callous indifference" to the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war. (FOF: 195G)

June 16—Rajk arrest sets off purge in Hungary.

The arrest of Communist Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk set off a "wholesale purge" of Hungarian Communists who were accused of deviating from the pro-Soviet line. Rajk was charged with conspiracy. (L: 1188)

June 16—Japanese Government prepares for Communist "labor offensive."

The Japanese Cabinet ordered the police to take action against strike riots as a result of the Communist-led "labor offensive" throughout Japan. (FOF: 195G)

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June 19—Robeson, American Negro singer, expresses views on Soviet Union.

At a meeting of 3,500 New Yorkers, Paul Robeson, American baritone, said that he loved the Soviet people "more than any other nation" because of their sacrifices for Negroes and others. Robeson went on to say that it was "unthinkable" that Negroes anywhere "could be drawn into war with the Soviet Union." (FOF: 205P)

June 20—Soviets promise return of Japanese prisoners.

The Soviet Government promised that repatriation of war prisoners would commence and that "all 94,000 remaining" Japanese held by the Soviets would be released by summer. According to American and Japanese estimates, the Soviet Union held more than 400,000 Japanese prisoners. (FOF: 203F)

June 21—Zapotocky, Czechoslovak Communist leader, threatens Czech clergy.

Premier Antonin Zapotocky declared that Archbishop Beran and other "church dignitaries" were "working with foreign enemies against the republic." The Premier said that "legal action will be taken." (FOF: 202F)

June 22—Seamen's strike spreads in Italian ports.

A seamen's strike called by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGIL) spread to four of Italy's major ports. (FOF: 207B)

June 23—Bridges is accused of being Communist dictator of Hawaii.

In a report dated June 21, 1949, released by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, it was recommended that statehood for Hawaii be deferred indefinitely.

Senator Hugh Butler (R-Neb.) stated:

Statehood should not be considered seriously, in my opinion, until the people of the islands demonstrate by positive steps a determination to put down the menace of lawless communism.

He also accused Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU, of being "the unseen Communist dictator of the Territory of Hawaii." (SCIIA, Report, Statehood for Hawaii: Communist Penetration of the Hawaiian Islands, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

June 23—Hungarian Communists purge party members.

Vice Premier Matyas Rakosi announced while in Prague on a state visit that 200,000 persons, or 18 percent of the membership, were expelled from the Communist Party of Hungary. According to Rakosi, an espionage operation was recently discovered in the party, and he said "we undertook (its destruction) with an iron hand." (FOF: 203K)

June 23—Rise of Malenkov is seen in purge of Zhdanov followers in U.S.S.R. (FOF: 202L)

June 24—Communist-led nationwide strike of Italian farm workers ends.

A nationwide strike of one million Italian farm workers led by Communists ended when the Italian Government promised

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the first national farm workers' contract and agreed to other demands. (FOF:207B)

June 25—Kostov, Bulgarian Deputy Premier, is arrested.

Traicho Kostov, the Bulgarian Communist Deputy Premier, was arrested and charged with ideological deviation and treason. Along with 10 associates, Kostov was found guilty. He was executed on December 16. (L:1191)

June 25—Czechoslovak Justice Minister attacks Vatican.

Dr. Alexei Cepicka, the Czechoslovak Minister of Justice, accused Archbishop Beran of "spreading lying reports" about the government and charged further that the Vatican was attempting to make the church in Czechoslovakia "a base for resistance against socialism, as was done in Hungary." (FOF:210H)

June 25—Indonesian Government announces execution of four Indonesian Communists.

According to an announcement by the Indonesian Government, the Republicans executed the following four Indonesian Communists:

Tan Malaka, once praised as the "father of the republic," was executed in East Java on April 16; Amir Sjarifuddin, Republican Premier in 1947-48 who had joined the Communists a year earlier; R. M. Suripino, a former Republican envoy in Central Europe; and the Communist Party secretary Hadjono. All had participated in the Communist revolt against the Republic in Madiun last September. The last three were executed after the Dutch had begun military action in December. (FOF:203E)

June 25—United Nations Balkans Committee charges Albanians and Bulgarians aid Greek rebels.

The Special United Nations Committee on the Balkans charged that Bulgaria and Albania continued to lend "large-scale aid" to the Greek Communist guerrillas. Yugoslav aid, the report stated, consisted only of hospitalizing wounded guerrillas. (FOF:202H)

June 26—House Committee on Un-American Activities cites American Slav Congress as subversive.

A report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, released on June 26, cited the American Slav Congress as a "Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10 million people in this country of Slavic birth or descent." The American Slav Congress was found to be a subsidiary of the All-Slav Congress in Moscow. (HCUA, House Rept. 1951, 81st Cong., 2d sess., American Slav Congress)

June 27—Australian Communist leader is convicted.

Laurence Louis Sharkey, secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, was found guilty of having made a seditious statement when he remarked that Australian workers would welcome Soviet troops if they entered Australia "in pursuit of aggressors." (FOF:211F)

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June 27—August 15—"Communist-inspired" coal strike paralyzes Australian industry.

As a result of a "Communist-inspired" coal strike in Australia nearly all industrial activity came to a standstill. Settlement was reached only with the aid of emergency legislation and the use of troops in operating the mines. (L: 1221)

June 27—Czechoslovak regime silences clergy and acts against church.

The Czechoslovak Government banned pastoral letters and other Catholic communications unless they received prior approval of government authorities. Unauthorized meetings of church officials were prohibited, and the Vatican's excommunication of Catholics participating in the Communist movement was declared "invalid." According to Czechoslovak Catholics, nearly all church administrative offices in the dioceses and archdioceses throughout the country had been seized, and many priests arrested. (FOF: 210E)

June 28—Rumanian Communists arrest last two of five Catholic Bishops of Latin rite. (FOF: 210K)

June 29—July 9—World Federation of Trade Unions' Second Congress assails North Atlantic Pact (NATO).

The World Federation of Trade Unions, which met in Milan, adopted a manifesto which described the North Atlantic Pact as—

a pact for the aggressive forces to prepare a new world war. This is a conspiracy against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, it is a pact to strangle the democratic and national liberation movement throughout the world. (FLP, 7/15/49: 6)

According to M. Suslov, a Soviet official spokesman, the congress also—

drew up a concrete program of action for the 72,000,000 trade-unionists organized in the World Federation of Trade Unions. (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

June 30—Judith Coplon is found guilty and sentenced.

Judith Coplon, former analyst in the Justice Department, was convicted by a Washington Federal jury. She was charged with stealing Justice Department documents "with intent" to injure the United States and aid Soviet Russia and with unlawfully removing confidential papers from Government files. On the following day Miss Coplon was sentenced to prison for 40 months to 10 years. (FOF: 213D)

July 1—Cominform reaffirms decision against Tito and cites Soviet Union as head of world revolutionary movement.

On the anniversary of the Cominform decision to expel Tito, the Communist Bucharest publication reaffirmed the Cominform decision, stating that:

The treacherous policy of the Tito clique made it doubly clear to the Communist and Workers' Parties that the Soviet Union and the CPSU (B), are the centre of world Communism, that the CPSU (B) headed by Comrade Stalin, is the leader and teacher of the international proletariat, of the working people of the world.

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And it has become more and more clear that the decisive question determining the revolutionary essence of any proletarian party is its attitude to the Soviet Union and the CPSU(B) since they stand at the head of the international proletarian movement, at the head of the struggle against imperialism, for peace and Socialism. (FLP, 7/1/49: 1)

July 1—India reveals Communist documents instructing party members to prepare for revolution. (FOF:211G)

July 1—Vatican reports extent of Communist antireligious drive in Eastern Europe.

According to a Vatican source, nearly 3,000 Catholic priests and members of religious orders had been arrested in Eastern Europe. Of this total figure, 600 were from Rumania, 500 from Poland, 450 from Hungary, 200 from Czechoslovakia, 200 from Yugoslavia, 30 from Bulgaria, and from the Baltic countries, 1,000. (FOF:210J)

July 1—Mao Tse-tung cites objectives.

In a statement commemorating the 28th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung hailed the Soviet Union as an "ally" and publicly announced the two goals of Communist China:

(1) to form "a people's dictatorship"; (2) to form an international united front with Russia and other "new democratic countries." (FOF:211B)

July 1—Cominform voices criticism of American Communists' trial.

The Cominform publication, in its review of the trial of the 11 American Communist leaders, said it was "reminiscent of the Czarist secret police methods" and further stated that:

As part of their plans to enslave the world, the imperialist buccaneers of Wall Street have engaged in feverish attempts to eradicate the slightest semblance of militancy in the American working class movement and to destroy the Communist Party. (FLP, 7/1/49: 4)

July 2—Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's Communist Premier since 1946, dies of diabetes near Moscow. (FOF:216F)

July 4—General MacArthur intimates outlawing Communists in Japan.

General Douglas MacArthur declared in a statement that communism was "national and international outlawry." He also stated that there was reason to question whether communism should "any longer be accorded the validity, the sanction and the protection of law." Officials in the Japanese Government expressed the view that they would welcome a signal from General MacArthur to outlaw the Japanese Communist Party. (FOF:219H)

July 8—Hiss perjury trial ends as jury is deadlocked. (FOF:220D)

July 10—Japanese fear disturbances from Communists.

Japanese provincial governors were instructed by the Labor Ministry to suppress political activities by the trade unions in order to check a Communist-led "summer labor offensive" aimed at an August "revolution" against the Yoshida Government. (FOF:227E)

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July 10-15—United Auto Workers Union moves to eliminate Communist-dominated unions.

The CIO United Auto Workers meeting in convention in Milwaukee voted to urge the CIO "to revoke the charters of Communist-dominated unions." (FOF: 228H)

July 13—President Truman hails aid program.

President Harry S. Truman declared that American foreign aid was "worth every penny of it" because it "kept Western Europe out of the hands of the Communists." (FOF: 227P)

July 13—General McCoy charges Soviets aid Japanese Communists.

In reply to Soviet complaints against action taken to curb Communist activities in Japan, General Frank R. McCoy, the United States representative on the Far Eastern Commission, charged that the Soviet Union was behind a campaign of the Japanese Communists to seize power in Japan. (FOF: 227E)

July 18—Chinese Communists launch new offensive southward along 400-mile front. (FOF: 235H)

July 18—Japanese railroad fires Communist workers.

The National Railway Corporation of Japan dismissed 14 employees because they were members of the Communist-led "Central Struggle Committee" of the Railway Workers Union and opposed the policy of the government. (FOF: 235N)

July 21—Italian Communists oppose North Atlantic Treaty. (NATO)

By a vote of 323-160 the Italian Chamber of Deputies voted for the ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty despite a formal protest from the Soviet Union the day before that by such action Italy would violate the peace treaty. In the Italian lower House there was "bitter" opposition by the Communists to passage of the treaty. (FOF: 234B)

July 22—Soviet Russia rejects American and British demand for conference on treaty violations.

The Soviet Union rejected the demands of the United States and Great Britain for a conference on alleged peace treaty violations by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. According to the Soviet Union, the three satellite states, which had been accused by the West of persecuting political minorities and churchmen, were only smashing "organizations of the Fascist type." (FOF: 235F)

July 25—Attorney General adds to Communist subversive list.

Attorney General Tom Clark added three more organizations to the Communist subversive list. Those listed were: The American Rescue Ship Mission, described as a "project" of the United American Spanish Aid Committee; the Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees, said to be the "founding body" of the North American Spanish Aid Committee; and the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, which had been called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (FOF: 245C)

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July 27—Italian Communists claim membership increase.

The Italian Communist Party announced that its membership as of June 30 totaled 2,242,719 persons. On December 31, 1948, membership was estimated to be 2,115,231. (FOF: 246F)

August 1—Unity of Communist China with Communist world is described.

Liu Ning-i, vice president of the All-China Federation of Labor and vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, wrote in the Cominform press:

Although there still exist many difficulties, we are able to overcome them with the aid of the Soviet Union, the experience of the People's Democracies and the support of the working class of the world. Under the banner of Comrade Stalin, leader of the international working class, and constantly educated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the workers of China have been mobilised and are marching along the path of constructing a new China with full confidence of their final victory. (FLP, 8/1/49: 3)

August 2—Tito pledges aid for Albanian and Bulgarian revolts against anti-Yugoslav rulers. (FOF: 252K)

August 2-3—Communist-indoctrinated Japanese war prisoners return home.

Approximately 3,000 Communist-indoctrinated Japanese war prisoners were repatriated from Siberia. Demonstrations were held aboard two ships at Maizura, the *Okayama* and *Kyoto*. Previously a Japanese repatriate had said that the Soviets would not release war prisoners for return to Japan unless they professed to be Communists. (FOF: 251K)

August 5—India curbs Communists.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced that the Indian phase of a Communist drive to gain control over South-east Asia has been checked. This drive, Nehru said, began in March 1948. (FOF: 251L)

August 6—Polish regime acts against Vatican excommunication decree.

The Polish Communist Government announced the promulgation of a law under which Catholic priests who invoked the excommunication decree of the Vatican could be executed if their actions were a menace to "public life" or "public safety." Imprisonment up to 5 years was established as a penalty for enforcing the excommunication order. (FOF: 252M)

August 7—Hungarian regime proclaims new constitution patterned after Soviet constitution. (L: 1188)

August 9—Kornfeder reveals Communist infiltration of American unions.

Testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Joseph Zack Kornfeder stated that the Soviet Government spent "large sums of money" in order to infiltrate American labor unions. Trained as a Communist agent in Moscow and an active Communist from 1926 through 1934, Kornfeder declared that Moscow set up a general subsidy for the Trade Union Unity League headed by William Z. Foster. Two days later Kornfeder

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testified that he had known James J. Matles and James Lustig, both officials of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, as members of the Communist Party. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Labor Unions, part 1, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

August 14-28—Second World Youth Festival, organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, is held in Budapest.

The Cominform press in commenting on the meeting stated:

Following the great example of the Lenin-Stalin Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union and led by the Communist and Workers' Parties, the youth leagues in the New Democracies are becoming real schools of the young builders of Socialism. Educating the mass of the working youth in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Party, in the spirit of selfless struggle in the interests of the working class and a passionate love for their people's democracy, the youth leagues are true helpers of the Communist and Workers Parties in their daily creative work to build Socialism. (FLP, 8/15/49: 1)

The World Youth Festival attended by 10,000 delegates, including 175 from the United States, concluded with a resolution pledging to fight the North Atlantic Pact and support Communist plans for "lasting peace." (FOF: 282L)

August 15—Final election returns reveal West German Communist vote is reduced.

In 1947, the Communists in West Germany polled 9.5 percent of the total vote. In the August 14 election, however, their percentage was reduced to 5.7 percent. From the total vote of 23,724,479 cast, the Communists received 1,360,443. And from the total 402 seats in the Bundestag, the Communists received only 15. (FOF: 265B-F)

August 17—Costa Rica outlaws new National Democratic Party as being Communist "front." (FOF: 278L)

August 22—Norwegian Communist press announces boycott intention.

Friheten, the Communist newspaper of Oslo, Norway, announced that the Communist-led Oslo Building Workers local union would boycott work on Norwegian defense projects because of the government's approval of the North Atlantic Pact. (FOF: 274J)

August 23—Hoxha, Albanian Communist leader, charges Tito planned to annex Albania.

Albanian Premier Enver Hoxha charged that Tito had at one time hoped to absorb Albania by making it dependent on Yugoslavia for economic assistance and then by invading Albania to "save" it from Greece. (FOF: 274B)

August 24—Communist-led Finnish strike weakens when half of 45,000 workers return to work. (FOF: 274E)

August 25—Chilean Government dismisses officials as Communists.

As a result of the suppression of Communist-led disorders in Chile the previous week, the Chilean Government dismissed 328 public officials on Communist charges. (FOF: 278K)

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August 25-27—All-Union Peace Conference is held in Moscow.

An All-Union Peace Conference was held in Moscow with 1,200 delegates in attendance from all parts of the Soviet Union, in addition to a number of foreign representatives, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, United States educator; Gerhart Eisler of Germany; and Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury. The conference established a permanent Peace Committee designed to direct the efforts of Soviet citizens in "combating alleged Anglo-U.S. plans for an 'imperialist' war." (FOF:274D)

August 27—Japanese Communists win limited number of posts on land redistribution boards.

The Japanese Government stated that the Communists, in spite of a vigorous campaign in recent elections, won only 5 percent of the membership on land redistribution boards. (FOF:275F)

August 28—Greek Army captures last major rebel stronghold in Grammos Mountains.

The Greek Army captured the last major Communist guerrilla stronghold in the Grammos Mountains after a drive up the 8,000-foot mountain lasting 3 days. According to government sources, after the Grammos battle the guerrilla army was reduced to 14,000, two thirds of which were in Albania and 1,000 fled to Bulgaria. (FOF:290L)

August 28—People's Congress in Mukden establishes "People's Government for the Northeast" to rule Manchuria. (FOF:291A)

August 30—Soviet Russia derides Tito.

The Soviet Government declared in a note that Tito and his aides were "wild Fascists" and "malicious deserters" from the Soviet camp. The Tito regime, the note said, worked "only on the instructions of its Western masters" and resembled a puppy "feeling so good she is barking at an elephant." (FOF:282B)

September—Atomic explosion inside U.S.S.R. is reported. (L:1193)

September 1—Brazilian Communist leader assails American "imperialism" and cites aim to establish "people's democratic rule."

Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Brazil, writing in the Cominform press, declared:

The process of colonisation, the exploitation and oppression of all the peoples of Latin America by the Yankee monopolists is intensifying with every passing day.

* * * * *

Absolute domination of North American imperialism on the American continent represents an integral part of its policy of expansion and of preparation for a new war. The agreements imposed on the Latin American governments at the conferences held in Rio de Janeiro and Bogota are part of Wall Street's military strategy, which has culminated in the North Atlantic Pact, which is a pact of aggression and a military block against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. * * *

Under the leadership of the Communist Parties in the corresponding countries, the working class must draw the peoples into the struggle for peace, get them to fraternise throughout the American continent in unity against North American imperialism in order, finally, to win national independence and establish people's democratic rule. (FLP, 9/1/49: 5)

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September 1—Israeli Communist leader states objectives of party.

Writing in the Cominform publication, *For A Lasting Peace*, S. Mikunis, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, stated:

True to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Communist Party of Israel will do everything to ensure that the working class and the mass of the people of Israel, who have defeated the imperialist forces on the battlefield, will also be victorious in the struggle for our State's independence and sovereignty, for a really democratic system, for peace and friendship between the peoples. (FLP, 9/1/49: 6)

September 1—London talks are deadlocked on Austrian treaty.

Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Big Four reached an impasse after a 2 months' conference on the terms of an Austrian treaty. The issues in dispute were the Soviet demands for—

(a) extensive Austrian oil concessions, (b) perpetual Russian operation of the Danube Shipping Co., (c) Soviet retention of Austrian railroad equipment and other German-seized property which Russia classified as war booty and (d) exemption of Soviet enterprises from Austrian law. (FOF:290K)

September 5-10—American Continental Congress for Peace is held in Mexico.

The congress, which convened in Mexico City, was—

another phase in the Communist world "peace" campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere * * * as a direct challenge to the United States. (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

The congress opened with "1,000 leftist and pacifist delegates attending from Western Hemisphere countries." Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican leader of the conference, said on September 6 that "the forces of peace" must be "effectively organized (in) every factory, laboratory, office and school." He denied charges made in the Mexican press that "he was trying to revive the Comintern disguised as a league of pacifists." Pedro Pomar, a Brazilian Communist, called for "defense of Russia" in the event of war, a remark which led to demands for his removal from the Brazilian Congress to which he was elected as a Social Democrat after Brazil outlawed the Communist Party. (FOF: 294G-J)

September 8—Finnish Premier states Communist strike offensive fails.

Premier Karl A. Fagerholm told the Finnish Parliament that the Communist strike offensive ended in "complete and first-class failure." On the following day editors of three Helsinki "pro-Communist" newspapers were charged with distorting facts and making "excessive" attacks on the Government in their reports of the strike. (FOF: 290G-H)

September 8—American Export-Import Bank grants \$20 million credit to Yugoslavia. (FOF:290B)

September 10—Hungarians indict eight "high-ranking" Communists on charges of allegedly conspiring with American and Yugoslav spies to overthrow regime. (FOF:290E)

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September 10—Queuille cites decline of Communist influence in France.

On the anniversary of his first year in office, Premier Henri Queuille of France stated that the economic condition of France was "the best since 1938" and that "the Communist Party's orders are being less and less followed by the workers of France." (FOF:294E)

September 13—Former Communist reveals Communist activity in America by Soviet agents.

In testimony taken September 7 and released on September 13, Maurice Malkin, a former Communist, told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary that three agents of the Soviet Union were at that time in the United States attempting to reorganize the party and prevent it from being forced underground. (SINS, Hearings, Communist Activities Among Aliens and National Groups, part 2, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

September 16—Second Congress of Communist Party of "Free Territory of Trieste" opens in Trieste. (FLP, 9/23/49:1)

September 19-20—Foster denies Communist aim to overthrow American Government.

In a 394-page deposition read at the trial of 11 leading Communists in New York, William Z. Foster agreed that—

he had said in the 1930s that American Communists owed allegiance to the "Red flag" and advocated revolution in the U.S. but added that these views were no longer held by him or the party. (FOF:311E)

September 21—Chinese Communists convene to establish regime.

At the opening session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking, the Communist capital, the Chinese Communists conferred on the establishment of the "People's Republic of China."

On September 27, Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, was elected chairman of the People's Political Consultative Council. Chou En-lai was named to head the Administrative Council as Premier. (FOF:309K, 316C)

September 24—Hungarian Communist leaders receive death penalty.

Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister, and two of his seven codefendants received the death penalty in the People's Court of Budapest on charges of plotting with the United States and Yugoslav "imperialists" against the Hungarian regime. Tibor Szonyi and Andras Szalai also received the death penalty, while Lazar Brankov and Paul Justus received life imprisonment. Milan Ognyinovic received a 9-year sentence. Lieutenant General Gyorgy Palffy and former Major Bela Korondy were convicted and turned over to a military court for sentencing. On October 24 the last two were courtmartialed and hanged. (FOF: 309M, 347B)

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September 29—Soviet Russia breaks mutual aid and friendship pact with Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union broke off the mutual aid and friendship pact concluded with Yugoslavia after World War II. Hungary did likewise the following day, while Bulgaria and Rumania broke their treaties on October 1. All satellite states followed Soviet Russia's course when its government denounced Yugoslavia's "hostile and disruptive work" against the Soviet Union along with "foreign imperialist circles." (FOF:316E)

September 30—Berlin airlift ends as blockade is lifted.

The blockade of Berlin and the Allied airlift ended officially at 8:46 p.m. Records indicate that since June 26, 1948, some 2,343,301 tons of supplies were delivered to Berlin, involving 277,264 flights. (FOF:316H)

October—Fourth Congress of International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Rome. (SD:50)

October 1—Communists establish Chinese People's Republic.

In September, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference met in Peking to confer on the establishment of a new government. The conference included representatives from many parties, professions, organizations, and ethnic minorities, but the Communists dominated the conference and determined its course. The climax of the meeting was the announcement of October 1 that the People's Republic of China was established and a Central People's Government created. Though the government maintained the appearance of a coalition, the Communist Party, numbering an estimated 6 to 7 million members in the early 1950's, had in fact created a totalitarian Communist dictatorship over the entire country. In a manner characteristic of Communist conquests in other countries, the party leadership established a monopoly over all organs of power and control. The direction of the nation's economic, political, social, intellectual, and religious life was now to be determined by the will of the Communist elite. All coercive bodies of the state, such as the army and police authority, came under party control. In asserting its authority over the country, the government did not hesitate to use terror, including widespread executions and forced labor, to eliminate or control potential opponents. Using such means of coercion and having what was said to be a "large measure of popular support," the new government was able to "unify the country more completely than any other had done since the height of Manchu power."

Chinese Communist foreign policy was firmly committed to the interests and imperatives of the world Communist camp, which in 1949 was under the uncontested leadership of the Soviet Union. The new regime was quickly recognized by the Soviet Union and its satellites. On February 14, 1950, the Communist Chinese and the Soviets concluded a treaty of friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance. Under a supplementary agreement, the Soviet Union agreed to transfer to the Peking Government before the end of 1952 all its rights in the Chinese Changchun railway

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and to withdraw its troops from Port Arthur and turn over the naval base to China's control. Dairen was also to be returned. Other agreements concluded at a later date bound the Chinese and Russians more closely together. The alliance was further solidified with China's entry into the Korean war at the end of 1950. As a consequence of this conflict, Communist China became further isolated from the non-Communist world.

Governments in the non-Communist world have been divided over the question of whether to recognize the Peking regime or to continue relations with the Nationalist Government that had fled to Formosa. Burma, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland quickly established diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communist Government. Major powers in the West, however, withheld recognition. Other states followed their course. A similarly international controversial question has been the matter of Chinese representation in the United Nations. The Chinese Communists have yet to be recognized in the United Nations as the legitimate government of China. (EB, 5: 536, 537)

October 2—Soviet Union recognizes Chinese Communist Government.

The Soviet Government extended formal recognition to the Chinese Communist Government and severed relations with the Nationalist Government located in Canton. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, North Korea, and Yugoslavia extended recognition. (FOF: 322C)

October 2—Communists proclaim October 2 "Peace Day."

In a feature article entitled "For World Peace Against War-mongers! On the Eve of Peace Day—October 2" appearing in the Cominform press, statements were included from Communist parties in Rumania, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, France, England, and India which echoed the Soviet propaganda "peace" line. The Danish Communists stated in a resolution:

We are opposed to the Atlantic Pact which has included our country in the military bloc preparing to attack the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in order to secure United States world domination * * *. We call upon all who desire peace to fight together with us against the Atlantic Pact and the armaments race. Join the ranks of the fighters for peace, support the peace demands on October 2, International Peace Day. (FLP, 9/30/49: 2)

October 4—Czechoslovakia terminates friendship and mutual assistance pact with Yugoslavia. (FOF: 324A)

October 6—State Department official denounces "police state" in East Germany.

Acting United States Secretary of State James E. Webb said in a statement to the press that the Soviet Union had converted East Germany into an "oppressive police state." The Soviet zone, he stated, had "dictatorial, unrepresentative" government, a "paramilitary" police force, new concentration camps, and was "strangled" economically by Soviet Russia—all of which created "conditions which have caused hundreds of thousands of German residents to flee." (FOF: 321H)

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October 6-15—Czechoslovak regime tightens control.

It was estimated that 50,000 persons from the clergy and middle class were arrested by the police in a drive to "liquidate hostile elements and imperialist agents" in Bohemia and Moravia. Widespread confiscation of business, farms, and other property occurred. Moreover, the National Assembly passed laws effective November 1 that gave the government control over all church administration and made all clergymen state employees. (FOF: 331N)

October 7—German Democratic Republic is established in East Germany.

As a "counter-move" to developments in the West, a German Democratic Republic was established in East Germany. There were no elections. Wilhelm Pieck became President and Otto Grotewohl was designated Minister President of a predominantly Communist cabinet. A Soviet Control Commission replaced the Soviet Military Government. For all practical purposes the East German state was politically and economically "merely another Soviet satellite." (L: 1185)

October 7—General MacArthur prohibits Communists in Japanese education.

On instructions from General MacArthur, Communist teachers were barred from teaching in Japanese schools. By October 7, one thousand Communists and their sympathizers were removed. (FOF: 339L)

October 7-11—Defense for 11 American Communists sums up case.

In summation, defense attorneys for the 11 leading American Communists on trial in New York on Smith Act charges urged acquittal on the grounds that—

(1) conviction would violate the defendants' constitutional rights to free speech, free press and free assembly and would outlaw the Communist Party; (2) the Govt. had failed to prove that the party was reorganized in 1945 on Moscow's orders as a criminal conspiracy against the U.S.; (3) secret methods, false names and false statements were necessary to avoid persecution; (4) no overt acts had been charged and none had been proved; (5) "secret societies" would arise if the party were outlawed. (FOF: 333H-J)

October 9—Communist strength remains "negligible" in Austrian election.

In a general election, which brought losses to the People's Party and the Socialists, the Austrian Communist strength remained "negligible." As a result, the coalition government of the People's Party and the Socialists remained "substantially unchanged." (L: 1186)

October 12—Indian Communist leader lauds Mao Tse-tung victory.

In a message to Mao Tse-tung, B. T. Ranadive, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party, declared:

The formation of the People's Government signalises the final victory of the Chinese people against the enemies and enslavers of China—the American imperialists and the clique of Kuomintang reactionaries. This great and historic victory seals the doom of foreign imperialism and its national

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agents on the continent of Asia, and opens the prospects of the immediate liberation of the peoples of Asia. It changes the balance of forces on a world-scale and constitutes a decisive turning point in the world struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism. In liberating themselves the people of China have inflicted a decisive defeat on the common enemy of the peoples of the world—American imperialism—and have advanced the cause of world liberation.

The toiling masses of India feel jubilant over this great victory. They know it hastens their own liberation. They are inspired by it to fight more determinedly and courageously their battle for ending the present regime and establishing the rule of People's Democracy * * *.

I wish to assure you and through you the people of China that the Communist Party of India will unmask all the anti-Chinese intrigues that the Nehru Government might hatch under the dictates of the American imperialists and rally the people to defeat them * * *.

The Central Committee of our Party salutes the great Communist Party of China and its leader Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of its historic and world-shaking victory. The victory scored by the Communist Party of China is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the Stalinist Line. The Communist Party of China and its great leader, Mao Tse-tung, have demonstrated once more the invincible power of Marxism-Leninism * * *. (M: 96, 97)

October 12—Secretary of State Acheson gives views on East Germany.

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson declared that Communist agitation for a peace treaty and withdrawal of Allied armies was "solely for its propaganda appeal to the German people" and that the Western allies would not be "deceived nor diverted" into leaving West Germany alone at the mercy of East Germany and its "militarized Communist police force." According to Secretary Acheson, the Democratic Republic of East Germany "and its Soviet masters are obviously afraid to risk the verdict" of a free election in the Soviet zone. The actions of the East German Government, he said, "will be dictated behind the scenes (by) the Communist Party directed from Moscow." (FOF: 330E-F)

October 12—Prosecution in trial of 11 American Communist leaders sums up case.

In a summation of the prosecution's case, United States Attorney John F. X. McGohey declared that the American Communist Party was a "foreign-directed conspiracy" against the Government. He indicated that it did not recruit members indiscriminately even though "one vote would be as good as another" but that the party concentrated on securing members in "key basic industries" where they could paralyze the country in time of war. Mr. McGohey also stated that the party operated secretly under the control of the Soviet Union in order to promote Soviet interests. He declared that the party taught that the United States Government could be overthrown only by violence and trained professional revolutionaries to carry out the work. (FOF: 333K)

October 13—Stalin emphasizes "peace" propaganda in greetings to East German Communist leaders on establishment of Communist regime.

In a message to Wilhelm Pieck, President of the newly established "German Democratic Republic," and to Otto Grotewohl, the Prime Minister, Stalin said in part:

The formation of the German democratic, peace-loving Republic is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the

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existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists. (FLP, 10/21/49: 1)

October 14—Eleven American Communist leaders are found guilty.

The 11 American Communists on trial in New York were found guilty. By its decision the jury upheld Government charges against the Communist Party that the party was a criminal conspiracy, that it advocated violent overthrow of the Government, and that it took its orders from Moscow. (FOF: 33A-C)

October 15—Canton falls to Chinese Communists.

Canton, the third largest city of China and for 6 months the capital of the Nationalist Government, fell to the Chinese Communists without a fight. The Nationalist Government had fled to Chungking 3 days before. (FOF: 330H)

October 16—Greek Civil War ends with defeat of Communist-led rebels.

The Greek guerrilla radio announced that the "Free Greek" Government halted military operations in order "to avoid the total destruction of Greece." (L: 1190) (FOF: 337J)

October 17—Sharkey, Australian Communist leader, receives prison sentence.

Laurence Louis Sharkey, secretary general of the Communist Party of Australia, was charged with sedition and sentenced to 3 years in prison. The charge was based on a statement made by him in which he said that Soviet troops would be welcome in Australia. (FOF: 343D)

October 18—Czechoslovak Government announces Catholic priests must take loyalty oath to government in order to be paid under new church-control law. (FOF: 338D)

October 18—Mediation in Greek Civil War fails.

President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Carlos Romulo, announced that a Political and Security Subcommittee had failed to reach a settlement between Greece and Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. The principal issues unresolved were the Soviet and Albanian demands that:

(1) Greece renounce territorial claims against southern Albania; (2) all Greek guerrillas be granted amnesty and (3) new elections in Greece be pledged as part of the international agreement. (FOF: 337H)

October 21—American Communist leaders receive prison terms.

Judge Harold R. Medina sentenced 10 of the 11 Communist leaders on trial in New York who were convicted of criminal conspiracy to 5 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine each. The 11th party member, Robert Thompson, the New York State Communist chairman, because of his outstanding war record, received a prison term of only 3 years and a fine of \$10,000. (FOF: 342C)

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October 21—Communist Rumania dissolves its Y.M.C.A. (FOF: 347C)

October 21—Soviet-Chinese friendship is affirmed.

In an article entitled "Inviolable Friendship of Chinese and Soviet Peoples" published in *For A Lasting Peace*, Liu Shao-chi, member of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau, gave special emphasis to the following view:

There is now no force in the world which can impede or undermine the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. (FLP, 10/21/49:3)

October 22—United Nations 47-to-5 vote on resolution requesting legal opinion on issue of human rights reveals Soviet bloc solidarity.

By a vote of 47 to 5, a resolution was passed requesting the International Court of Justice to give a legal opinion to determine whether the disputes over human rights in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary should be submitted to arbitration commissions in accordance with the peace treaties signed by the three states. The Soviet bloc, consisting of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, voted against the resolution. (FOF:338A)

October 22-23—"Peace Congress," held in London, is attended by 1,090 delegates. (FLP, 10/28/49:1)

October 23—House Committee on Un-American Activities cites Congress of American Women as Communist front.

The committee charged in its report on the Congress of American Women, an affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation, released on October 23, that the organization was a Communist front which served as a "specialized arm of Soviet political warfare in the current 'peace' campaign to disarm and demobilize the United States." The report stated that its "leading personnel consists chiefly of women active in the Communist Party of the United States or its front organizations and in various groups carrying on propaganda in behalf of the Soviet Union." (HCUA, House Rept. 1953, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Congress of American Women)

October 26—Japanese investigating committee reveals revolution plan.

An investigating committee of the lower House of the Japanese Diet reported that the Japanese Communist Party was planning a revolution by inciting labor violence. (FOF:347C)

October 27—Amtorg registers as agent of Soviet Government.

After six officers of the Amtorg Trading Corp. were indicted in New York for failure to register as foreign agents, the Soviet purchasing agency registered as an agent of the Soviet Government. For violations of the alien registration act, Amtorg was fined \$10,000, but the sentence was suspended on November 23 since the corporation and its six officers had in the meantime registered as Soviet agents. (FOF:342F, 381F)

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October 27—Norwegian Communists expel "Titoists."

The Communist Party of Norway expelled Peder Furubotn, the party's secretary general, and seven other general council members on charges of "Titoism." (FOF: 347B)

October 27—Polish regime orders Red Cross, CARE, and Foster Parents' Plan for War Children to terminate operations and withdraw foreign staffs. (FOF: 347C)

October 28—Communists assail Voice of America.

An article on the Voice of America, appearing in the Cominform press under the title "The Voice of the American Goebbels," commented as follows:

Day and night the ether is poisoned by the Voice of America, the voice of Wall Street, of the Rockefeller and Dupont monopolies—the voice of the warmongers! The voices of Henry Wallace, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and Marcantonio—the voice of the diligent and energetic American people who love peace, freedom and democracy—these do not resound over the ether. They were heard at Peekskill, despite the screaming of fascist hoodlums. They rang out loud and clear in the speeches of the accused and the defence counsel in the New York courtrooms where Truman and his ignorant lieutenant, Judge Medina, sought to destroy freedom by violence, by prosecuting the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party. (FLP, 10/28/49: 4)

October 28—Eleventh Congress of Communist Party of Israel is reported held in Tel-Aviv. (FLP, 10/28/49: 1)

October 28–30—Partisans of Peace meet in Rome.

The "pro-Soviet" Congress of the Partisans of Peace, meeting in Rome, denounced American and British foreign policy. (FOF: 356B)

October 31–November 4—CIO moves against "Communist-dominated" unions.

At a national convention held in Cleveland, the CIO began a purge of "pro-Communist elements." Two unions were expelled, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, and preparations were made to expel 10 members from the executive board. (FOF: 356L)

November—American Communist monthly declares Soviet foreign policy is "a Peace Policy." (PA, 11/49: 10)

November—The World Federation of Trade Unions holds important conference in Peking.

The Communist-controlled trade union international, the WFTU, held an important conference in Peking. Its Asian-Australian branch, it was said, "may" perform the functions of a Far Eastern Cominform. (S-W: 328)

November 2—Peru outlaws Peruvian Communist Party. (FOF: 22P)

November 2—Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist leader, reveals dependence on Soviet Union.

At the opening of a month-long celebration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, declared that the friendship between the two countries was the basis of the new world order.

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slovak Communist Government, said that Czechoslovakia would have neither "independence" nor "Socialism" if it were not for "the Soviet Union and its great protection." (FOF:356A)

November 3—United States eases ban on shipments to Yugoslavia.

The United States eased its ban against the shipment of "war potential" to Eastern Europe in order to allow Yugoslavia to buy commercial planes. On the same day, Mr. George V. Allen, the United States Ambassador to Belgrade, declared in Washington that the American Government believed that Tito's stand against the U.S.S.R. was "certainly justifiable." "The United States," he said, "always has supported the sovereign independence of nations." "Yugoslavia," he indicated, "is clearly threatened by Soviet Russia." (FOF:355L)

November 4—Communists claim "Soviet Union—Mainstay of Peace, Democracy and Socialism" on 32d anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution. (FLP, 11/4/49:1)

November 4—Polish Communist leader credits success of "People's Democracies" to Soviet Union.

A. Zawadzki, secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland, concluded an article in the Cominform press entitled "Alliance with U.S.S.R.—Basis of Socialist Development in People's Democracies" with the following commentary:

There can be no doubt that, thanks to the assistance of the U.S.S.R., to our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the indissoluble alliance with the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies are, today, countries with a most stable and powerful State authority, based on the ever-consolidating moral and political unity of the broadest masses of the working people. (FLP, 11/4/49:2)

November 6—Malenkov stresses "Peace" propaganda theme in report delivered at Moscow meeting celebrating 32d anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution.

In a lengthy report delivered at the Moscow meeting celebrating the 32d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Georgi M. Malenkov placed particular emphasis upon the Soviet "peace" propaganda theme. In referring to Soviet foreign policy, he said:

If asked what is the main thing in our foreign policy, it is, to put it briefly, that the Soviet Union stands for peace and upholds the cause of peace. (FLP, 11/11/49:1)

However, the Soviet leader said that if the "imperialists" started another world war, it would be "the grave * * * for the whole world of capitalism." (FOF:363C)

Malenkov also declared that:

The Soviet Union pursues without retreating a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. We do not want war and we shall do everything possible to avert it. The Socialist state has no need for foreign expansion. It needs no colonial seizure. The Soviet socialist system has eradicated the causes which engendered economic crises, from which the rulers of the capitalist world usually seek a way out by a road of military adventures. (SWO:363)

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November 7—Rokossovsky is appointed Polish Defense Minister.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, a leading figure in the Soviet Army, was appointed Polish Defense Minister and Marshal of the Polish Armies. In the West, this move by Moscow to place Rokossovsky at the disposal of the Polish Government was seen as an attempt to insure Soviet control over Poland. (FOF: 362M)

November 7—Yugoslav aid to Greek rebels is revealed.

The Yugoslav Government announced that it had expended \$2,290,000 for the care of 6,317 wounded guerrillas and 11,000 Greek children during the Greek Civil War. (FOF: 370D)

November 8—Malik resubmits Soviet atom plans to United Nations.

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, resubmitted the Soviet plan for two atomic conventions. The Soviet plan condemned the United States and Great Britain as obstructing an atomic agreement "despite all the efforts" of the Soviet Union. (FOF: 361G)

November 9—Argentine Communists receive prison terms for disturbances.

For causing disturbances during the celebration on November 5 commemorating the Bolshevik Revolution, 305 Argentine Communists were given short prison terms. (FOF: 347E)

November 10—Communist countries bar Jewish emigration.

A Jewish agency declared that 1,800,000 Jews in the Soviet Union and 600,000 more in Rumania and Hungary were barred from emigrating to Israel. (FOF: 366H)

November 10—Vishinsky speaks at American-Soviet Friendship dinner in New York.

At a dinner of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky declared that the Soviet Union was not stockpiling atomic bombs, but in the event of war "we would have as many of these as we need—no more and no less." (FOF: 361H)

November 10—Soviets dominate Danube River Commission.

Yugoslavia was excluded from holding offices in the Danube River Commission, which was made up exclusively of representatives from the Soviet-bloc countries. The United States refused to recognize the new Soviet-dominated Commission. (FOF: 371C)

November 11—Soviet Russia "formally" dissolves Soviet Military Government in East Germany. (FOF: 362L)

November 11—British Communists note increase in membership.

The Communist Party of Great Britain reported that it had a membership of 40,161 in 1,300 area and factory units, while in June 1947 it had 38,579 members. (FOF: 366F)

November 12—Czechoslovak regime rejects qualified loyalty oath.

The Czechoslovak Government rejected the qualified loyalty oath in which priests were permitted by the Catholic bishops to swear loyalty to the government if there was added a reservation

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to do nothing "in contradiction to the laws of God and the Church and the rights of man." The regime also decreed that only civil and no church marriages would be recognized after January 1. (FOF:363A-B)

November 12—Yugoslavia breaks friendship pact with Albania on charges Albania conspired against Yugoslav independence. (FOF:363B)

November 14—Polish Communists purge leaders.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, former Vice Premier of Communist Poland, and two other original leaders of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party, Marian Spychalski, former Vice Minister of Defense, and Zenon Kliszko, Vice Minister of Justice, were expelled from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. All three were charged with "nationalist-rightist deviation" from the established Communist line. (FOF:371A)

November 16—Chancellor Adenauer forbids Communist-sponsored "Nauheim Circle" to meet in West Germany.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer prohibited the "Nauheim Circle," a "Communist sponsored" group led by Professor Ulrich Noack, from meeting in Western Germany. The group advocated German neutrality between the East and West. (FOF:378E)

November 17—Second Alger Hiss trial begins in New York. (FOF:372N)

November 18—Foster denounces American capitalistic system in new book.

In his new book entitled *Twilight of World Capitalism*, William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, wrote:

American capitalism, * * * is a sort of monster parasite, living on the body of the rest of world capitalism, it is cannibalistically devouring the other capitalist countries and growing fat upon their life substance. * * * Americans realise to what a large extent, during the past generation capitalist economy in this country has fed upon the blood of war.

Moreover, Foster, in referring to the Marshall Plan and other aspects of American activity, stated that—

the United States imperialists picked up the fallen banner of Nazism when they adopted its slogan of a world crusade against Communism. (FLP, 11/18/49:4)

November 19—Equality of men and women in America is derided at Moscow women's meeting.

At a Moscow meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which was represented by delegates from 46 nations, Muriel Draper, the United States delegate, declared that Mongolia was ahead of the United States in providing equality of pay for men and women. Elected to the executive council of the Federation were Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Paul Robeson, Dolores Ibaruri (La Pasionaria) of Spain, and Mme. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier of France. (FOF:380G)

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November 19—Czechoslovak regime outlaws sale of secondhand books, thus cutting off last source of books without Communist approval. (FOF: 371D)

November 20—Albania recognizes Communist China. (FOF: 380C)

November 23—Czechoslovak Government opens drive against "kulaks."

The Czechoslovak regime announced a drive against wealthy farmers (kulaks) for alleged "black-marketing" and "sabotage" of the national economy. Similar campaigns against the kulak class were being carried on in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. (FOF: 380F)

November 25—Communist and non-Communist French labor unions unite in 1-day general strike as warning that wage demands be met. (FOF: 390M)

November 26—Outer Mongolia replaces its old script with new one based on Russian alphabet. (FOF: 380C)

November 26-28—British Communist Party holds 21st Congress in Liverpool.

The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain was held in Liverpool with representatives from the Communist parties of France, Spain, Western Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Greece attending. In a report of the executive committee submitted by Harry Pollitt, secretary general of the party, the party held the following view with regard to the issues of war and peace:

We are confident * * * that the British working class, true to its great international tradition of working class solidarity, will never be a party to a war against the Socialist Soviet Union, the New People's Democracies or against China now building Socialism. This Congress will take a solemn pledge to do all in its power to prevent such a war. (FLP, 12/2/49: 6)

November 27—Czechoslovak Communist Party announces purge.

Before issuing 1950 membership cards to "reliable" members, the Czechoslovak Communist Party moved to purge itself of "hostile" elements. Present membership was reported to be about 1,800,000 with 500,000 pending applications. (FOF: 386E)

November 27—Six hundred Huk rebels escape into Philippine jungles despite efforts of government forces to capture them. (FOF: 424A)

November 28—President Truman reports on success of Greek-Turkish aid.

In his Eighth Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and Turkey, President Harry S. Truman stated that the first 2 years of the "Truman Doctrine" in practice had brought about the "containment of" the Greek Communists and "close cooperation between Turkey and the Western world." Of the \$625 million going to both countries, Greece received \$472 million. The Greek guerrilla forces, he said, had been reduced in 2 years from 28,000 to less than 18,000, of which only a few remained in Greece. Since United States aid to Greece began, he added, 4,012 guerrillas

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were killed, 3,366 captured, and 2,850 surrendered. (U.S. House Doc. 417, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

November 29—Cominform meeting in Hungary is reported.

The Communist Information Bureau met in Hungary during the second half of November, *For A Lasting Peace* reported on November 29. One of the principal resolutions adopted was entitled "Defence of Peace and the Struggle Against the War-mongers," in which the main emphasis was placed upon alleged preparations for a new war by the "Anglo-American imperialists" while the Communist world was "tirelessly fighting for peace." Another resolution called for the overthrow of Tito in Yugoslavia and the suppression of Titoism in other countries. (FLP, 11/29/49:1,2)

November 29—Vishinsky charges America prepares for war through NATO.

Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, charged that the United Nations majority was attempting to conceal the "dark undertaking" of the United States, which was, he said, preparing for war through the North Atlantic Pact. The unification dispute between the United States Navy and Air Force, he stated, was a quarrel over the best ways of "exterminating the greatest possible number of Soviet human beings in Soviet cities." (FOF: 386J)

November 30—Bulgarian Communist leaders are purged.

Traicho Kostov, former Deputy Premier, and 10 other deposed leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party were said to have faced trial for treason, spying, and sabotage for Yugoslavia, the United States, and Great Britain, according to a government announcement. (FOF: 386C)

November 30—Chinese Communists take Chungking.

The Chinese Communists captured Chungking, the evacuated Nationalist capital. Chungking was abandoned to the Communists as Chiang Kai-shek left by plane for his new capital at Chengtu, the fourth during the year. Thereafter, the Communists began an advance toward Chengtu. (FOF: 387H)

December—Attempt on Shah's life leads to banning Iranian Communist Party.

The Tudeh Party of Iran, "a communist party in all but name," was formally banned after an attempt was made on the Shah's life in December 1949. The party, however, went underground. (S-W: 320, 321)

December—Forty percent of Japanese students are said to be exposed to direct Communist influence.

At the end of 1949 it was estimated that—

about 40 percent of all Japanese students were under the influence of the National Federation of Self-governing Student Associations, which was controlled by communists. Thus, though far from power, the Japanese communists had made great progress. (S-W: 315)

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December—American Communist publication commemorates Stalin's 70th birthday.

Writing in *Political Affairs*, Alexander Bittelman concluded a commemorative statement on Stalin:

American Communists will celebrate Stalin's seventieth birthday together with large masses of the American people. And in doing so, they will remember that, as the vanguard of the American working class and people, they have additional and special tasks. These are: to intensify greatly their efforts to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the teachings of Stalin; to unfold more skillfully and effectively their struggle for the masses, the policy of the united and people's front against fascism and war, for peace and democracy; to give life to the Stalinist principle of—always with the masses and at the head of them; and to strengthen the Communist Party—ideologically, politically and organizationally—and to build it as a true, mass vanguard of the American working class and the American people. (PA, 12/49: 13)

December 1—Soviets are outvoted on 12-point British-American resolution on "essentials of peace."

The United Nations General Assembly rejected the Soviet charge that Western "preparations for a new war" were the cause of world political tensions when after a 3-day debate it passed by 53-5 a 12-point British-American resolution on the "essentials of peace." A part of the Soviet bloc (Soviet Russia, White Russia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Poland) voted against the resolution. The resolution in effect—

put the UN on record as to what it thought were basic requirements for real international cooperation, and on every controversial point it ran contrary to Soviet views. Among the recommendations [were]: no fomenting a civil strife in one country by another; more conciliation of disputes and fewer vetoes in the Security Council; universal willingness to accept international control of atomic energy facilities that might be used for war; free expression of political opposition in all countries; an international effort to raise world living standards.

Andrei Vishinsky denounced the United States and Great Britain as "warmongers" and warned the United Nations not to expect a change in Soviet policy. Regardless of the voting on the resolution, he said, 800 million people in Soviet Russia, China, and other countries would continue to support Soviet "peace" efforts. (FOF: 386G-H)

December 1—Brazil tightens curbs on Communists.

In an effort to suppress Communist-front groups of the outlawed Communist Party, the Brazilian Government imposed restrictions on political meetings not sanctioned by the police. (FOF: 425B)

December 4—American Progressive Party adopts program.

The National Committee of the Progressive Party meeting in New York adopted a foreign affairs program which "corresponded to Soviet policy in all but one point" and that was its opposition to the internationalization of Jerusalem, which might separate 100,000 Jews from Israel. Other points emphasized in the program were: the United States should take the initiative in establishing an understanding with Soviet Russia; American recognition of the Chinese Communist regime; and the proposal of a United Nations convention outlawing the atomic bomb. In

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the last proposal no mention was made of inspection or controls. The committee also condemned the recent conviction of the 11 Communist leaders in the New York trials. (FOF: 397M)

December 7—United States delegate to United Nations, Warren Austin, charges Soviets want Communists to control Indonesia.

The United Nations Assembly voted down a Ukrainian resolution 33-5 calling for (1) the immediate withdrawal of Dutch forces to lines held before the December 1948 attack on the Indonesian Republic and (2) a new United Nations commission to draft a new N. E. I. (Netherlands East Indies) agreement. The United States delegate, Warren R. Austin, charged that the Soviet Union opposed the Dutch-Indonesian agreement because it wanted to place the Communists in power in Indonesia. (FOF: 394E)

December 8—Chiang Kai-shek Government flees to Formosa as Communists advance. (FOF: 394N)

December 10—Chinese Communists conquer virtually all China.

The Chinese Communists conquered all of China except an area in the extreme northwest and a coastal strip along the south from which the Nationalists escaped to Hainan Island. (FOF: 394M)

December 16—Kostov, Bulgarian Communist leader, is hanged.

Traicho Kostov, former Bulgarian Deputy Premier and a leading Communist, was hanged in Sofia following his conviction on charges of treason, espionage, and sabotage in behalf of Yugoslavia, the United States, and Great Britain. Kostov denied his guilt, but government officials said he confessed before his execution and pleaded mercy. Other Communist leaders convicted with Kostov received sentences ranging from 8 years to life imprisonment. (FOF: 403N)

December 16—Mao Tse-tung arrives in Moscow.

Mao Tse-tung, President of Communist China, arrived in Moscow for his first visit to the Soviet Union as a chief of state. Upon his arrival, the Chinese Communist leader said that "for many years the Soviet people and the Soviet Govt. have repeatedly given aid to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people." He promised the support of Red China in Soviet Russia's "struggle against the warmongers." (FOF: 401C)

December 16—Chinese Communists claim troops reach Indo-China border. (FOF: 401K)

December 17—Burma becomes first non-Communist nation to recognize Communist China. (FOF: 401H)

December 18—Nikita S. Khrushchev is named secretary of Central Committee of CPSU (B) in Moscow. (FOF: 424 C)

December 21—World Communists celebrate 70th birthday of Stalin.

According to the Cominform press, the Communist and Workers' parties and "democratic organizations" throughout the world who recognized Stalin as "the leader and organizer of their struggle for the interests of the working people," sent letters and messages of greetings commemorating Stalin's 70th birthday.

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Among those sending messages were the Communist parties and leaders of China, France, Italy, United States, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, India, Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Korea, Albania, Mongolia, Finland, Trieste, Pakistan, Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Israel, Colombia, New Zealand, Thailand, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Switzerland, South Korea, Puerto Rico, and Syria. (FLP, 12/30/49:1)

December 21—Derevyanko walks out of Allied Council for Japan on repatriation issue.

Lieutenant General Kuzma M. Derevyanko, Soviet delegate to the Allied Council for Japan in Tokyo, walked out of the Council when General MacArthur charged that thousands of Japanese prisoners were working as slave laborers in Siberia. On the following day, General MacArthur announced he had requested the United States Government to seek aid from a neutral nation to ascertain the treatment Japanese prisoners were receiving under Russian control. (FOF:411G)

December 23—Hungarian clergymen agree to take oath of allegiance to regime.

The Hungarian Catholic bishops gave permission to priests to take oaths of allegiance to the Hungarian "People's Republic, its people and Constitution." Two weeks before Hungary's Protestant Churches announced that their clergymen could take the oaths demanded by the regime. (FOF:409H, 410A)

December 27—Independence of Indonesia is proclaimed as Netherlands and Republic of Indonesia formally transfer sovereignty to United States of Indonesia. (L:1215)

December 27—Italian Communists launch anti-American "peace" campaign. (FOF:425L)

December 28-29—Hungarian Government decrees nationalization of all major industries and announces beginning of Five-Year Plan.

The decree nationalized all industrial firms with more than 10 employees. On December 29 the Communist regime took over nearly all foreign firms, including property belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. According to State Minister Erno Gero, this measure was taken to destroy "spy" and "sabotage" rings operating in Hungary. (L:1188) (FOF:419N)

December 29—Soviet agents infiltrate Belgian Congo's uranium area.

The Belgian State Security Bureau reported that Soviet agents "menaced" Belgian Congo's uranium-producing area by infiltration. (FOF:424J)

December 30—India extends recognition to Communist China. (FOF:418A)

December 30—Chinese Communists announce conquest of all south-west China except isolated "pockets of resistance" in Sinkiang and Yunnan Provinces. (FOF:418B)

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December 30—Moscow radio forecasts doom for capitalistic world.

According to a Moscow radio, a "death dealing crisis" had begun to strike American industry. It went on to say that:

Millions of American workers are totally unemployed * * *. Tomorrow holds nothing in store but gloom and hopelessness for the capitalistic world. (FOF: 419H)

December 31—General MacArthur states Japanese labor unions reject Communist leadership. (FOF: 418M)

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1950—Japanese Communists adhere to line laid down by Soviet-led international Communist movement.

Despite declarations by Japanese Communist leaders to the effect that the Japanese Communist Party was independent of the Soviet Union, the acceptance by the party—

early in 1950, of the Cominform's criticism of Nozaka's policy and the Party's active support of Communist aggression on the Asian continent during the summer and autumn of the same year have further clarified the nature of the relation between the Communist Party of Japan and the international Communist movement, led by the Soviet Union. (S-L: 234)

1950-1951—Indian Communists enter "United Front" and end policy of violence.

The importance of the period from the new directive of the Cominform to the Indian Communist Party on January 27, 1950, to the general elections at the end of 1951—

lies in the fact that it was a period during which the international apparatus, by constant and consistent pressure, rescued the Party from the legacy of its own previous *dictat* of the Zhdanov line in February 1948 and refurbished it as an effective and well-financed instrument of intervention in India's first elections on the basis of universal franchise. The events of these two years laid the foundation for the present position and policies of the Indian communists and provide a clue to future developments. (M: 99)

January—Cominform criticizes Japanese Communists.

Six months before the opening of the Korean war, the Cominform criticized Nozaka, a leader of the Japanese Communists, "for overestimating the possibility of a peaceful struggle, and for insufficient hostility to the 'imperialists.'" Nozaka admitted his mistakes in March, and in May a new thesis was issued which in principle recognized "the struggle against domestic reaction and against international monopoly capitalism as equally important * * *." (S-W: 316)

January—Indian Communist Party weakens.

When the Communist Party of India entered the year 1950, "the revolution of [Secretary General] Ranadive's conception" had not "come off but the Communist Party had suffered a severe blow and set back." The party had "alienated public sympathy" and the party organization itself was "reeling under Government repression and started cracking up." In 1948, the Indian Communist Party numbered 90,000 but, according to their own figures, membership declined to 20,000. The membership in the All-India

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Trade Union Congress, an organization controlled by the Communists, also declined from 700,000 to 100,000. (M: 99, 100)

January 3—Czechoslovakia regime orders confiscation of church records.

The Czechoslovak Government ordered the confiscation of Roman Catholic Church records of births, deaths, and marriages. On November 23, 1949, the bishops had ruled that the records of the church were not to be surrendered to the government. (FOF: 10M)

January 5—Brazilian police suppress Communist press.

Brazilian police seized Communist newspapers in Rio de Janeiro and prevented their publication in São Paulo because of coverage praising Luis Carlos Prestes, the Brazilian Communist leader, on his birthday. Prestes had been in hiding since 1947 when the party was banned. (FOF: 15G)

January 5—West Bengal Government outlaws Communist-led organizations.

The Government of West Bengal, India, outlawed seven Communist-led student and labor organizations in the province. In southern India the Cochin Travancore State Union Government 3 days before also outlawed Communist organizations. On January 5, Prime Minister Nehru announced the postponement of elections in West Bengal because of unsettled political conditions which were blamed on Communist activity. (FOF: 14P, 15A)

January 6—Communist Trade Union Conference convenes in Peiping.

The Cominform press announced on January 6 that 14 countries of Asia and Oceania held a Trade Union Conference in Peiping. A manifesto "unanimously" adopted at the conference said in part:

American imperialism has taken the lead in the offensive to suppress the national liberation movement and is arming counter-revolutionary forces in Asia.

The mass of the people in a number of oppressed countries in Asia, i.e., Viet-Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, Philippines and Southern Korea, unable to endure any longer the cruel yoke of imperialism, has resorted to armed resistance; is organising popular armed units which wage partisan warfare; is setting up large or small partisan districts and liberated areas and is carrying on a relentless struggle against the onslaught of the imperialist plunderers and their agents. (FLP, 1/6/50: 1)

January 6—Justice Department orders officers and board members of Congress of American Women to register as foreign agents. (FOF: 13N)

January 6—Czechoslovakia expels four Western press correspondents for "unobjective" reporting. (FOF: 10L)

January 7—Chinese Communists announce Tibet invasion plans.

According to a Communist radio broadcast, the Chinese Communists declared their intention of invading Tibet. Two days later they had taken all of northwest China, including Sinkiang, except for insignificant local areas controlled by guerrillas. (FOF: 10A)

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January 7—Cominform press accuses Japanese Communist leader of deviation.

The Cominform press in Bucharest accused Sanzo Nozaka, a leader of the Japanese Communist Party, of deviations from Communist principles and of compromising with the "imperialist occupiers of Japan." Nozaka, said to have attempted to evolve a Japanese type of communism, was criticized for stating that socialism could be achieved in Japan under the American occupation. (FOF: 10C)

January 7—*Red Star* attacks President Truman.

The Soviet Army paper, *Red Star*, attacked President Truman's state of the Union message as being a "mixture of demagogic promises and improbable statements." Economic conditions in the United States, the paper said, were growing worse and not better, as the President had claimed. According to *Red Star*, the Presidential message made—

it plain that * * * the money of American taxpayers will be expended on * * * plans directed to achievement of world domination. (FOF: 13C)

January 8—"Peace" demonstrations are held in Damascus, Syria.

In response to a call from the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, a peace demonstration was staged in Damascus, Syria, which resulted in clashes between the demonstrators. The Cominform press report contained the following slogans:

"Down with the plans of the Anglo-American military Blocs", "Outlaw the Atom Bomb", "Down with the Agents of Monarchy and Imperialism", "Down with Crowns strewn with Dollars and Pounds", "Down with the Imperialist Plan for Iraq-Syrian Union", "Long Live the Partisans of Peace." (FLP, 1/27/50: 4)

January 10—Japanese Communist Party expels oldest leader.

Ko Nakanishi, a member of the House of Councilors and one of the oldest leaders of the Japanese Communist Party, was expelled for attempting to use the Cominform attack on Nozaka to divide the party. (FOF: 10D)

January 10—Czechoslovak regime orders International Refugee Organization to cease operations, thus completing IRO's exclusion from Eastern Europe. (FOF: 11H)

January 11—United States Government adopts plan to send military supplies to Yugoslavia if it is attacked by Cominform nations. (FOF: 10F)

January 11—Albanians designate Stalin a god.

The People's Assembly of Communist Albania voted to erect a statue of "the diety [sic], Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin." (FOF: 10H)

January 11—Czechoslovakia closes down American Joint Distribution Committee (Jewish relief agency) and orders director's departure by January 31. (FOF: 10L)

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January 11—Albania celebrates anniversary of founding of Communist regime.

Albania celebrated, "as a great national festival," the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the so-called People's Republic. A report in the Cominform press by Manus Muftiu, a member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, stated:

As a member of the fraternal family of the People's Democratic countries the Albanian people take their place in the ranks of the powerful democratic and anti-imperialist camp where they vigorously wage a struggle for peace and democracy: a struggle in defence of their freedom and independence and against the Anglo-American imperialists and their monarcho-fascist and Tito agents in Athens and Belgrade. (FLP, 1/13/50: 1)

January 12—Japanese Communist Party apologizes to Cominform.

The Communist Party of Japan apologized to the Cominform for its "unsatisfactory" program for peaceful revolution, and stated that this approach won the favor of "the masses" in Japan. (FOF:10D)

January 13—British Communist gives "gloomy prospect" for West.

R. Palme Dutt, member of the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party, wrote in the Cominform press:

Even more gloomy is the picture of the Marshall countries and the rest of the Capitalist world. The fiasco of the Marshall plan is now admitted by its sponsors. There is no longer any question of "recovery by 1952". On the contrary, unemployment has extended on a mass scale in France, Belgium, Italy and Western Germany, and is beginning to extend in Britain. The schemes for closer economic association of the Western European countries, brought forward by American Imperialism in order to unify the market for its goods or of special groups of countries * * * come up against insoluble contradictions of conflicting interests. (FLP, 1/13/50:3)

January 16—Vietminh recognizes Communist China. (FOF:18C)

January 17—CIO National Maritime Union denies membership to "Nazis, Fascists, and Communists." (FOF:29M)

January 17-21—Executive committee of World Federation of Democratic Youth meets in Bucharest.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Great Britain and the United States were attacked, according to the Cominform press, as being "imperialists," "instigators of a new war," and opponents to "the camp of peace and democracy." (FLP, 1/27/50: 3)

January 19—Communist China announces intention to recognize Ho Chi Minh's rebel Republic of Vietnam (Vietminh). (FOF:26C)

January 20—Bulgarians purge top party leaders.

The Bulgarian Communist Party purged Dobri Terpeshev, the Minister of Labor, from the Politbureau along with six other members of the party's central committee for "not coping with the work and for dulled vigilance." (FOF:27A)

January 20—Nozaka, Japanese Communist leader, recants.

Sanzo Nozaka, a leader of the Japanese Communist Party, confessed that he made a "mistake in principle" when he advocated "nonviolent" revolution. For holding this position Nozaka was

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rebuked by the Cominform. After a 3-day session of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, the announcement was made regarding Nozaka's admission of error. The central committee expressed its confidence in him, and he remained leader of the party. (FOF: 27D)

January 20—East German Communists convene in 24th Plenum.

The 24th Plenum of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party opened in Berlin. Walter Ulbricht, the party leader, stated in a speech at the meeting:

Having colonised Western Germany * * * the Anglo-Americans now plan its militarisation. Hence, a consistent struggle in defence of peace is the cardinal task of the Party.

The Cominform press reported that:

Comrade Ulbricht noted the marked change in the mind of the people in favour of establishing lasting friendship with the Soviet Union and stressed that a paramount task of the Party was the strengthening of this friendship. (FLP, 1/20/50: 4)

January 20—Communists admit universal application of Bolshevik strategy and tactics.

In a featured article in the Cominform press commemorating the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death, the Communists declared:

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries, especially in France and Italy, are skilfully leading the battles of the working masses—guided by Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics which have been tested by the Bolshevik Party. They combine the struggle for the interests of the working class and peasantry with the struggle for peace, and the national independence of their countries, for a policy that corresponds to the national interests of the peoples, rallying all democratic, patriotic forces against the shameful subordination of American imperialism. (FLP, 1/20/50: 1)

January 20—Chinese Communists criticize "serious mistakes" of Japanese Communist leader and suggest long-range objectives.

The *People's Daily*, principal publication of the Chinese Communist Party, criticized Sanzo Nozaka, one of the leaders of the Japanese Communists, for "serious mistakes of principle." The Cominform press gave the following advice to the Japanese Communists:

The vanguard of the Japanese revolutionary people, the Communist Party of Japan, must educate the people in a revolutionary spirit and unite them. Only thus can they actually achieve the objective of ending American occupation and reactionary rule and build up a democratic Japan. (FLP, 1/20/50: 2)

January 21—Alger Hiss is convicted.

Alger Hiss was found guilty by a New York Federal jury on the charge of perjury and was sentenced 4 days later to 5 years in prison. (FOF: 28K).

January 21—Communists commemorate 26th anniversary of Lenin's death with verbal attacks on United States.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union commemorated the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death. The Lenin memorial oration, described as being "one of the major annual Communist Party events in Moscow," was delivered by P. N. Pospelov, editor of

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Moscow's *Pravda*. Pospelov declared in his address that the victory of the Chinese Communists provided an "inspiration" to "toilers" everywhere to "overthrow capitalism." Speaking before delegates, which included Chinese Communists, the *Pravda* editor declared that the United States was thwarted in a \$6 billion plan to create out of China a "tremendous base for aggression against the Soviet Union." (FOF:26C)

January 25—State Department report states Soviet Russia dominates North China areas.

According to a report published by the State Department, the Soviet Union was "dominating North China areas without adding them outright to the U.S.S.R." In Outer Mongolia, it said, "Chinese authority has been completely excluded" and trade has been "monopolized by the U.S.S.R." Manchuria, the report continued, was ruled "by a Sino-Soviet partnership" in which the Soviet role was "dominant." (FOF:25E-F)

January 25—French Government imposes strict vigilance on Communists.

After President Vincent Auriol warned that the Communists were attempting to sabotage French national security, the Cabinet ordered strict police measures to prevent Communist-inspired strikes from slowing down work in the defense industries. (FOF:46E)

January 25—CIO revokes charter of California unit.

After a three-man trial committee found the California State Industrial Council guilty of following the Communist Party line and "flouting" CIO policy, the CIO revoked the Council's charter and took steps to establish a new body. (FOF:29K)

January 26—Communists riot in Bombay against government. (FOF:30D)

January 27—Chinese Communists claim last two Nationalist armies in Yunnan Province near Indo-China border were "completely annihilated." (FOF:35F)

January 27—Cominform issues new directive to Indian Communists.

In an article published in the Cominform journal, the Indian Communist Party was told that:

The path taken by the Chinese people * * * is the path that should be taken by the people of many colonial and dependent countries in their struggle for national independence and People's Democracy. * * * In these conditions, the task of the Indian communists drawing on the experience of national liberation movement in China and other countries is naturally to strengthen the alliance of the working class with all the peasantry, to fight for the introduction of urgently needed agrarian reform and—on the basis of common struggle for freedom and national independence of their country, against the Anglo-American imperialists oppressing it and against the reactionary big bourgeoisie and feudal princes collaborating with them—to unite all classes, parties, groups and organizations willing to defend the national independence and freedom of India. * * * The Peace movement which has already begun with a broadbased character must be developed throughout the country along the line laid down in the resolution of the Information Bureau of the *Defense of Peace and the Struggle against Warmongers*. It must become the pivot of the entire activity of the Party and

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the mass organizations. It is our duty to merge the struggle for national liberation with that for peace, tirelessly exposing the anti-national and treacherous policy of the Congress and the League Governments which have become direct lieutenants of the British and American imperialists and are seeking to make India a base of war against the USSR, the People's democracies and the liberation of the peoples of Asia. (M: 103, 104)

January 27—Communists describe Philippines as "model" American colony.

According to an article in the Cominform press, the Philippine Islands are a "model" colony of the United States, and Filipino "partisans are in the field against the puppet Quirino Government."

The commentary entitled "Mighty Advance of the National Liberation Movement in the Colonial and Dependent Countries" urged that the—

Communist Parties, trade unions and all democratic organisations in the colonial and dependent countries should rally the working people and all progressive forces, daily expose the colonising plans of the foreign imperialists and the treacherous, anti-popular role of reaction which collaborates with the imperialists. (FLP, 1/27/50: 1)

January 29—United States agrees to arm and equip 11 members of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (L:1175)

January 31—Tibetans appeal for aid against threatened invasion by Communist China. (FOF: 35K)

January 31—U.S.S.R. recognizes Ho Chi Minh's Communist regime as Vietnam Government over French protests. (FOF: 35E)

February–March—Indian Communists publish new Cominform line in *Communist*, monthly journal of India's Communist Party. (M: 104)

February 1—Chervenkov becomes Bulgarian Premier.

Vulko Chervenkov, former Vice Premier and Communist Party secretary, was elected Premier by the Bulgarian Parliament as successor to the late Vassil Kolarov. (FOF: 38H)

February 1—Activities of "pro-Communist" African Democratic Rally on Ivory Coast, West Africa, are banned after 14 persons were killed in riots. (FOF: 46E)

February 1—United States Air Force Secretary assesses Soviet strength.

In an address at Baylor University, Air Force Secretary W. Stuart Symington said that the Soviet Union and its satellites have "the world's largest ground army, air force, and undersea fleet." There were "no sure defenses," he said, against a surprise atomic attack. (FOF: 34P, 35A)

February 2—Czechoslovak regime recognizes Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam. (FOF: 35F)

February 3—Dr. Klaus Fuchs, "top British atomic scientist," is arrested in London as Soviet spy. (FOF: 41A)

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February 3—Ho Chi Minh's regime receives recognition from Communist bloc.

The Governments of Poland, North Korea, Rumania, and Hungary extended recognition to the rebel regime established in French Indo-China by Ho Chi Minh. Five days later Bulgaria also extended recognition. The Soviet Union had already recognized the Vietnam rebels on January 31. (FOF: 42K)

February 3—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover estimates strength of Communist Party in United States.

In testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, J. Edgar Hoover estimated there were 54,174 Communist Party members in the United States but 10 times that many sympathizers. He also testified that:

Forty-eight percent of the membership of the Communist Party is in the basic industry of this country. In this manner, they would be able to sabotage essential industry in vital defense areas in the event of a national emergency.

He further pointed out that the party has—

through its increased activities, endeavored to exploit youths, veterans, civil rights, foreign nationality, the press, radio, television, the motion-picture industry, educational, political, women, and labor groups. (SAS, Hearings, 1951 Appropriations, State, Justice, Commerce, part 1, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

February 4—AFL urges ratification of Genocide Convention to prevent extermination of Jews.

The American Federation of Labor urged the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the Senate because it was needed to offset a "fiendish plan" in the Soviet bloc to "wipe out" Jews who refused to embrace communism. (FOF: 43F)

February 7—French Communists continue strike protests against French foreign policy.

French labor unions led by the Communists continued a series of 1-day "nuisance" strikes in protest against French foreign policy. Electric and gas services in many cities were halted. Principal objectives of the Communist strikes were the war against Ho Chi Minh's rebels in French Indo-China and adherence to the North Atlantic Treaty. (FOF: 46D)

February 8—United States Education Commissioner Earl J. McGrath states Communists should not be permitted to teach in American schools. (FOF: 54N)

February 8—East German Government establishes new State Security Ministry and takes other security measures.

The East German People's Chamber passed a bill establishing a new State Security Ministry. By the terms of this legislation the Ministry's police would have unlimited authority to arrest and imprison individuals. Four days later the government announced that it would compile an index of cards containing the political history of every adult in the Soviet zone of East Germany. (FOF: 51N)

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February 10—"Anglo-American imperialism" is charged by Cyprus leader.

E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus, stated in an article published in the Cominform press:

Cyprus has been earmarked by Anglo-American imperialism to play an important role in its war plans against the Soviet Union and the new People's Democracies. (FLP, 2/10/50: 2)

February 10—Dr. Klaus Fuchs admits passing atomic information to U.S.S.R. because of devotion to communism. (FOF: 51B)

February 10—Communists identify "peace" with communism in propaganda drive.

An article entitled "Raise Higher the Banner of the Peoples World-Wide Struggle for Peace!" appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, commented:

Defence of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies against imperialist aggression is the vital cause of all working people since *the struggle against war is inseparable from the struggle for democracy and Socialism*. The Lenin-Stalin path—the path of peace and Socialism—is becoming, in our time, the path of millions of working people all over the world. The Stalin ideas—the ideas of Bolshevism—are inspiring millions of people, leading them in the struggle for peace. Stalin is the banner of the struggle for peace. Leninism is the sure compass showing the path to victory. (FLP, 2/10/50: 1)

February 10—American Communist leader expresses views on future of communism in United States.

Writing in the Communist publication, *For A Lasting Peace*, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the American Communist Party, declared:

We American Communists look on the future not as a chapter to be read, but as one to be written. Our Party is determined to do all in its power to help assure that the hand of those who would write on it the disaster of a third world war—the monopolists and their Titoite, social democratic and reformist agents—shall be stayed by the united action of millions of our fellow-Americans, acting in unison [sic] with countless legions of partisans of peace in all countries.

Inspired by the wisdom and the indestructible achievements of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, we guard the unity of our Party and the purity of its principles, the unity of our Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, strengthening the Party and its ties with the masses, as the most precious possession of the American working class.

Drawing upon the best in America's democratic and revolutionary traditions and the rich and glorious experiences of the international labor and Communist movements, we will bend every effort to promote united labor action and the broadest front of peace to advance the welfare and security of the American people, Negro and white. We will go forward relying upon the militancy and creative initiative of the working class of the U.S. and its allies: the Negro people, the progressive intellectuals and working farmers. Undaunted by persecutions and momentary setbacks, we will build an ever more effective, steeled and influential Communist Party to guide America by the compass of Marxism-Leninism forward to new struggles and new victories in the people's fight to prevent fascism and world war III, and to ensure peace, democracy, and Socialism for our people and our nation. (FLP, 2/10/50: 3)

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February 11—Senator McCarthy charges State Department is infiltrated with Communists.

In a letter to President Truman, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) charged that 57 Communists were working in the State Department. (FOF:53C)

The Senator made his first accusation in a speech at Wheeling, W. Va., on February 9. The State Department denied the allegation. (NYT:2/12/50, 5)

February 13—Bombay prison riot results in death of 21 Communist prisoners. (FOF:86D)

February 13—Strikes of Communist unions fail to close Italian ports to American arms shipments. (FOF:53H)

February 14—Soviet Union and Communist China sign 30-year friendship and mutual defense treaty after 9 weeks of negotiations. (FOF:49B)

February 14—Communists instigate "free-for-all" fight in Italian Chamber of Deputies in debate on new Cabinet, but after hour-long riot Cabinet is upheld, 314-189. (FOF:53G)

February 14—French Communists destroy army equipment.

Communist-led French workers raided the docks at Nice and threw into the harbor 2½ tons of machinery which they believed was army equipment bound for Indo-China. Actually, the material was in transit to a northern Sahara rocket-testing site. (FOF:53H)

February 15—CIO expels four unions.

The CIO Executive Board expelled the following unions for "promoting communism and flouting CIO policy": the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (44,000 members) and [effective March 1, 1950], the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America (22,590 members) and the United Office and Professional Workers of America (12,000 members). On the following day [also effective March 1, 1950], the CIO expelled the United Public Workers of America, which had a membership of 14,500. Leaders of the expelled unions denied the charges and condemned the action taken by the executive board. (FOF:52K)

February 16—Secretary Acheson calls for "Total Diplomacy."

In order to "meet all (Soviet) thrusts," Secretary of State Acheson told the Advertising Council that America must wage "total diplomacy." Soviet Russia, he said, was a "deadly serious" adversary which could win the cold war "without ever firing a shot." (FOF:73B)

The Secretary defined "total diplomacy" in these words:

It means that all branches of the government must work closely together. Congress and the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and Interior Department, * * * and the others, all have roles to play that are just as important in our relations with other people as the role of the Department of State.

And so it is with business, agriculture, and labor, with the press and with the radio, with all of our great national organizations. We must

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agree voluntarily to concert our efforts to this one overriding task. If we do that, there can be little doubt that we shall succeed. The non-Communist countries together have two-thirds of the world's population, three-fourths of the world's economic productive power, and a potential preponderance of the world's military power. They have the highest standard of living and the greatest ability to help underdeveloped areas achieve higher standards of living. They have on their side the appeal of independence and of national loyalties. They have the greatest attraction of all—human freedom. With these forces on our side, provided we use them well and wisely, the chances of victory and of peace are good. (Department of State Bulletin, March 20, 1950:429-30)

February 16—Soviet press cites Sino-Soviet pact as strengthening "immeasurably" world communism. (FOF: 57G)

February 16—*Pravda* hails conclusion of Soviet-Chinese Communist treaty.

In an article appearing in the Cominform press, *Pravda* said in part:

Aggressive and predatory strivings are alien both to the Soviet Union and to the People's Republic of China. Their policy is that of fighting for peace and security of peoples. This desire to strengthen lasting peace by further developing friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China pervades the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on February 14; it pervades every Article in the Treaty. * * *

The content of the documents speak with absolute clarity for the fact that the questions discussed in the course of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations were solved in a spirit of sincere friendship and profound mutual understanding. We may confidently affirm that a new era has been established in the development of Soviet-Chinese Relations, an era marked by the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the great peoples of both countries. Simultaneously wide and close co-operation of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China, on the basis of alliance and friendship, will signify an all-round strengthening of the front struggling for peace and general security. (FLP, 2/17/50: 1)

February 16—Communist Party of Rumania purges 180,000 (about 18 percent) of membership after "verification" of worthiness, Communist journal reports. (FOF: 61L)

February 17—Moscow Communist manifesto defends "peace" front.

In an election manifesto the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party declared that there would always be the "menace of an imperialist attack on the USSR" while capitalism survived in the world. It also stated that the Communists had to create a world "peace" front in order to "undermine the plans of imperialist aggressors and make war impossible." (FOF: 57G)

February 17—Cominform press scores United States "enslavement of the Atlantic Pact countries."

For A Lasting Peace stated:

To realise their aggressive plans, American imperialists do not confine themselves merely to a feverish increase in military expenditure, to armament production, to increasing the number of their military and naval bases in the so-called "security zone" which extends from Greenland to Okinawa. They are not content that with the help of the North Atlantic Pact they placed the capitalist countries of Europe into a vassal dependence on the U. S. A. They seek, besides, to enslave every country separately,

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to turn them into the main bases of aggression so that, apart from everything else, these countries will supply the mass of the ground forces for a war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. (FLP, 2/17/50: 4)

February 20—French estimate Indo-China Communist Party membership at 21,000—5,000 above the 1948 estimate. (FOF: 59C)

February 20—Norwegian Communists open Special Congress.

The Communist Party of Norway convened a Special Congress in Oslo attended by more than 300 delegates and visitors. The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent a message to the congress which, as reported in the Cominform press, stated in part:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses its confidence that the Communist Party of Norway, guided by the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, will ensure the unity of its ranks and lead the workers of Norway in the struggle for the vital interests of the Norwegian people, in defence of the national independence of the country, for peace, against the instigators of a new war, for democracy and socialism. (FLP, 2/24/50: 2)

February 20—Senator McCarthy renews charge of 57 Communists in State Department.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), on the Senate floor, renewed his previous charge that there were 57 Communists still working in the State Department. Two days later the Senate voted unanimously for an investigation to be conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess: 1952-1981, 2150)

February 20—Mormon Church announces discontinuation of activities in Czechoslovakia after arrest and departure of its United States missionaries. (FOF: 61H)

February 21—United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

The United States Government broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria because of the "campaign of systematic persecution" directed against Donald R. Heath, U.S. Minister to Bulgaria, and his staff. The Bulgarian regime had renewed its charges that the American Legation was "a center of plots and espionage." (FOF: 58H)

February 21—Purge is reported in Bulgaria; economic situation described.

Vulko Chervenkov, Bulgaria's new Premier, purged Communist Party members who had "Titoist" predilections, including all followers of the late Georgi Dimitrov. Chervenkov placed the government in control of 400 to 500 Communists who, according to a report, had "passed their entire adult lives in the Soviet Union." Soviet "specialists" were also given the "levers of command" in the Sofia Ministries. It was also reported that the communization of the country, with Soviet interests ranking first, had caused "a serious decline in the standard of living." Last year much of the farmland went uncultivated because the peasants had rebelled against selling their produce to the state at "infinitesimal"

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prices while buying consumer goods from the state at "exorbitant" prices. The Soviet Union was required, therefore, to "lend" Bulgaria 150,000 tons of wheat late last year but failed to deliver much of the machinery which had been promised to Bulgaria. (FOF: 58L)

February 21—Vogeler and Sanders are sentenced as spies in Budapest.

Robert A. Vogeler, Jr., an American executive for International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., and Edgar Sanders, a British associate, were sentenced to 15 and 13 years in prison, respectively, on charges of espionage. Two Hungarian codefendants received the death sentence, while three others were given prison terms.

The United States and British Governments held the view that the confessions of Vogeler and Sanders were obtained through intimidation, torture, or drugs. (FOF: 58B-G)

February 22—Norwegian Communist Party concludes Special Congress.

The Communist Party of Norway concluded its Special Congress on February 22. The Cominform press reported that:

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously: the political resolution and a resolution on the "Political struggle in the Party." The political resolution outlined the immediate tasks of the Party as follows: defence of peace and independence of the country; struggle for a higher standard of living for the working class and all working people in Norway; strengthening unity and creation of a strong Communist Party. (FLP, 3/3/50: 2)

February 22—French express belief Chinese Communists aid Ho Chi Minh's rebel forces in Indo-China. (FOF: 59B)

February 22—Iranian Government charges outlawed "pro-Red" Tudeh Party has begun "campaign of sabotage," setting fire to schools, hospitals, and other buildings. (FOF: 69K)

February 24—Secretary Acheson stresses Communist attempt to isolate Eastern Europe.

Because Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary delayed payment of claims by Americans, the American Government froze the United States assets of the three countries. According to Secretary of State Acheson, the three countries were attempting to—cut the people of Eastern Europe off from the free world (and) deprive them of all hope. (FOF: 66H)

February 24—Swedish Communist leader reports decision to conduct 2 months' "explanatory" campaign about Soviet Russia in Sweden. (FLP, 2/24/50: 4)

February 24-26—Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party meets in Prague on anniversary of February coup of 1948. (FLP, 3/3/50: 1)

February 24-26—Progressive Party convenes Second National Convention in Chicago.

Keynote speaker for the opening of the Second National Convention of the Progressive Party was its 1948 presidential nominee, Henry A. Wallace. In his address, Wallace—

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denounced with equal fervor the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union, declaring that both nations "stand out today as the big brutes of the world."

He told Communist party members who have played a major role in his organization that they could not put allegiance to Moscow first, but at the same time he said that he did not favor purging from the party any member "because of past or present labels." He added, however, that the party could not tolerate "any organized factions or groups" within it * * *.

While Mr. Wallace denounced as "enemies of progress" those who had called the Progressive party "apologists for Russia and for communism," he admitted the party had made mistakes in its handling of the Communist issue, and specifically, when it shouted down at the Philadelphia convention the Vermont resolution that sought to temper criticism of American foreign policy by adding a statement that the party did not give "blanket endorsement to the foreign policy of any nation." He said that sentiment should be included in the new platform to be adopted tomorrow.

This was the first time that Mr. Wallace publicly had gone all-out in his criticism of the Soviet Union, and many who heard him wondered what the effect would be upon his position inside and outside the Progressive Party. In 1948, certainly, the Communists gave Mr. Wallace all the feeble support they could muster in America, but their backing alienated many non-Communist leftists * * *. (NYT, 2/25/50:1, 6)

A subsequent account in the *New York Times* on the convention proceedings stated:

The Progressives placed the major blame for the cold war upon the United States, naming the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and the military aid program, all of which are anathema to Moscow.

At one point, the platform boasted that the Truman programs had failed to "contain communism," but this was deleted when James Longhi, Brooklyn attorney, objected that even such a negative statement was obnoxious to him because it sounded like a good idea that communism should be contained * * *. (NYT, 2/26/50:22)

February 25—Communist Party of Netherlands convenes congress at Rotterdam.

In a message of greeting to the congress, the Central Committee of the CPSU said in part:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is confident that the Communist Party of Holland, equipping Communists with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and organisationally strengthening its ranks, will be successful in the struggle for unity of the working class, for the vital interests of the working people, for the cause of lasting peace, against the instigators of a new war, for the cause of democracy and Socialism. (FLP, 3/3/50:2)

February 25—Indian Parliament passes bill increasing Dominion and State Government arrest powers to curb subversives. (FOF: 86D)

February 27—AFL charges Soviet economy is based on slave labor.

The AFL told the United Nations Economic and Social Council that the entire economy of the Soviet Union was based upon the employment of slaves and cheap forced labor in vital industries. According to the League for Free Russia, 6 to 9 million persons were in Soviet slave labor camps. (FOF: 74K)

March 1—Dr. Klaus Fuchs receives 14-year sentence in London for passing atomic secrets to U.S.S.R. (FOF: 65A)

March 2—Bombay police break up Communist plan for nationwide disorders in connection with railroad strike. (FOF: 86D)

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March 3—Iran's Tudeh Party condemns "Anglo-American imperialism."

An article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, under the signature "Tudeh" and entitled "The Struggle of the Iranian People Against Anglo-American Imperialism and Internal Reaction," stated that:

In the arduous conditions of a reactionary offensive; in the struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and its Iranian lackeys; in the struggle for the rights of the people, for peace, democracy and independence, democratic organisations in Iran are becoming steeled and are gaining strength. The best example for the working people in Iran and its democratic organisations is the victorious struggle of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Great Soviet Union, by Comrade Stalin, the wise teacher and leader of the peoples. (FLP, 3/3/50:3)

March 4—Senate Judiciary Committee approves 8-1 bill to compel Communist Party members to register with Justice Department. (FOF:77L)

March 5—Soviet MVD troops kill Chuprynka, Ukrainian Insurgent Army chief.

Lieutenant General Taras Chuprynka, commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), was reported killed in a battle with Soviet MVD troops. Chuprynka assisted in organizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in 1942, which engaged both the Nazis and the Communists. Since the close of World War II, the Ukrainian Army has organized and carried on underground warfare with a view to reestablishing the Ukrainian Republic. The UPA was estimated to have had as many as 200,000 men, although a recent report indicated that 35,000 were killed by the Soviet Secret Police from 1945 to 1949. (FOF:339H-K)

March 5—Darsono, Indonesian Communist leader expelled by Dutch, returns to Jakarta (Batavia). (FOF:76A)

March 7—Southern Congressmen charge Hawaii is dominated by Harry Bridges and his "Communist-controlled" CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. (FOF:76C)

March 7—Judith Coplon and Gubitchev are found guilty.

Judith Coplon and Valentin A. Gubitchev were convicted in New York of being Soviet spies. Two days later they were sentenced to 15 years in prison. Gubitchev received a suspended sentence providing he left the United States within 2 weeks. (FOF:77B)

March 7—Soviet Russia denies Fuchs' aid.

The Soviet Government denied that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic scientist, ever gave atomic information to Soviet agents. According to the Tass news agency, Soviet atomic progress was due entirely to the work of Soviet scientists. (FOF:74A)

March 7—Kravchenko testifies on Soviet wartime espionage.

Testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Victor A. Kravchenko, a former official with the wartime Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States, said that Soviet agents, including leading diplomats, had stolen "doz-

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ens and dozens and dozens of tons" of United States secrets during the war. Every Soviet diplomat, he said, was a trained spy. (HCUA, Hearings, Shipments of Atomic Material to Soviet Union During World War II, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

March 7—Report from West Berlin reveals existence of East German concentration camps.

According to the West Berlin Fighting Group Against Humanity, concentration camps in the Soviet zone of Germany received 185,000 prisoners since the war; 96,000 persons died in these camps; and 37,000 men, women, and children were transferred to the Soviet Union when the camps were closed in January. (FOF:75E)

March 8—French National Assembly passes antisabotage bill.

The French National Assembly passed a bill to outlaw strikes against the NATO Pact and the Indo-Chinese war. The 4-day debate prior to passage was marked by a 70-hour Communist filibuster and "free-for-all" fist fights. As passed by a vote of 393-186, the bill would make sabotage of defenses in time of peace punishable by a 5-year prison term and could be invoked in such instances as political strikes against defense industries, against arms shipments from the United States, and arms shipments to Indo-China. (FOF:73F)

March 8—Peace Partisans visit Moscow.

In a speech in the Kremlin, O. John Rogge, former United States Assistant Attorney General and a member of a World Committee of Peace Partisans visiting Moscow, pleaded for the termination of "fear, suspicion and distrust" between United States and Soviet Russia.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, quoted artist Rockwell Kent, another United States delegate, as saying that the present United States Government "is not my" Government. (FOF:73H, 74A)

March 8—World Communists celebrate "International Women's Day" with emphasis on "struggle for peace" propaganda campaign. (FLP, 3/3/50:1)

March 10—Patriarch Alexei of Russia asks all Orthodox Church leaders to join in "defense of peace" movement. (FOF:95N)

March 10—Eisler predicts conquest of Berlin.

Gerhart Eisler, East German Propaganda Minister, predicted at an East Berlin youth meeting that the Communist police and youth would "conquer Berlin" when 500,000 East German youths held their rally in that city May 27-29. (FOF:83A)

March 10-12—Second National Congress of "fighters for peace and freedom" opens in Paris.

The Cominform press claimed 8,000 delegates took part in the Second National Congress of "fighters for peace and freedom" which opened in Paris. The periodical also reported:

Amid great enthusiasm the Congress adopted resolutions calling for disarmament and prohibition of the atomic weapon, for freedom and strug-

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gle against colonial oppression, and also a call addressed to the people of France urging them to strengthen unity among the partisans of peace and to struggle more resolutely for peace. (FLP, 3/17/50:1)

March 12—Pleven cites Communist strength in France.

French Defense Minister Rene Pleven told the National Assembly that the Communists did not have sufficient strength to tie up French ports and vital industries. (FOF:81J)

March 14—Clementis is replaced as Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

Dr. Vladimir Clementis, Communist leader in Czechoslovakia, was replaced in the Foreign Ministry by Vice Premier Viliam Siroky, a veteran Slovak Communist. Allegedly, Clementis was deposed because of alleged Western and nationalistic tendencies. (FOF:82P)

March 14—Vietminh denounces Tito as "spy for American imperialists." (FOF:82N)

March 14—French ban Russian weekly, *New Times*. (FOF:82B)

March 15—United States House of Representatives passes antiespionage laws. (FOF:84F)

March 15-19—Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress meets in Stockholm and launches "Stockholm Peace Appeal."

According to a report in the Communist press, the session of the Permanent Committee held in Stockholm "marks a new stage in the organized struggle of hundreds of millions of people fully determined to uphold peace against the instigators of war."

The account continued:

At its Stockholm session the Permanent Committee placed in the hands of the respective national committees and the entire great peace movement *the broadest and most useful means in the struggle—namely the call for the prohibition of the atomic weapon*. The peoples will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon. This call, signed by people in all countries, will prove the most effective means to extend the movement of the partisans of peace; to show the broad masses the real countenance of the warmongers.

The petitions launched by the Stockholm meeting carried the following demands, approved by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress:

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of people.

We demand the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this decision.

We consider that the Government which first uses the atomic weapon against any other country will commit a crime against humanity and shall be regarded as a war criminal.

We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this appeal. (FLP, 3/31/50:1)

A report on the Stockholm conference released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities concluded that:

Although the meeting was used as a sounding board for Communist propaganda, its main object was to launch the boldest and most far-reaching maneuver of the whole Communist peace movement—the world-wide circulation of "peace" petitions.

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The report further stated:

The petition is cleverly directed to "all men and women of good will throughout the world." The petition fails to mention that the signer would be supporting the cruelest and most ruthless dictatorship known to recorded history * * *. (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

March 16—Czechoslovak regime expels Vatican envoy.

In a move, which in effect meant severing diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the Czechoslovak Government expelled Monsignor Ottavio de Liva, the Vatican diplomatic representative in Prague, for "subversive, anti-state activity." (FOF: 90E)

March 18—Rogge calls America peace-loving.

O. John Rogge, speaking at a "pro-Soviet" Peace Partisans' meeting in Stockholm, declared that American leaders "do not want war." Rogge demanded that other delegates at the meeting stop calling Americans "war mongers" and "bloodthirsty imperialists." (FOF: 89G)

March 18—Italian Government increases police forces to combat Communists.

The Italian Government increased its police forces to prevent riots and land seizures after an outbreak of disorders involving Communist-led workers. The General Confederation of Labor, Communist-led and claiming a membership of five million, staged a general strike in 10 provinces on March 15 because Venetian police had fired on unemployed shipyard employees who were demonstrating the day before for larger relief payments. On March 17, Communist raiders also wrecked the Turin headquarters of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. From March 20 to the 23d more protest strikes against enlarging police forces occurred throughout Italy. On March 23, the army was called in to assist the police in routing 4,000 armed strikers who had seized San Severo (population 45,000) in Foggia Province and tried to establish barricades against the government forces. (FOF: 93K)

March 20—Valentin A. Gubitchev, convicted Soviet spy, sails from United States for Soviet Russia as 15-year prison sentence is suspended. (FOF: 92G)

March 20—Koreans riot in Tokyo.

When Tokyo police closed the headquarters of the outlawed "pro-Communist" Korean League, 1,200 Koreans rioted. As a result 108 policemen and many rioters were injured. (FOF: 98J)

March 22—Czechoslovak regime arrests 14 persons, including clergyman, for "spying" for the United States, France, and Vatican. (FOF: 90F)

March 22—East German non-Communist group acquiesces in one-slate election.

The Christian Democratic Union, the leading non-Communist party in the Soviet zone, agreed under Soviet pressure to a

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single National Front slate of candidates for elections in Eastern Germany. (FOF: 90C)

March 23—Australian Government invokes Emergency Crimes Act to check Communist-inspired strikes.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies invoked for the first time the Emergency Crimes Act in order to prevent the Communists from instigating strikes. Menzies announced that Parliament would pass a bill outlawing the Communist Party. (FOF: 100P, 101A)

March 23-25—American Communist leader expresses views on future of American communism.

In a speech made at a meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party stated:

There is still another question that merits the greatest attention in connection with the problems of the People's Front government. Namely, how to create the political conditions to establish such a government, so to say, how to get there. We cannot draw a blueprint on this, but it is sufficient to say that the path lies along the lines we mapped out in our 1945 and 1948 national conventions. It lies along the road of extending the political influence and strengthening the mass base of our Party; of forging the militant united action of labor; of expanding the Negro national-liberation movement; of establishing close ties with, and working-class influence among, big sections of the most exploited farmers; of ensuring that labor will play the key and leading part in a powerful people's and democratic coalition, and in the broadest front for peace.

Here I would like to stress that the struggle for peace, the people's fight to bridle the warmongers, the Wall Street monopolies—a struggle in which the working class must play, not only an influential but the leading role—that this is the central issue now confronting the American people. Thus, it is also the key link in the coming period to help bring about major political realignments in the interests of the people and hence to create conditions favorable to the formation of an anti-imperialist, anti-war people's government. (FLP, 6/2/50: 2)

March 25—Iceland jails 20 Communists.

The Government of Iceland sentenced 20 Communists to prison for terms extending from 3 to 18 months for instigating an anti-American riot at the time when the North Atlantic Pact was under consideration. (FOF: 101E)

March 26—Bolivia frustrates Communist plot.

The Bolivian Government announced that it destroyed a Communist revolutionary plot instigated by a Soviet Army officer sent to Bolivia by the Cominform. (FOF: 102C)

March 29—United States officials report preparation of Free German Youth for Berlin rally.

The Political Affairs Division of the United States High Commissioner in Berlin reported that members of the Free German Youth in the Soviet zone of Germany, who were to hold a rally in Berlin late in May, were receiving military, revolutionary, and guerrilla-warfare training. According to the report, there were an estimated 1,000,000 F. G. Y. members and 900,000 members of the junior auxiliary. (FOF: 98L)

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March 29—Communist infiltration in British Government is cited.

Lord Vansittart, former permanent head of the Foreign Office, addressing the House of Lords, named "many" government and Church of England officials whom he said were Communists or "fellow-travelers." (FOF:110E)

March 30—Burmese Communist leader proclaims martial law.

Thakin Than Tun, Premier of a new Communist rebel government located in Prome 160 miles north of Rangoon, proclaimed martial law throughout the territory under his control. (FOF:106M)

March 30—South Korean Government arrests Lee Choo Haw, South Korean Communist leader, and Kim Sam Ryong, his principal aide. (FOF:106N)

March 31—Czechoslovakia expels United Press bureau manager and orders CARE to cease operations by July 31. (FOF:110G)

April—Czechoslovak Army is reorganized along Soviet lines. (L:1187)

April 1—Bulgarian Communist Party reveals expulsion of 92,500 members in past 12 months. (L:1191)

April 1—Activity of Spanish Communists is reported.

There had been "widespread and intensified activity" by the Spanish Communists, according to the Cominform press. On Franco's "victory day," walls in Madrid were covered with slogans which read: "Long live the Communist Party," "Long live the Republic," "Death to Franco."

Moreover, underground party meetings and discussions were held in Levant, the eastern region of Spain, on the 30th anniversary of the Spanish Communist Party. (FLP, 5/19/50:3)

April 2-6—French Communists defy antisabotage laws as party membership declines.

Meeting in a congress at Gennevillers, the French Communist Party defied antisabotage laws and adopted orders for the party to "intensify action against the transport, handling and manufacture of arms."

It was revealed at the congress that the campaigns of the French Communist Party against ERP, the North Atlantic Pact, America's attitude on atomic energy, and the Indo-Chinese war cost it an estimated 300,000 of the 1,000,000 party members claimed by the French Communists at the close of the war. Since 1948, the daily circulation of *L'Humanite*, the party's newspaper, dropped from 400,000 to 239,000. (FOF:113J, 114A)

April 3—Voroshilov urges Yugoslavs to remove Tito.

Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov, a member of the Soviet Politbureau, called upon the Yugoslavs to get "rid of the hateful Tito clique" in a speech delivered in Budapest. (FOF:110H)

April 3—Bulgaria sentences 6 Yugoslavs and 20 Bulgarians to long prison terms as Titoist spies and revolutionaries. (FOF:110H)

April 3—Malaya antiguerrilla campaign of March is called failure. (FOF:106P)

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April 4—Bridges is convicted.

Harry R. Bridges, president of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was convicted in San Francisco of perjury. Henry Schmidt and James R. Robertson, both officials of the same union, were convicted of conspiracy. Bridges called the trial a political "frame-up." (FOF:108P, 109A)

April 5—Czechoslovak regime convicts 10 clergymen.

Ten Roman Catholic clergymen were convicted by the Czechoslovak Communist regime on alleged charges of treason, carrying on espionage for the Vatican, and plotting armed revolt. (FOF:110G)

April 10—Harry Bridges, head of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is sentenced in San Francisco to 5-year prison term for perjury. (FOF:116N).**April 10—House Committee on Un-American Activities opens hearings in Honolulu on Communist activities in the Hawaiian Islands.**

The first witness to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities was Richard M. Kageyama, a Japanese-American Democratic member of the Honolulu Board of Supervisors for the city and county of Honolulu and an elected delegate to the Hawaii State Constitutional Convention. He testified that he had been a party member for a 9-month period in 1947. Ichiro Izuka, another witness, who had joined the party in 1938, remained a party member for 10 years, and written *The Truth About Communism in Hawaii* as a result, identified Jack W. Hall, regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and Frank G. Silva, business agent for the ILWU on the island of Kauai and also an elected delegate to the constitutional convention, as having been party members during his period of membership. Hall and Silva refused to answer committee questions when called as witnesses on April 13, but Hall did state that he had filed a non-Communist affidavit with NLRB.

Hall and Silva, along with others, including Charles J. Fujimoto, party chairman in Hawaii and also a witness on April 13, were cited for contempt of Congress.

Kageyama resigned as a delegate to the constitutional convention following his testimony, fearing exposure of his previous CP membership might endanger Hawaii's chances for statehood. Silva refused to resign from the delegation, but was expelled by a vote of the convention delegates. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Territory of Hawaii, pts. 1 and 2, 81st Cong., 2d sess., and House Report 3249, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Annual Report for the Year 1950.)

Silva issued a statement after leaving the stand, denying he had ever been a Communist. (FOF:116M-N.)

April 11—Bolivia outlaws Communist Party and "front" organizations.

The Bolivian Government outlawed the Communist Party and "all its activities and subsidiary organizations." According to the government, evidence was discovered during a recent drive

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against Communist labor and student leaders, as well as foreign agents, which indicated that the Communists of Latin America under the leadership of the Brazilian Communist, Luis Carlos Prestes, were attempting to establish a 10-nation South American Soviet Union in the current year. (FOF: 118F)

April 11—Italian Communists fail to block first military shipment.

The Italian Communists failed in their plans to prevent the landing of the first military shipment from the United States to Italy under the North Atlantic Pact. An attempt by the "Communist-led" General Confederation of Labor to stage a general strike in Naples, the port of debarkation, did not succeed. (FOF: 114B)

April 13—Formation of Asian "Little Cominform" is reported.

According to a report in the *New York Times*, a "Little Cominform" for the Far Eastern area was formed in Peking during a recent Asian Trade Union Conference under the sponsorship of the "Communist-led" World Federation of Trade Unions. The article stated that the Communists laid down plans to sabotage the U.S. point 4 program, paralyze communications in India, and organize "paramilitary units" in Southeast Asia. (FOF: 123E)

April 14—Italian Communist Party claims membership of 2,532,625. (FOF: 130M)

April 14—Cominform press advances "peace" campaign.

An article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* appealing "for the carrying out of the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee" concluded with the following statement:

Partisans of peace—millions and millions of people in Europe, Asia, America, Africa, Australia, workers and peasants, men, women and youth—all people of good will, irrespective of political views, colour of skin, religious convictions or social status—all to whom life and the future of mankind are dear, will unanimously support the appeal of the Permanent Committee and ensure the realisation of the great and noble aim—that of curbing the imperialist aggressors and safeguarding the world from the danger of a new war. (FLP, 4/14/50: 1)

April 16—French arrest Communist legislator for inciting strikers.

The French authorities arrested Marie Lambert, a Communist member of the National Assembly, for inciting strikers to seize a Brest contractor and compel him to attend a pro-Communist labor rally. Immunity did not apply because Mme. Lambert was caught in the act of violating the law. Communist riots broke out in Brest as a result of the arrest, which ended in the death of 1 man and injury of 64 persons. (FOF: 126H)

April 19—East German regime adopts Soviet labor system.

The legislature of the East German Government voted unanimously to establish a Soviet type labor system in Eastern Germany. Under this system women would have "equality with men," workers would be paid on a basis of piecework, and medals and bonuses would be given for increased production. (FOF: 131B)

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April 19—House Committee on Un-American Activities closes Hawaii hearings.

By the end of committee hearings in Hawaii, 68 witnesses had been called to testify. Of this number 39 refused to answer questions put to them, and 17 admitted past affiliation with the Communist Party. Many of the recalcitrant witnesses were members of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Thomas Tagawa, a member of the Territorial legislature, in his appearance before the committee on April 19, denied testimony of a previous witness that he was present at Communist meetings, stating he was not then, and never had been, a member of the Communist Party. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii, parts 1-3, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

April 20—Budenz testifies on Communist infiltration of Institute of Pacific Relations.

Appearing as a witness before the Subcommittee Appointed Under Senate Resolution 231 of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, conducting hearings on the State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation, Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the *Daily Worker*, testified that a Communist cell existed within the Institute of Pacific Relations. He identified Frederick Vanderbilt Field, former secretary of the IPR, and Philip Jaffe, a former editor of *Amerasia*, a magazine "closely linked" with the IPR, as "Soviet espionage agents" in the IPR cell. He testified that in "this cell there was also Owen Lattimore."

When questioned by the subcommittee, Frederick Vanderbilt Field denied that he had been an espionage agent for the Soviet Union, but invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about Communist Party membership.

Philip Jaffe also appeared as a witness, but invoked the fifth amendment to all questions except his name, address, and occupation.

Owen Lattimore testified that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and said he had never engaged in a conspiracy to commit espionage. (SFRC, Hearings, State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

April 21—Secretary Acheson charges Soviet Union with deliberate "saber-rattling" and desire to rule world.

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson accused the Soviet Union of deliberate "saber-rattling" in order to maintain world tension. The Secretary affirmed America's intention of standing up to the Soviets as long as they seek to rule the world. (FOF:129K)

April 21—French Communists damage American-made goods destined for Indo-China.

In a raid which occurred in a Paris railroad yard, the French Communists damaged several American-made army vehicles awaiting shipment to Indo-China. Leading government officials declared that the "rebellious" Communists would be dealt with under the antisabotage law. (FOF:130L)

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April 21—Soviets demand United States, Great Britain, and France withdraw occupation troops from Trieste. (FOF:130H)

April 22—United States pledges resistance to any attempted Communist seizure of West Berlin.

A "top" United States Government official stated that the United States was prepared to employ armed force to prevent East German Communist youths from seizing West Berlin during the Berlin rally planned for May 28. Some sources indicated that the author of the remark was Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson. (FOF:130P, 131A)

April 22-23—Russian deportation of Baltic peoples cited.

Vatican sources stated that 800,000 to 1,000,000 Lithuanian Roman Catholics and "many more" Latvians and Estonians were deported to Siberia last winter.

The official United States Berlin newspaper *Die Neue Zeitung* stated that the Soviet Government moved "tens of thousands" of native farmers from the Baltic States to Russia, replacing them with Russians in order to "smash potential fifth columns of anti-Soviet Baltic nationals." (FOF:130G-H)

April 23—Yugoslavs charge Soviet Russia controls increasing trade among Cominform countries for own profit. (FOF:131G)

April 23-24—Belgian police check Communist attempts to prevent United States arms aid delivery.

The Belgian police checked Communist attempts to prevent the landing of United States arms aid shipments in Antwerp by closing down dockworkers' hiring halls. (FOF:130L)

April 24—President Truman says Communist threat is external and not internal.

President Harry S. Truman said in an address before the Federal Bar Association:

Not a single person who has been adjudged to be a Communist or otherwise disloyal remains on the * * * Government payroll today * * *. The internal security of the U.S. is not seriously threatened by the Communists in this country. There are proportionately fewer Communists in this country than in any other large country * * *. Moreover, they have been steadily losing ground since their peak in 1932 * * *. The real danger is that communism might overrun other free nations and thus strengthen itself for an ultimate attack on us. (FOF:132F)

April 24—East German police raid homes of churchmen.

The East German police raided the homes of many churchmen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, and confiscated copies of their sermons in which they assailed Communist policies. (FOF:131B)

April 26—*Pravda* denounces Secretary Acheson's plan of "action."

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson laid down the following six-point program of "action" for the United States:

(1) "Demonstrate" in American life the principle that everyone should be able to live without fear of regimentation and repression and (2) "Use every means we know to communicate the value of freedom to the 4 corners of the world"; (3) build strong military defenses; (4) a "greater effort" to revive "the great workshops of the free world" through the Marshall

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plan and "create new workshops" through the Truman Point 4 plan; import more foreign goods * * * ; (5) use and expand "the machinery we have" such as UN, the Atlantic and Inter-American pacts to strengthen the free world politically; (6) seek a truce with Russia in UN.

Pravda denounced this plan as a "delirious program for the creation of a world-wide American empire." (FOF: 130D)

April 27—*Izvestia* stresses no ideological retreat.

The Soviet publication *Izvestia*, in discussing Lenin's advice on employing changes in tactics to advance the cause of communism against "imperial reaction," remarked that whatever methods were used, the Communists were "not to retreat by one step from the ideological position." (FOF: 137G)

April 27—United States demands investigation of human rights.

In notes to the Governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary the United States demanded that they designate representatives to a commission to investigate alleged human rights violations in the three countries. (FOF: 139G)

April 28—Cominform press reports "Millions of People Signing Appeal of the Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress." (FLP, 4/28/50:1)

April 28—East German regime reaches "agreement" with churches.

As a result of a conference with Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders, the East German Government announced a compromise agreement that "churches can fulfill their work" under the East German constitution. According to the government, a "few trouble-making pastors" had attempted to provoke a church-state fight in the Soviet zone. (FOF: 139B)

April 28—Joliot-Curie is dropped as French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy.

Premier Georges Bidault dismissed Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, a Communist Party member since 1946, as French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy. The reason for the dismissal was a recent statement made by Joliot-Curie that no "true progressive scientist" would "give a scrap of his scientific knowledge for the purpose of war against the Soviet Union." (FOF: 138K)

May 1—World Communists celebrate May Day with "pro-Soviet" demonstrations and proclamations. (FOF: 137H, 138H)

May 1—American Communists celebrate May Day.

New York had its "smallest" May Day parade when only 3,500 marchers, including a Communist Party unit of 517 persons, turned out in celebration of May Day. (FOF: 138H)

May 1—Communists stage rally in East Berlin; West Berlin holds counter-rally.

The Communist May Day rally in East Berlin was attended by an estimated 250,000 persons as contrasted to the Communists' figure of 800,000. Communist speakers assailed Western "war-mongers." In West Berlin 500,000 attended a counter-rally in which speakers challenged the Communists to allow a free city-wide election. (FOF: 138C)

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May 1—Greek Government permits first May Day labor parade in Athens since 1936. (FOF: 138H)

May 1—General Confederation of Labor demonstrates in Rome.

The "Communist-led" General Confederation of Labor held its "biggest labor demonstration" in Rome. On the following day it staged a 30-minute strike in protest against the killing of two peasants by police during a riot in Celano. (FOF: 138F)

May 1—May Day fights break out in Ramleh between Communists and followers of Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion. (FOF: 138H)

May 2—General Omar N. Bradley states accumulation of Soviet pressures has made cold war "worse" in recent months. (FOF: 137K)

May 2—General MacArthur advises Japan to consider banning Communist Party.

The Japanese were advised by General Douglas MacArthur to consider outlawing the Communist Party of Japan as "an avowed satellite of an international predatory force (Russia)." (FOF: 139M)

May 2—United States permanently bars Dr. Hewlett Johnson, so-called Red Dean of Canterbury. (FOF: 141L)

May 3—New York City suspends eight teachers on suspicion of being Communists, pending departmental trials. (FOF: 141L)

May 4—Removal of Estonian Communist leaders is reported.

The Estonian Communist newspaper *Rahva Haal*, reported that President Eduard Pall and Communist Party Secretary Nikolai Karotamm were dismissed on charges of "bourgeoisie nationalism." (FOF: 158M)

May 5—World Communists are told "struggle for peace" is "main task."

The Cominform press told world Communists:

The main task of the Communist Parties, democratic organisations and of all progressive mankind in the present phase is the *struggle for peace*. Constantly raising its ideological-political level, the revolutionary Press will, with ever greater consistency and inspiration, propagate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the peace policy of the Soviet Union; it must, on the one hand, constantly acquaint the masses with the successes and the might of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and, on the other, show the degradation, the growing crisis and poverty in the capitalist countries; it must ruthlessly expose all "theories" about the inevitability of war and warn the masses against under-estimation of the war danger * * *. (FLP, 5/5/50:1)

May 7—Communists lose in Austrian elections.

In a province-wide municipal election in Soviet-occupied lower Austria, an area comprising four fifths of the entire Soviet zone in Austria, the Communist Party won 5 percent of the votes cast. Consequently, the Communists lost control of the local councils they had dominated and also lost the power to elect any mayors which were named by the councils. (FOF: 150B)

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May 7—British Communists stage “peace” parade.

The British Communists staged a “peace” parade in London, and an effort to reach the residence of the Prime Minister resulted in an outbreak of violence. Sixty-nine demonstrators were arrested and 12 policemen injured. (FOF:146E)

May 7-8—Paris Communists fail to organize major strikes and demonstrations against Secretary of State Acheson’s visit. (FOF:146E)

May 8—Saar Government bans all public or closed meetings of Communist Party and Free German Youth. (FOF:145H)

May 8—Press reports French intelligence has information on secret agreement between Ho Chi Minh and Chinese Communists for increased arms aid. (FOF:147B)

May 9—Portuguese Communist is convicted.

Alvaro Cunhal, a Portuguese Communist, was sentenced to 4½ years in prison or deportation for 6 years and 9 months. He was accused of leading a secret organization. (FOF:150F)

May 9—Canadian House of Commons votes against ban on communism. (FOF:155K)

May 10—Varga, Soviet economist, forecasts crisis in America.

Eugene Varga, a leading Soviet economist, writing in *Pravda*, declared:

American monopolies, through the Marshall plan and by other devices, are ruining the economy of all other capitalist nations and driving the U.S. itself into grips with a tremendous crisis. (FOF:145J)

May 10—Malik warns of Communist drive in Middle East.

Charles Malik, delegate from Lebanon, warned the United Nations that communism was gaining in Arab countries, which might become the objective in the “next major drive” of the Communists. (FOF:147K)

May 10-14—East German Communist leaders intensify campaign of communization.

The Communist leaders of the Soviet zone of Germany by speeches and newspaper articles intensified their campaign—

to communize all Germany and stifle church, school and business elements that oppose the Red regime in the Soviet zone. Premier Grotewohl said in Dresden May 11 that East Germany is not yet sufficiently Sovietized to satisfy Moscow and must become a single-party state before elections due in October. Activities affecting West Germany outlined by the Communists: propaganda to convince West Germans that the Western Allies are to blame for Germany’s division and delay on a peace treaty; drives to win support among West German unemployed; agitation against West German plant dismantling; encouragement of West German businessmen to trade with the East in violation of Western Allied regulations. (FOF:154J)

May 10—United States demands in Tokyo Allied Council that Soviet Russia account for 300,000 Japanese prisoners of war missing in U.S.S.R. (FOF:147G)

May 11—Polish United Workers’ (Communist) Party elects Soviet Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, Polish Defense Minister, to Politbureau. (FOF:150F)

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May 11—Italian Communists receive prison terms.

Communists in Lucca, numbering 116, were given prison terms up to 28 years for participating in the violence which broke out at the time of the attempted assassination of Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian Communist leader, in July 1948. (FOF:166N)

May 12—Principality of Monaco closes Communist headquarters in Monte Carlo. (FOF:155K)

May 12—French Communists oppose defense budget in National Assembly.

By a vote of 420-180, with only Communists opposing, the French National Assembly passed a \$1.2 billion defense budget. Of this figure \$400 million was allocated for the war in Indo-China. (FOF:154D)

May 15—Venezuela bans Communist Party.

On May 15, Venezuela became the 15th country to ban the Communist Party, either by law or police action. The following countries have also banned the Communist Party: Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Greece, Indo-China, Indonesia, South Korea, Lebanon, Malaya, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Turkey. Among the nations considering such action were: Australia, Denmark, Egypt, and South Africa. (FOF:155K)

May 18—Uruguay's Communist Party convenes in 15th Congress.

The Communist Party of Uruguay convened its 15th Congress in Montevideo. According to the Cominform press report, nearly 6,000 attended the opening session. Messages of "greetings" were received from the Soviet Union and Communist parties in other countries. The Communist report of the congress stated:

In his report devoted to the intensification of the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and prosperity, against American imperialism, Gomez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, referred to the danger of war. But war can be prevented, he said, because the forces fighting for peace and progress are growing. The main task facing the Communist Party is to mobilise the masses for the struggle against the danger of war, to collect thousands of signatures in support of the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. (FLP, 5/28/50:4)

May 19—Cominform claims British fail in Malaya.

In a review of Malayan affairs the Cominform press observed:

For two years the British imperialists have been waging a criminal colonial war against the people of Malaya who are fighting arms in hand for their national liberation. However, the military adventure of British reaction has clearly failed, the national liberation movement of the Malayan people is extending on an ever greater scale. (FLP, 5/19/50:3)

May 19—Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute revises Marx's *Das Kapital*.

According to *Pravda*, the new edition of *Das Kapital* by Karl Marx was corrected to eliminate "errors and distortions" introduced in the classic German edition by Karl Kautsky. The late edition, *Pravda* stated, conforms to Lenin-Stalin doctrine that—capitalism does not perish automatically and spontaneously but only as the result of a most fierce struggle by the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist vanguard against reactionary forces. (FOF:162A)

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May 19—Cominform reports "Hundreds of Millions of Signatures" affixed to Stockholm "Peace Appeal." (FLP, 5/19/50: 1)

May 22—Huks predict Chinese Communist invasion.

The Hukbalahap rebels reportedly moved into several towns in northern Luzon, established Communist local governments, and declared that the Chinese Communists would invade Luzon after seizure of Formosa. (FOF: 166J)

May 22-23—American Communists emphasize "peace" campaign at meeting of National Committee.

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, Gus Hall, secretary of the party's national committee, stressed the "urgent necessity of stepping up the struggle for peace in the United States."

At present, said Hall, the desire for peace is widespread in the U.S., but these sentiments are not yet sufficiently organized to halt the tendency towards war. It is essential, he said, to organize the movement for peace among all sections of the American people, particularly among the workers.

Hall further pointed out that the workers in other countries are displaying anxiety because no large-scale and effective measures are taken in the United States in defence of peace and that the shipment of arms to Western Europe meets with no protests in the U.S. (FLP, 6/2/50: 4)

May 23—Semen M. Semenov, Amtorg employee, is identified as wartime Soviet spy by FBI. (FOF: 188E)

May 23—Canadian youths riot against "pro-Soviet" speech by "Red Dean" of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson. (FOF: 166M)

May 23—United States and Britain protest against East German militia.

The United States and Great Britain charged in notes to the Soviet Government that the 50,000-man People's Police Militia in East Germany had assumed "the character of an army" in violation of several international agreements. The Soviet Union was asked to disband the East-zone force "immediately" as evidence that the Moscow Government was sincere in its "verbal protestations" in favor of peace. (FOF: 162C)

May 23—FBI arrests Gold.

The FBI arrested Harry Gold, a biochemist, on charges of espionage. According to Government officials, Gold admitted "dealing" with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic scientist and convicted spy. (FOF: 165A)

May 24—Siroky denounces Clementis, former Czechoslovak leader.

Viliam Siroky, chairman of the Slovak Communist Party and Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, denounced Vladimir Clementis, deposed Foreign Minister, as a "bourgeois nationalist deviationist." (FOF: 161H, 162B)

May 24—Soviets publish "statistics" on press circulation.

According to official Soviet "statistics," daily newspaper circulation in the Soviet Union was 33.5 million with 7,700 dailies. *Pravda* and *Izvestia* claimed a daily circulation of more than 1,000,000 each. Among other large Soviet publications were the

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Army's *Red Star*, the Navy's *Red Fleet*, and *Komsomol'skaya Pravda*, youth publication. (FOF:172F)

May 26—Czechoslovakia's Clementis admits "mistakes."

Vladimir Clementis, former Foreign Minister of Communist Czechoslovakia, admitted to a Slovak Communist congress meeting in Bratislava that he made "mistakes" in pursuing the Communist Party line. (FOF:170M)

May 26—Communists emphasize need "To Strengthen in Every Way the State System of People's Democracies."

An article in *For A Lasting Peace*, calling for greater consolidation among the Soviet satellite states, concluded:

Consolidating the power of people's democracy, raising tirelessly the political and organisational role of the working class in the state of people's democracy, increasing the leading role of the Communist and Workers' Parties—the militant vanguard of the working class—the countries of people's democracy, in the friendly family of peace-loving nations, headed by the U.S.S.R., are confidently and resolutely heading for Socialism. (FLP, 5/26/50:1)

May 27—Two CIO unions facing expulsion from CIO on charges of Communist domination merge.

The CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, with a membership of 20,000, merged with the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Seattle. Both unions faced expulsion from the CIO for alleged support of communism. (FOF:174C)

May 28—Slovak Communist asserts allegiance to Stalin paramount.

In a speech at the Ninth Congress of the Slovak Communist Party meeting in Bratislava, Foreign Minister Viliam Siroky declared that the deposed Vladimir Clementis was not forgiven for having "lost faith in Stalin." Siroky declared:

A true Communist must always have unconditional faith in the Soviet Union and Stalin, however difficult the situation. (FOF:170M)

May 29—Albanian Communist Party wins 97.9 percent of vote in one-party parliamentary election. (FOF:174P)

May 29—Communist youth rally, held in East Berlin, ends.

The week-long rally of the Soviet-zone Free German Youth ended without an attempted Communist coup in West Berlin. More than 500,000 members of the F.G.Y., the People's Police, and other East German organizations paraded in what was described as "an impressive show of discipline." Speakers and parade banners praised the "peace" objectives of the Soviet Union while they heaped abuse upon the United States and its allies calling them "imperialists" who had to be expelled from Germany and restrained from bringing on a new war. (FOF:169B)

May 30—Polish regime recalls ambassador from Belgrade, and Hungary invokes new travel restrictions along Yugoslav border. (FOF:169K)

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May 31—Tito announces neutrality.

In a speech at Prokuplje, Marshal Tito said that Yugoslavia was—

the only neutral and independent country that has no obligations toward either East or West * * *. Don't think that we are ever going to sell ourselves for loans. (FOF:169K)

May 31—Resolution outlawing Communist Party is held unconstitutional by Panamanian Attorney General. (FOF:182J)

May 31—Japanese court tries eight Communists arrested for attacking American soldiers. (FOF:171D)

May 31—June 1—Peace Congress is held in London.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held a plenary session in London. Reports were made on the progress of the Stockholm Peace Appeal. The congress passed a resolution which said in part:

The Stockholm appeal is for all people, irrespective of language, social status, religious or political convictions, a means of active participation in saving peace. Signatures of individuals, when expressed in millions, become a force, capable of preventing war.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee greets the representatives of different denominations and churches who have expressed themselves against the atomic weapon. It welcomes any initiative on the part of politicians, trade unionists, scientists and other representatives of the intelligentsia who help draw the people into active struggle against war. (FLP, 6/9/50:1)

June—Leadership in Indian Communist Party is changed.

B. T. Ranadive, secretary general of the Communist Party of India, was purged and condemned as "the initiator, executor and dogged defender of the Trotsky-Tito type of left-sectarian political line," even though he acknowledged his "error" and enthusiastically accepted the new Cominform directive. Rajeshwar Rao was elected secretary to replace him. The Politbureau was also reconstituted. (M:104, 105)

June 1—Marxist-Leninist Party of India accepts Cominform guidance.

The Peasants and Workers Party changed its name to the Marxist-Leninist Party and announced its acceptance of guidance from the Cominform. The Indian Communist Party was banned in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, and the West Bengal states. Because of the Preventive Detention Act, which permitted Indian authorities to imprison suspected subversives 12 months without trial, the party functioned mostly as an underground group. (FOF:181P, 182A)

June 1—Japanese Communists call for nationwide general strike starting June 3. (FOF:171D)

June 2—North Korean Communists report on "peace" drive.

Khan Ser Ya, chairman of the All-Korea National Peace Committee, made the following report which appeared in *For A Lasting Peace*:

Responding to the call of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Korean people have launched an active struggle in defence

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of peace, against the warmongers—the Anglo-American imperialists and their agents. The movement for peace in Korea is closely linked with the movement for a peaceful, democratic unification of the country on the way towards which the Korean people encounter the same enemies—the Anglo-American imperialists and their Korean puppets who are striving to prevent the unification of Korea with the aim of keeping its Southern part enslaved by the United States.

The Korean people warmly greeted the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to the Parliaments in all countries. The All-Korea Peace Committee submitted this appeal for consideration to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The Fifth session of the Supreme People's Assembly approved the Permanent Committee proposals and unanimously decided to launch a nation-wide movement in defence of peace, and to consolidate even more the ranks of the champions of peace. In the Northern part of our Republic alone, 13963 provincial, town, regional, factory, office, school and village peace committees have been set up. More than two and a half million people took part in the election of 72,479 members of these committees who represent all strata of the population.

The appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee met with a wide and warm response among the Korean people. The National Peace Committee in the Republic issued the text of the appeal in 400,000 copies, prepared 500,000 petition forms and sent propagandists to regions and villages.

By May 15, 5,680,000 people had signed the appeal.

Signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee, the Korean people resolutely confirm once again that the struggle in defence of world peace, together with all peace-loving peoples, is indissolubly linked with the struggle for the peaceful unification of our country. (FLP, 6/2/50:1)

June 3—Eight Japanese Communists receive prison terms of 5 to 10 years for attacks on American soldiers in Tokyo. (FOF:178M)

June 6—General MacArthur takes action against Japanese Communists.

General Douglas MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to ban 24 members of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee from all public affairs. According to General MacArthur, the Communists had "shown contempt for processes of law and order" and attempted to create civil disorder with a view towards the "overthrow of constitutional government in Japan by force." (FOF:178M)

June 6—Mao Tse-tung reports to Chinese Communists on world situation.

In a report to the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the party, declared:

The present international situation is favourable to us. The world front of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, is now more powerful than it was last year. The people's movement for peace and in opposition to war has spread in various countries throughout the world. National liberation movements, aiming at throwing off the yoke of imperialism, have greatly extended. * * *

* * * * *

The war threat of the imperialist camp still exists. The possibility of a Third World War exists. However, the forces combatting the war danger, to prevent the outbreak of a Third World War, are growing rapidly. The consciousness of the great majority of the people of the world is growing.

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If only the Communist Parties of the whole world will continue to unite all possible forces for peace and democracy and enable them to grow still further, a new World War can be prevented. Rumours about war * * * are designed to deceive the people. They are groundless. (FLP, 6/19/50:2)

June 6—Polish and East German regimes conclude agreement recognizing Oder-Neisse line as final German-Polish border. (L:1185, 1186)

June 7-9—CIO United Furniture Workers expels "leftwingers" who dominate 27-man executive board at its national convention held in Chicago. (FOF:188M)

June 8—Remington, former United States Commerce Department economist, is indicted.

William W. Remington, Commerce Department economist, was indicted on charges of perjury resulting from his statement on May 25 that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. Testifying against Remington were several former Communists including Elizabeth T. Bentley. (FOF:180J)

June 8—Bulgarian Communist Party holds conference in Sofia. (FLP, 6/9/50:1)

June 8—Hungarian Government appoints Pastor Laszlo Dezser, described as "a Communist," to head Lutheran Church. (FOF:189M)

June 9—Communists report gains in Mexican peace movement.

A report in the Communist press stated:

The movement for peace is growing in intensity in Mexico. Thousands of people declare their support for the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Carlos Noble, General Secretary of the Peace Committee, has stated that hundreds of peace committees are being formed in factories, in educational establishments, in trade union organisations and cultural societies. (FLP, 6/9/50:1)

June 9—Cominform urges "Still Greater Extension and Strengthening of the Peace Movement!" and charges West with war preparations.

The Cominform periodical, *For A Lasting Peace*, declared in an article:

Under the guise of bluster about "peace" the Trumans and the Churchills are intensifying in practice their preparations for aggressive war. * * *

* * * * *

The Communist and Workers' Parties who have been and remain the most staunch and steadfast fighters for peace throughout the world, are devoting all their efforts, all their energy to the vital cause of all peoples—defence of peace. They are exposing the lie of the imperialist agents about the fatal inevitability of war, they are combatting the underestimation of the war danger which tends to immobilise the champions of peace and which only helps the aggressors. They are demonstrating to the people that the forces of peace are vastly superior to the forces of the warmongers. United and organised in the fight for peace, the peoples will frustrate the criminal designs of the imperialists. (FLP, 6/9/50:1)

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June 9—British ban Second Congress of Cyprus National Liberation Front.

The Cyprus National Liberation Front was banned by British authorities. The Communists described the organization as a "coalition of all progressive parties and workers' and peasants' organisations." (FLP, 6/9/50: 4)

June 9-12—Japanese police raid Communist offices.

Japanese police seized the records of Sanzo Nozaka, the Communist leader, from his Tokyo office and raided other Communist centers of activity in Tokyo and Yokosuka. (FOF:186P)

June 10—President Truman declares Soviet Union prepares for war.

In a speech in St. Louis at the annual reunion of the 35th Division of World War I, President Harry S. Truman declared that the Soviet Union has displayed "a cynical disregard for the hopes of mankind" and that the Soviet leaders have—

talked democracy but have set up dictatorships * * * proclaimed national independence but imposed national slavery * * * preached peace but devoted their energies to fomenting aggression and preparing for war. (FOF:185B)

June 10-11—Belgian Communists convene in plenum.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium in a plenum session heard a report by Jean Borremans, party secretary, on the results of the parliamentary elections and on the current basic tasks of the party.

Edgar Lalmand, general secretary of the party, stated that the main conclusion—

to be drawn from the results of the elections is that we failed to involve the masses in the struggle for the practical realization of the political line of the Party because our slogans did not penetrate into the masses deeply and, in particular, into the ranks of the working class.

With regard to the basic tasks of the party, Lalmand stated—

it was necessary to prevent the warmongers from using the election success. It is necessary, he said, to develop the decisive struggle against the return of Leopold III—puppet of the American imperialists—the struggle for peace, for national independence. A decisive condition for this is the strengthening of the links with the masses, ensuring of united actions with working people-Socialists, with Catholics and non-Party people. (FLP, 6/23/50: 3)

June 12—Hungarian regime bans Masonic Lodge. (FOF:189M)

June 13—Red China claims to ease curbs.

According to the Communist radio, Army demobilization would be extended and economic controls, including land seizures, would be eased in an attempt to overcome economic problems which Mao indicated would continue for 3 more years. (FOF:186M)

June 13—Communists resist West Germany's entry into Council of Europe.

In a debate in the Bundestag in Bonn on the question of West Germany's entry into the Council of Europe, the Communists disrupted the proceedings by "starting a free-for-all fight." Two

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days later the Bundestag approved the measure by a vote of 220-152. (FOF:186G)

June 13-19—Communist attack on religion is described by clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, reporting to the National Council of Women's Organizations of the Presbyterian Church, stated that—

the Communists were not trying to stamp out religion by a quick physical assault but were patiently using psychology and philosophy to undermine it gradually. (FOF:199G-H)

June 14—Riot breaks out in Capetown, South Africa, in demonstration against bill outlawing communism. (FOF:189M)

June 15—CIO expels two unions for "adherence to Communist policies."

The CIO Executive Board expelled the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, with its 50,000 members, and the American Communications Association, with 10,000 members, for "adherence to Communist policies." The former had already left the CIO. Expulsion of these two unions raised the number of unions expelled by the CIO for the same reason to eight. (FOF:188M)

June 15—FBI arrests Alfred Dean Slack.

The FBI arrested Alfred Dean Slack, an American chemist, on charges of espionage. According to the FBI, Slack admitted giving defense secrets to Harry Gold to be passed on to the U.S.S.R. (FOF:188E)

June 16—FBI arrests David Greenglass.

On June 16 David Greenglass, a New York machinist, was arrested by the FBI as a suspected atom spy. Greenglass was accused of handing over atomic bomb secrets to Harry Gold while he worked as an Army machinist at the Los Alamos installation. (FOF:196P, 197A)

June 16—Communists state Americans prepare for war in Japan.

In an article entitled "MacArthur Terror Cannot Break the Fighting Spirit of Japanese Patriots," P. Todorov, writing in *For A Lasting Peace*, stated:

Intensifying their preparations for a new world war, the American imperialists hasten to turn Japan into their main Far-Eastern base for military adventures against the Soviet Union and the democratic movement in the countries of Asia.

* * * * *

The fascist repressions of MacArthur show that in all areas under U.S. domination, reaction is intensifying its campaign against Communists—the vanguard fighters for democracy and peace. * * *

* * * * *

The repressions of the American colonisers and their Japanese pawns are explained precisely by the fact that Japanese Communists have taken

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their place at the head of the patriotic movement of the people for peace and independence of their homeland, and that they rely on the support of ever broader masses of the people. The brutalities against the Communists will only intensify the struggle of the Japanese people, a struggle which is supported by all freedom-loving peoples, all partisans of peace who recognise for every people the right to freedom and national independence. Japan will not become a colony of the American imperialists. (FLP, 6/19/50:4)

June 18—Hungarian Communists form Union of Working Youth.

At a Congress of Working Youth held June 18 in Hungary, a "United organization of the working class, peasant and student youth," formed the Union of Working Youth. The congress—

clearly defined the tasks of the Union. The new Union will be an active force in the struggle for peace, against the warmongers, for peaceful creative labour, for the happiness of the working people. The Union of Working Youth will give loyal assistance, support and reserves to the Party. (FLP, 6/23/50:1)

June 18—Rumanian regime urges Jews to forget Israel.

The Bucharest radio advised Rumanian Jews to forget their "wild dreams" about going to Israel and to "intensify the fight against local Zionists," who, according to the government, were "recruiting agents of American imperialism." (FOF: 195A)

June 19—French and East German Communist labor leaders announce plans, after conference in Berlin, to sabotage Schuman Plan. (FOF:193E)

June 19—Cominform press reports stepping up of peace campaign and urges Communists to "Frustrate Criminal Design of War-mongers, Ban the Atomic Weapon!" (FLP, 6/19/50:1)

June 20—South African Communist Party dissolves itself before Parliament passes anticommunism bill. (FOF: 198B)

June 21—House Committee on Un-American Activities votes to cite 39 recalcitrant witnesses for contempt of Congress during recent hearings held in Hawaii. (FOF: 197C)

June 22—Secretary of State Acheson cites key to understanding.

Speaking at Harvard University, where he received an honorary doctor of laws degree, Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson said that until the Soviet Union adopted—

a live-and-let-live philosophy, then no approach from the free world, however imaginative, and no Trojan dove from the Communist movement, will help to resolve our mutual problems. (FOF:194F)

June 23—House Committee on Un-American Activities cites as a Communist front the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.

In a report released June 23, the committee concluded that the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, formed on December 15, 1947, was the "most effective sounding board for communism in the

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Territory of Hawaii," and that "from its inception has been directed by Communists for the principal purpose of protecting and expanding the Communist fifth column in the islands * * *." (HCUA, House Report 2986, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee)

June 23—Communists charge America with preparing "feverishly" for war.

In an editorial entitled "Powerful Voice of the Soviet People in Defence of Peace," the Cominform press stated:

U.S. imperialists were compelled hypocritically to begin talking "peace" because the peoples demand peace. The imperialists are shouting about "peace", but in practice they are feverishly preparing for a new war: * * *

* * * * *

The whole of progressive mankind, all who treasure the lives and security of millions of women, children and old folk—whom the warmongers threaten with death—have warmly welcomed the historic statement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to support the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. The Soviet Union has made a new, enormous contribution to the cause of defending peace. * * *

Following the example of the Soviet Union, the peace supporters will intensify even more their struggle and achieve their lofty aim—the Stockholm appeal will become the decision of all mankind which will curb the miserable handful of imperialists with their monstrous plans for mass extermination of people. The guarantee of this is the unbending determination of the Soviet Union to fight for peace; the will and foresight of the brilliant leader of progressive mankind—Comrade Stalin, the determination of millions of people of good will to uphold peace! (FLP, 6/23/50:1)

June 23—East Germany and Czechoslovakia agree on Sudetenland.

The East German regime renounced all claims to the 10,000-square-mile Czech Sudetenland. Moreover, a joint declaration recognizing the expulsion of two million Germans was also signed in Prague. As a consequence, no frontier issues were said to have existed between the two countries. (FOF :206B)

June 24—Mao Tse-tung outlines plan of action for army.

Despite cuts in the army which were approved by the Chinese Communist Government, Mao Tse-tung declared that this action would not alter his plans to "liberate" Tibet and Formosa and wipe out Nationalist "counter-revolutionary" guerrillas active on the mainland. (FOF :205L)

June 25—At 5 a.m. North Korean Communists invade South Korea. (FOF :201A)

June 25—United Nations declares Communist attack a breach of peace.

At 5:45 p.m. the Security Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution proposed by the United States which asserted that "the armed attack * * * by forces from North Korea * * * constitutes a breach of the peace." By the terms of the resolution, aid was given South Korea to resist this Communist aggression. (FOF :202K)

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June 25—General MacArthur rejects Soviet demand to lift banning of Communists from public affairs in Japan.

General Douglas MacArthur rejected the Soviet demand to withdraw the directives of June 6 and 7 by which 24 Communist leaders and 17 staff members of the Communist organ *Akahata* (*Red Flag*) were banned from public life. The following day General MacArthur ordered suspension of the newspaper as being an "instrument of foreign subversion" for the views it expressed on the Korean war. (FOF:205N)

June 26—President Truman orders intervention in Korea.

At 10:10 p.m. President Harry S. Truman ordered General Douglas MacArthur to aid South Korea against the invading forces of the North Korean Communists and defend Formosa with the United States air and sea fleets in the Far East. (FOF:203P)

June 26—New York *Daily Worker* hews to Soviet version of Korean war with headline: "Rightist Attack Repelled in Korea." (FOF:203H)

June 27—President Truman charges North Koreans with aggression. President Harry S. Truman declared:

The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. * * * I know that all members of the United Nations will consider carefully the consequences of this latest aggression in Korea in defiance of the charter of the United Nations. A return to the rule of force in international affairs would have far-reaching effects. The United States will continue to uphold the rule of law.

Mr. Truman pointed out that the North Koreans, when ordered to cease fire by the Security Council, had "pressed the attack." The President appealed to all members of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union, to use their influence to end Korean hostilities. (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess.: 9228)

June 28—Unification of expelled CIO unions is reported.

According to a report in the *New York Times*, the executive board of the Longshoremen's Union, headed by Harry R. Bridges, authorized him to unite those unions expelled from the CIO or facing expulsion. This measure was in accordance with a directive from the WFTU ordering unifications on a national scale. (FOF:253E)

June 28—Italian National Peace Committee denounces American "provocation" in Korea.

At a special meeting in Rome, the Italian National Peace Committee protested against what the Communist press claimed was "the brazen American provocation against the people of Korea."

An article in *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

The meeting was attended by representatives of the overwhelming majority of the provincial peace committees. The meeting addressed an appeal to the people in which it exposed the American military intervention against the peoples of Korea and China. All people of good will are called

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upon to join in the actions of the peace supporters for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the American armed forces from Korea. (FLP, 6/30/50:1)

June 29—Polish regime accuses clergy of subversion.

The Polish Communist Government charged that four Catholic orders—the Jesuit, Salvatorian, Bernadine, and Michaelite—engaged in underground activity. Some members of each group were arrested. (FOF :215M)

June 29—Chinese Communists promise to “liberate” Formosa.

The Chinese Communist Government declared that it “will certainly fight to the end * * * to liberate Taiwan (Formosa) from the grasp of the American aggressors.” (FOF :212K)

June 29—Eight of “Hollywood 10” are convicted.

Eight of the ten Hollywood figures who, in October 1947, refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communists were convicted for contempt of Congress. Albert Maltz, Lester Cole, Ring Lardner, Jr., and Alvah Bessie were sentenced to 1-year prison terms and \$1,000 fines. Herbert Biberman and Edward Dmytryk received 6-month terms and \$1,000 fines. They started serving their sentences immediately. The sentencing of Samuel Ornitz and Adrian Scott was delayed. (FOF :206P)

Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson, the first of the Hollywood 10 to be convicted, began serving their 1-year jail sentences on June 9, following protracted litigation. Each was also fined \$1,000. The other eight had stipulated that the cases of Lawson and Trumbo would be considered test cases. (HCUA, House Rept. 3249, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Annual Report for 1950)

June 30—Ninth of “Hollywood 10” is sentenced.

Samuel Ornitz, the ninth of the 10 Hollywood figures to be imprisoned for refusing to answer questions on communism, was sentenced to a year in prison and given a \$1,000 fine for contempt of Congress. (FOF :213K)

June 30—Cominform press lays down line charging America with “Aggression * * * Against the Korean People.”

In its commentary on American “aggression” in Korea, the Cominform press declared:

Recent events in Korea have once again and with full force exposed the rapacious countenance of American imperialism which does not stop at any means in order to unleash a new war and suppress the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Whipped up by the growing economic crisis, by growing inner difficulties and contradictions; infuriated by the mighty upsurge of the liberation movement of working people and progressive sections of the people both in the metropolis and the colonies; in face of the mighty world peace movement which has unfolded like a sweeping storm; and fearing that this all-powerful wave of the people would engulf, crush and destroy the wretched handful of warmongers, the American imperialists are in a hurry, organising one provocation after another. From preparations for aggression they pass on to direct acts of aggression.

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When at daybreak on June 25, the hordes of Syngman Rhee crossed the 38th Parallel, they knew that behind them stood the fleet and the air force of the American aggressors. However, the People's Army and the border guards of the Korean People's Democratic Republic inflicted on the aggressors and their puppets a blow of such force that they rolled Southwards, in panic, cursed by the people, who rose as one in the struggle for a united, independent and democratic State.

* * * * *

A special meeting of the Security Council was hastily called on the order of the United States * * * undisturbed by the fact that two of the permanent members—the U. S. S. R. and China—were not present, the pro-American majority on the Security Council obediently voted for the "decision" dictated by the U. S.

* * * The U. S. has actually taken U. N. O. into its own hands and has made it an instrument of its aggressive policy. * * *

American aircraft are bombing Korean towns and villages. The explosions of American bombs resound like an echo in the hysterical screams of the multi-voiced chorus of the bourgeois press which hurls a torrent of filthy lies and slander against the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

These unparalleled acts of rabid U. S. imperialists have shocked all progressive mankind and have caused serious anxiety among all honest people for the fate of peace. The whole world is now aware that U. S. aggression in Korea and China is the latest and the most flagrant act in a long list of crimes perpetrated by the imperialist camp against mankind. * * *

The rabid warmongers—the U. S. ruling circles and their West European and Asian satellites—are doing all this in the eyes of the whole world. But have they not gone too far? This is the question that the hundreds of millions who are fighting for the peace and security of nations will ask.

The courageous people of Korea are waging a struggle for their united, independent, democratic State. They are replying to the provocation of the warmongers in the only possible and proper manner. Arms in hand, they are defending their country from the imperialists and their agents, the Syngman Rhee clique. * * *

The struggle of the peoples for peace is growing and gaining strength. It will reduce to nought the perfidious designs of the imperialists! (FLP, 6/30/50: 1)

July—Rumanian Communist Party announces expulsion of 192,000 members in past 2 years. (L: 1191)

July 1—John Foster Dulles cites Communist invasion of South Korea as strategy of world communism.

John Foster Dulles, an adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, declared after his return from the Far East that the Communist invasion of South Korea was a "part of the world strategy of international communism" and had to be stopped. (FOF: 212E)

July 1—Communists drop leaflets from plane on Birmingham, England, calling for "hands off Korea." (FOF: 211G)

July 1—Italian Communist workers in Turin stage 90-minute strike in protest against "American aggression in Korea." (FOF: 211G)

July 1—Japanese Government bans 67 "Red publications." (FOF: 212M)

July 2-7—America's NEA resolves to bar Communist teachers.

At its 88th annual meeting held in St. Louis, the National Education Association adopted an amendment barring Communists

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from membership and also adopted a resolution stating that Communists should be barred from teaching. (FOF: 223J)

July 3—Polish regime bans Jehovah's Witnesses.

The Polish Communist Government banned the religious activities of the 10,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in Poland after the government announced 4 days before that an alleged United States spy ring operating through the group was liquidated. (FOF: 214M)

July 4—Soviets charge American "aggression" in Korea.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko charged that the United States Government had pushed America "into an open war" through "direct acts of aggression" in Korea. According to Gromyko, the United States "violated the peace," presented the United Nations with a *fait accompli* by its intervention, and used "crude pressure" to convert the Security Council into a "branch" of the United States Department of State. Moreover—

Gromyko called the resolution on Korea by the Council illegal inasmuch as the Soviet Union and Communist China were absent. He asked the Council to demand that the forces of the United States withdraw from Korea, and he reiterated that the Soviet Government would continue its policy of "non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states." Gromyko condemned the action taken by the United States to protect Formosa and also condemned American plans to reinforce the Philippines and Indochina as aggression. (FOF: 211J-K)

July 5—Papal Nuncio is expelled from Rumania.

Monsignor Gerald Patrick O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah, Georgia, and Acting Papal Nuncio in Bucharest, was expelled from Rumania for alleged espionage. Along with Monsignor O'Hara, the last Vatican diplomat behind the Iron Curtain, two aides, Bishop Guido del Mestri and John Kirk, were also expelled. The prelate was linked by the regime to a treason case involving seven persons who had pleaded guilty to the charges made against them. Two were given the death sentence, while five, including a former chauffeur for the Nunciature, were given prison terms. (FOF: 214N)

July 5—Kim Il Sung, North Korean Premier, is named supreme commander of Communist forces. (FOF: 211D)

July 6—David Greenglass is indicted on charges of atomic espionage. (FOF: 222A)

July 7—Communists denounce Anglo-American "aggression" in Korea.

An editorial entitled "Hands Off Korea!" declared:

The events in Korea show that the calculations of U. S.-British aggressors are being upset. In the course of military operations, Syngman Rhee's army sustained decisive defeat and has disintegrated. Now, American troops, hastily shipped to South Korea, have been brought into action. The calculations of Truman, Dulles and MacArthur, who banked on an easy capture of the whole of Korea, proved fruitless. * * * The heroic Korean people, with all vigour, under the leadership of the national hero Kim Ir Sen are defending their unity, freedom and national independence. Therein lies

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the main reason for the collapse of the plans of the American-British invaders.

* * * * *

The angry protest of the peoples, the will for peace, expressed in the hundreds of millions of signatures, [to the Stockholm Peace Appeal] will bridle the Anglo-American aggressors who have over-reached themselves, will frustrate their plans to unleash a new world war. (FLP, 7/7/50: 1)

July 7—Premier Enver Hoxha assumes Foreign and Defense Ministries in Albanian Cabinet change. (FOF: 238P)

July 7—American-Soviet Friendship organization head is sentenced.

Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was sentenced to 3 months in prison and fined \$250 on charges of contempt of Congress. (FOF: 222B)

July 7—Communists report meetings in Soviet Russia denouncing American "aggression" in Korea.

According to the Cominform journal, numerous meetings were held in Leningrad, Gorky, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, and in towns and villages in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, and other Republics of the U.S.S.R. which branded "with shame the American imperialists who have committed an act of direct aggression against the Korean People's Democratic Republic." A resolution of protest against American "intervention" adopted by the workmen in a Moscow motorcycle factory stated:

"We insist on an immediate cessation of military intervention by the Anglo-American imperialists in the affairs of Korea. Korea for the Koreans! Hands off Korea! By our selfless work we shall strengthen still more the might of our Soviet State which is marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace." (FLP, 7/7/50: 1)

July 10—Court of Appeals affirms contempt of Congress convictions.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the contempt of Congress convictions of Helen R. Bryan and Ernestina G. Fleischman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee [certiorari denied by Supreme Court, 340 U.S. 866]. (CCAD: *Bryan v. U.S.* and *Fleischman v. U.S.*, 183 F. 2d, 996)

July 12—Secretary Acheson denounces "Stockholm Resolution."

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson denounced the Communist-inspired "Stockholm Resolution" or "World Peace Appeal" as Soviet propaganda proven by the Communist aggression in Korea. (FOF: 219M)

July 12-13—Czechoslovak Government reorganizes army and penal code along Soviet lines. (FOF: 238P)

July 13—House Committee on Un-American Activities issues interim statement on Communist "Peace Petition" Campaign denouncing the Stockholm "peace petition" as "actually intended to be the entering wedge for a campaign of civil disobedience and defiance of our Government, in the interests of the war effort of a foreign nation." (HCUA, Interim Statement, The Communist "Peace Petition" Campaign, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

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July 13—American Communist charges United States with "Armed Aggression" and "Imperialism" in Korea.

In a report to the conference of the National Committee of the American Communist Party, Gus Hall, national secretary of the party, declared:

This Conference must deal with a number of new political and tactical problems arising from the new world situation. This new situation emerged when U.S. imperialism moved from one stage in its imperialist drive—from the stage of intensive war preparations, from the stage of the Truman-Marshall Plan of supplying arms and setting up puppet governments—to the stage of *open military aggression*. This policy of open military aggression is not limited to Korea, and we must under no circumstances consider this a "Korean incident." Nor is this military aggression limited to Asia. What we must fully understand is that military aggression is now a key peg in U.S. foreign policy, and that this policy will be pursued not only in Korea and Asia but throughout the world. * * *

I want to impress upon you this important new fact, that *U.S. foreign policy and the whole Wall Street drive for world domination have moved into a new stage characterized by open military intervention in the internal affairs of other peoples and nations.*

At the conclusion of the report, Hall gave particular emphasis to the Communist propaganda line: "Hands Off Korea!" "For the withdrawal of American armed forces from Korea." This was, he said, "a very important movement which we must help to build, and can build." (FLP, 9/1/50:2)

July 14—Burmese Government reports defeat of Communist forces at Lewe, 234 miles north of Rangoon. (FOF: 245D)

July 14—Venezuelan Communist reports on political affairs and on "peace" campaign in Cominform press.

Ali Lamera, Venezuelan Communist, described political conditions in Venezuela under what he termed "the Military Fascist Dictatorship," which he said was "the miserable puppets of U.S. imperialism." Reporting on the "peace campaign," Lamera wrote:

The Venezuela Peace Committee is headed by General Jose R. Gabaldon. More than 200 Peace Committees function in the country. The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal is in full swing. At weekends, young workers go from house to house seeking to get all intermediate and higher school students to sign the appeal. * * *

These facts show that the people of Venezuela, despite the monstrous imperialist propaganda, have not forgotten the immortal heroes of Stalin-grad and maintain in their hearts warm affection for Comrade Stalin—their beloved teacher and leader of the international proletariat. (FLP, 7/14/50:3)

July 15—Winston Churchill warns of world Communist threat.

In a Conservative Party meeting at Plymouth, Winston Churchill stated that the world faces a Communist threat equal to the Nazi menace in 1940. Red forces, he said, were "massing" against Tibet, threatening Iran, and seeking ways to "overawe and quell Yugoslavia." (FOF: 228G)

July 15—Executive Committee of Progressive Party refuses to join Henry A. Wallace in statement supporting United States action in Korea.

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Mr. Wallace, described as the "U.S. Progressive Party leader," announced his support of the action taken by the United States and the United Nations in the Korean crisis. The executive committee of the party refused to go along with him, and on July 17 the New York *Daily Worker* attacked Mr. Wallace as a recruit of the "Wall Street buccaneers" and "cold warriors of Washington" who advocated "an aggressive colonial war."

By a vote of 98-2 the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party refused to endorse the Wallace views and adopted a separate statement which "took no sides" on the Korean question but demanded prompt action by the United Nations to give the country a "unified, independent and democratic government." The statement also called for the immediate admission of Communist China to the United Nations to dissolve the Soviet boycott; it asked the United States to withdraw its pledge to defend Formosa and urged that the United States promise not to use the atomic bomb in Korea.

Mr. Wallace offered to resign as leader of the Progressive Party if the rank-and-file members rejected his policy. (FOF :228K-M)

July 17—Communist Party of Colombia celebrates 20th anniversary.

The Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party celebrated the 20th anniversary of the party's founding by issuing a manifesto. A report on the celebration in the Cominform's *For A Lasting Peace* declared:

The Communist Party of Colombia is noting the date, under conditions of intensified repressions, as well as twelve other Communist Parties in Latin America, driven underground on the orders of the U.S. imperialists. "In this way is being operated," states the Manifesto, "the foul plan to abolish the last remnants of democratic liberties for the purpose of completely subjugating our peoples, of drawing them into the aggressive war of conquest already in flame in Korea." (FLP, 7/28/50:2)

July 17—FBI arrests Julius Rosenberg.

The FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg on charges of engaging in atomic espionage for Russia. Other Americans involved in the ring linked to Dr. Klaus Fuchs were Harry Gold, Alfred Dean Slack, and David Greenglass. (FOF :230M)

July 18—Birmingham and Detroit act against Communists.

Birmingham, Alabama, gave the Communists 48 hours to "get out of town." In Detroit, the sale of Communist publications from sidewalk newsstands was banned. (FOF :231A)

July 18—General MacArthur orders Japanese Government to continue indefinitely ban on all Japanese Communist publications. (FOF :227F)

July 18—Hungarian press reports factory workers to send field hospital to North Korea. (FOF :228N)

July 19—Ho Chi Minh pledges forces will crush all "American interventionists" in Indo-China. (FOF :243H)

July 20—Rumanian Workers (Communist) Party announces purge of 192,000 "undesirable" members, over 20 percent of party membership, since November 1948. (FOF :239A)

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July 20—Singapore authorities ban “pro-Red” publications. (FOF:236P)

July 20-24—Socialist Unity Party holds Third Congress in Berlin.

The Socialist Unity Party of East Germany held a party congress in Berlin and claimed about 75 countries were represented by delegates. At the congress it was announced that East Germany would join CEMA (East European Council for Economic Mutual Cooperation). Attending Communists called for “liberation” of West Germany and sabotage of defense preparations by the nations of the Atlantic Pact. (FOF: 236P, 237A)

Wilhelm Pieck, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, said in a report at the opening of the Third Congress:

The Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party aims to give a serious analysis of the forces of peace and the forces of the warmongers in Germany. In view of the American aggressors having gone over from threats of war to armed intervention against the Korean people, [the] Congress must indicate ways and means in order to convince every toiler in Germany as to who is the enemy and who the friend of the German people.

It should be clear to all partisans of peace that the threat of war emanates from the camp of the U.S. imperialists alone, and that peace and the unity of the German people can be secured only in close alliance with the Socialist Soviet Union and with the world peace camp headed by Generalissimo Stalin. (FLP, 7/21/50: 5)

July 21—Communist tie in “Stockholm Peace Appeal” with Korean war.

According to the London *Economist*, *Pravda* urged the signers of the “Stockholm Peace Appeal” throughout the world to sabotage any assistance to South Korea as proof that they wanted peace. (FOF: 235K)

July 21—British Communist leader condemns Anglo-American “aggression” in Korea.

The Cominform press quoted Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party, who stated:

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain condemns the American invasion of Korea carried out with British armed support and assistance, and sends its warm greetings to the Korean people in their heroic fight for independence.

America's war in Korea is a monstrous provocation which, unless stopped immediately, threatens the peace of the entire world. The United States is now acting in Korea as Hitler and Mussolini did in Spain.

American aggression must be stopped now, before it is too late. Unless the war-crazed American aggressors are halted in Korea they will plunge the whole world into war.

The Communist Party calls upon the entire British people to act now and demand:

—Withdraw the British Navy and British planes from Korea. Let Korea decide its own affairs.

—Not a man, not a gun, for America's war.

—The Chinese Government must be allowed to take its rightful seat in the Security Council.

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—The fully representative Security Council must meet and demand the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Korea.

—Ban the Atom Bomb now.

—Hands off Korea! Hands off China! Save World Peace! (FLP, 7/21/50:6)

July 21—American Communist leader charges United States “aggression” in Korea.

In a speech delivered at Madison Square Garden in New York and reported in *For A Lasting Peace*, Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, said:

Common sense, and all known facts, prove that it was the Washington puppet—not the free Koreans—who committed an unprovoked act of aggression.

The aggression was well prepared. John Foster Dulles had returned from Seoul to Japan. General MacArthur was waiting for the go-signal. Today Korea is being bombed by the American air forces.

There is no “indirect aggression” in the Far East today. There is only the direct aggression of the American imperialists, ruthlessly bent on crushing the people’s struggle to redress their century-old grievances. All Asia is stirred.

Hands off Korea! Let the Korean people form a free, united, and independent state!

Bring the U.S. Navy and Airforce home! Stop the bombing of the Korean people!

Sign the Stockholm Peace Pledge!

Demand freedom for Gene Dennis, and all the cold war prisoners! (FLP, 7/21/50:4)

July 21—Communist broadcast in Seoul hails Soviet aid.

The Communists, in a broadcast from Seoul, praised the Soviet Union as “our only benefactor” and declared that “the Soviet Union, our liberator, has been giving us consistent assistance * * * has helped us greatly.” (FOF :235K)

July 21—Singapore authorities announce casualty toll.

According to Singapore authorities, the campaign in Malaya for the past 2 years resulted in 1,292 terrorists killed, 1,221 of whom were Chinese; 406 police killed and 445 wounded; 965 civilians killed, 570 wounded, and 310 missing. (FOF :236P)

July 24—Maritime management and labor agree to ban Communists and subversive seamen from American ships. (FOF :238K)

July 27—Court upholds second conviction of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship official on contempt of Congress charge.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia again upheld the conviction of Richard Morford on a contempt of Congress charge for refusal to turn over records of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His first conviction on March 23, 1948, upheld by the appellate court June 13, 1949, was reversed by the Supreme Court April 10, 1950 (339 U.S. 258),

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for error in selection of jury and remanded for retrial, resulting in a second conviction [certiorari denied by Supreme Court, 340 U.S. 878]. (CCAD: *Morford v. United States*, 184 F. 2d 864)

July 27—North Korean Communist advance guard reaches within 50 miles of Pusan beachhead as Communist forces drive down Korean peninsula. (FOF :234E-F)

July 28—Communists demand "Out With American Troops From Korea!"

In a survey of opinion among Communist parties throughout the world, the Cominform press stated:

The American imperialists in Korea are behaving just as the German-fascist brutes behaved in Europe during the war. Their aircraft are dropping thousands of bombs on peaceful towns and villages in Korea, destroying schools and hospitals and shooting down women, children and the aged.

This insolent and brutal U.S. imperialist aggression against the Korean people has aroused a mighty protest movement of the peoples in all countries. The movement is growing and gaining momentum day by day. Thousands and thousands of people in all corners of the world are continuously adding to its ranks. The peoples of the world are demanding that the American aggressors be curbed and the intervention in Korea be stopped at once. (FLP, 7/28/50:1)

July 28—United States protests against Guatemalan press and radio attacks and notes that attacks were inspired by Communists who infiltrated government. (FOF :245P)

July 28—Japanese newspapers and radio stations begin dismissing all known Communists and "fellow travellers." (FOF :259H)

July 29—FBI arrests Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz as alleged members of Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold Communist spy ring. (FOF :244E)

July 29—Press reports Communist activity in Guatemala.

According to the *New York Herald Tribune*, Guatemalan Communists aligned themselves with the government and called out labor "action squads" in order to fight antigovernment demonstrators. An estimated 34 persons were killed in the strike riots. (FOF :245P)

July 29—Korean war reaches critical stage for defenders; American commander orders "stand and fight" as Communists continue drive toward Pusan.

Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, commander of the American troops in Korea, declared that his forces could make an "Alamo" stand until the Allies had sufficient strength to launch a counteroffensive. The general remarked that a "Dunkерque" evacuation by sea would be impossible, and he promised that there would be no "Corregidor" surrender. (FOF :241E-K)

July 31—British Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of founding of party.

On the 30th anniversary of the launching of the British Communist Party, a resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the party which stated, in part:

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"From its formation our Party has recognised that it is in the fundamental interests of the British working class to make common cause with the working people of the Soviet Union, who have overthrown their capitalists and landowners, established working-class power and democracy for the people, and are now completing the building of a Socialist society and beginning the transition to Communism. Our Party has, therefore, maintained a continuous fight against British Imperialist intervention and attacks on the Soviet Union, and for peace, trade and friendship with the Soviet people * * *." (FLP, 8/4/50: 2)

August 1—United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upholds conspiracy conviction of 11 United States Communist leaders and constitutionality of Smith Act on which conviction was based. (CCAD: *U.S. v. Dennis, et al.*, 183 F. 2d 201)

August 1—Stalin stresses need for stronger Russia to prevent being "crushed" by "capitalist encirclement." (FOF: 248N)

August 2—Riot breaks out in New York City.

A riot broke out in New York City when 2,000 "leftwing" "peace" demonstrators massed in Union Square contrary to orders from the police. Fourteen persons were arrested and three injured as a result of the disorder. The New York Conference for Peace sponsored the rally. (FOF: 247J)

August 3-15—Nine Communist newspapers in West Germany are suspended for attacks on Allied powers. (FOF: 260A)

August 4—*Shimbun*, Tokyo newspaper, charges officers of North Korean Army are smuggled into Kyushu to organize underground terrorists. (FOF: 259H)

August 4—First graduation from Albanian Party school is reported.

The Cominform periodical of August 4 revealed that the school of the Albanian Party of Labour graduated its first students from a 12-month course which it held in Tirana. Present at the graduation were Enver Hoxha, general secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour, and other party leaders. The press reported that the curriculum included:

History of the C.P.S.U. (B), history of the Soviet Union, history of the Albanian Party of Labour, dialectical and historical materialism, basic questions of economy and practical leadership in its different branches and questions of Party building for Party workers and of State construction for administrative workers.

In addition, the students studied general history, the history of Albania, geography, the Albanian language and its literature and the Russian language. (FLP, 8/4/50: 2)

August 4—Uruguayan Communist leader reports on 15th Congress.

The Cominform press carried a report on the 15th Congress of the party by Eugenio Gomez, general secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay. According to Gomez, the congress "approved with great enthusiasm" the 1949 declaration stating that "fighting against imperialism, we Communists, will always, under all circumstances, be on the side of the Soviet Union." (FLP, 8/4/50: 4)

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August 5—Bridges' bail revoked; he is sent to prison.

Harry R. Bridges, president of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, who was free on bail since his April perjury conviction, had his bail revoked and was sent to prison on the grounds that his activities since the Korean conflict began were a menace to national security. Federal District Judge George B. Harris, before whom the bail revocation proceeding was held, called Bridges "an agent dedicated to execute the Communist program." (FOF :253C)

August 5—Czechoslovak regime places selection and training of all Christian clergymen under government control. (FOF :255B)

August 5-7—Hungarians attack Yugoslavs in propaganda campaign.

The Hungarian radio increased its propaganda campaign against Yugoslavia with broadcasts urging the Yugoslavs to sabotage war industries and transport facilities and bring "death to the Fascist Marshal Tito." (FOF :251F)

August 8—American United Nations delegate denounces Soviet aid to North Koreans.

Warren R. Austin, American delegate to the United Nations, told the Security Council that the Soviet Union was "assisting * * * the invaders" and that it had the "influence and the power to call off the invading North Korean Army." (FOF :250L)

August 9—Number of signatures affixed to "Stockholm Peace Appeal" is announced; congressional committee calls figures misleading.

According to the Peace Partisans headquarters in Paris, the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" was signed by 273,470,566 persons throughout the world. Of this figure 11,350,000 were Americans and 115,275,940 were Russians. (FOF :259N)

The Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, noted that the Communist claim of more than 273 million signatures to the petitions was misleading. Actually 235 million, or 86 percent of the—

alleged signatures come from Communist-dominated countries where the petition has been officially approved and refusal to sign would constitute defiance of the government. (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

August 10—Mexican Communists state position on Korean war.

The Political Bureau of the Mexican Communist Party reaffirmed its stand on the Korean issue as follows:

"The people of Mexico have already expressed their will in regard to the U.S. aggression in Korea. They do not intend to become an instrument in the hands of U.S. oppressors. They do not want to fight against a people fighting for their independence. They reject the role of lackey which is being imposed upon them by imperialism. They will be able to prevent even a single Mexican from being sacrificed to the enslavers of the peoples. Together with all other peoples throughout the world they demand an end to U.S. intervention in Korea." (FLP, 9/1/50:1)

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August 11—FBI arrests seventh atomic spy suspect.

The FBI arrested Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg in New York for allegedly conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Rosenberg, wife of Julius Rosenberg, also arrested on similar charges, was accused of recruiting David Greenglass, her brother, to secure atomic data for the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold spy ring. (FOF:261K)

August 12—Vietnam Government states Chinese Communists have begun "large-scale" military aid program to Ho Chi Minh's forces. (FOF:259B)

August 13—Israeli Communists prevent showing of United States documentary films on Korean war at two Tel Aviv theaters. (FOF:258B)

August 14—Second Congress of International Union of Students opens in Prague.

The International Union of Students which, according to the Cominform press, represented more than 3,500,000 students, convened its Second Congress on August 14. Nearly 2,000 delegates and guests from more than 70 countries were in attendance. The Cominform periodical reported that:

Student representatives from all parts of the world strongly demonstrated against American aggression in Korea, against the illegal decisions of the Security Council and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. (FLP, 8/18/50:1)

August 15—United States intelligence reports indicate Soviet equipment and tactics are used by North Korean Communists. (FOF:258K)

August 16—North Koreans thank Soviet Russia for aid.

Pak Hyun Yong, the Foreign Minister of North Korea, sent a message to the Soviet Union expressing gratitude for the "friendly support of the Soviet Army" to the Korean Communists. (FOF:258L)

August 16—Soviet legal expert states Korean war is civil war.

According to an article in *Izvestia*, Dr. Sergei Krylov, a Soviet legal expert from the Lenin Juridical Institute, made no mention of the Soviet propaganda line that South Korea began the Korean war with the encouragement of the United States, but rather expressed the view that North Korea could not be charged with international aggression since, according to his view, the conflict was a civil war. (FOF:266N)

August 17—Cuban Communists celebrate 25th anniversary.

The Socialist People's Party, also known as the Popular Socialist Party or the People's Socialist Party, described by a Communist source as "the legitimate continuer of the cause of the Communist Party of Cuba," celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding. (FLP, 8/25/50:1)

August 18—United Nations forces halt North Korean Communist drive at Taegu, about 60 miles from Pusan. (FOF:266B)

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August 18—Executive committee of “pro-Soviet” World Defenders of Peace meets in Prague.

At a meeting in Prague, the executive committee of the “pro-Soviet” World Defenders of Peace condemned any type of “foreign intervention by force of arms” and called for a reduction in armaments. (FOF: 267K)

August 18—FBI seizes eighth atomic spy suspect.

The FBI arrested Morton Sobell, electronics and radar expert, in Laredo, Texas, and charged him with engaging in espionage for Soviet Russia as part of the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold spy ring. (FOF: 269M)

August 18—Cuban party leader expresses views on effects of Korean war in Cuba.

Blas Roca, general secretary of the People's Socialist Party of Cuba, stated in an article published in *For A Lasting Peace*:

U. S. imperialist intervention in Korea has served as an excuse for the Government of Cuba, falange elements and other imperialist lackeys to persecute the peace partisans, to launch the campaign for outlawing the People's Socialist Party (P. S. P.) and to intensify repressions against the working class movement. (FLP, 8/18/50:3)

August 18—Canadian “leftist” reports on activities of party relating to Korean war.

Stanley B. Ryerson, secretary of the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada, in an article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, entitled “Working People of Canada Fight Against Wall Street Intervention in Korea,” declared:

It can be said, in the main, that our Party measured up to the test. Under the leadership of Comrade Tim Buck, the LPP stood forth as the one Party that works for peace, against the involvement of Canada in the Yankee war, for a policy of Canadian independence, for “Hands Off Korea!” and the restoration of the Security Council's legality.

On June 27, Comrade Buck denounced U. S. military intervention in Korea as open and brazen aggression against the Korean people's struggle for national independence and unity—and called for “Hands off Korea!” On July 3, the National Executive of the Party issued a manifesto calling upon Canadians to act to stop the war from spreading. In reply to the sending of three Canadian destroyers to serve under MacArthur, the LPP demanded a halt to the military involvement of Canadian forces in Wall Street's war in Korea. On July 10, Comrade Buck addressed an open letter to Prime Minister St. Laurent, exposing the government's betrayal of national independence and on July 18 he wired a demand that Canada support J. V. Stalin's proposals for peace in reply to Nehru's message. (FLP, 8/18/50:2)

August 19—Japanese Government white paper asserts need for action against Communists.

In a white paper, the Japanese Government endorsed the United Nations action against North Korea and declared that Japan must prevent “acts of sabotage resorted to by Japanese Communists sporadically at present.” According to the white paper, these acts “are likely to assume an organized form” as part of the Communist campaign to dominate the world. (FOF: 267E)

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August 22—Malik charges United States "aggression" in Korea.

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, in a speech before the Security Council, said the United States was attempting a "colossal international bluff" by disguising its "aggression" in Korea as a United Nations police action. (FOF: 266N)

August 24—Justice Department orders Peace Information Center to register as foreign agent.

The United States Department of Justice ordered the Peace Information Center in New York and its officers to register as foreign agents. The group headed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, an anthropologist and historian, was active in distributing the "Stockholm Peace Appeal." (FOF:286P)

August 24-26—Cubans curb Communists.

In a move for greater security, the Cuban Government closed two Communist newspapers, banned a Communist radio broadcast, and arrested several Communist leaders. (FOF:278H)

August 25—Communists demand Americans end "aggression" in Korea.

In a feature article entitled "Peoples of the World Resolutely Demand an End to the Heinous Atrocities of U.S. Interventionists in Korea!" the Cominform newspaper, *For A Lasting Peace*, carried a series of demands from countries within the Soviet bloc.

The publication also stated that the Second World Student Congress, meeting in Prague, adopted the following resolution:

[The] Congress brands with shame the barbarous bombings and other means of annihilating the peaceful population of Korea. On behalf of four million students—members of the International Students' Union—we demand that the Security Council should adopt the most resolute and urgent measures for the cessation of American aggression in Korea and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. We consider that the Security Council must put an end to the criminal acts of the American imperialists in Korea and enable the Korean people to settle their own destiny. Students throughout the world declare: 'Hands off Korea! Korea for Koreans!'

According to the Cominform newspaper John Marquesse, a representative from the United States to the congress, stated that the American delegation "unanimously supported this resolution." (FLP, 8/25/50:1)

August 25—House Foreign Affairs Committee report cites agreement violations by Soviet Union and comments on advance of world communism.

According to a report published by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Soviet Union repeatedly violated agreements and obstructed efforts to resolve international problems. Expansion of communism was also pointed out in the report. In the year 1939 Soviet Russia had 8,176,000 square miles and 170,467,000 people. By 1950 Soviet domination had extended to 13,415,700

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square miles (including 8,591,700 square miles and 200 million people of Russia proper), about 25 percent of the world's land and 32 percent of its people. (HCFA, Background Information on the Soviet Union in International Relations, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

August 25-26—Communist-sponsored "National front" Congress meets in Berlin.

In Berlin where the Communist-sponsored "National front" Congress met, East Germany's Communist leaders outlined a campaign of sabotage against the program of the Western allies for Germany. (FOF: 276F)

August 26—Winston Churchill states Communists may soon attack Tibet and Iran, but world's "supreme peril" is danger of an attack in Europe. (FOF: 276C)

August 26—Filipino Huks kill 167 persons in raids on 11 Luzon towns. (FOF: 278J)

August 27—United Nations Balkans Committee reports Bulgaria remains menace to Greece.

The United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans reported that Bulgaria was still a threat to Greek independence and that none of the 28,296 children taken from Greece during the years 1946-1949 by the guerrillas has been repatriated. (FOF: 274B)

August 28—President of Fur Workers resigns from American Communist Party.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, resigned from the Communist Party in order to sign a non-Communist affidavit required under the Taft-Hartley law and permit his union to use the services of the NLRB. (FOF: 278A)

August 29—CIO expels three more unions.

The CIO Executive Board expelled the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the International Fishermen and Allied Workers of America [which had merged with the ILWU following the close of the CIO's hearings] on charges of adhering to Communist policies rather than those of the CIO. This step increased the number of unions expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination to 11. (FOF: 278C).

August 30—Hungarian regime reaches "agreement" with Roman Catholic Church.

The Hungarian Government announced the conclusion of an "agreement" with Roman Catholic bishops. Under its terms the church promised to support state laws in exchange for "complete freedom of religion," financial support from the government, and the right to operate some schools. (FOF: 278J)

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August 30—Japan bans "Communist-led" National Liaison Council of Labor Unions. (FOF:283A)

September—Swiss Federal Council expels all Communists from government service. (L:1183)

September—International Organization of Journalists holds Third Congress in Helsinki. (SD:50)

September 1-2—First National Peace Congress opens in Warsaw.

Poland's First National Peace Congress was held in Warsaw and, according to the Communist press, "was a powerful demonstration of the unbending will of the working people of Poland to fight for peace." Adam Rapacki, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party and vice chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, reporting on the Polish "peace" movement, said:

It is necessary to deepen the feeling of fraternal solidarity with the fighters for peace throughout the world, to deepen the feeling of love and esteem for the Soviet Union—the principal bastion in the struggle for peace,—for the heroic working class in the capitalist countries which is fighting imperialism—for the great Stalin—leader of the peace camp. (FLP, 9/8/50:1)

September 1—Report indicates East Germans expel prominent members of Socialist Unity Party of East Germany.

Six prominent members of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of East Germany were expelled from the party and arrested. The accused were charged with "lacking trust in the Soviet Union" and other deviations. (FOF:283E)

September 1—Greek Army routs Communist guerrilla band seeking reentry into Greece from Albania. (FOF:283L)

September 1—Arrest of Australian Communist editor is reported.

The Cominform press reported that William F. Burns, publisher of the *Sydney Tribune*, organ of the Australian Communist Party, was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment on a sedition charge. Burns had published an article condemning Australian participation in what he called the "dirty war" in Korea and advocating that no men, ships, guns, or aircraft should be sent there. (FLP, 9/1/50:1)

September 4-5—East German regime bans Jehovah's Witnesses as "pro-Western spies."

It was reported that 1,000 Jehovah's Witnesses were arrested by the East German regime on September 4 and 5 after the religious group was banned as "pro-Western spies." (FOF:283F)

September 4—United Nations Commission on Korea reports to General Assembly.

The United Nations Commission on Korea, in a report to the General Assembly, stated that the attack on South Korea by the North Korean Communists was "sudden and apparently well-planned and organized." (FOF:282L)

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September 5—Yugoslavs charge Soviets wage “aggressive policy.”

Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj declared in Belgrade that the Communists were carrying on a “war of conquest” in Korea in accordance with the “aggressive policy” of the Soviet Union. (FOF :282E)

September 7-9—French police as a security measure take into custody 288 of the 404 alien Communists ordered deported. (FOF :290M)

September 8—Swiss Communists stage “widespread” demonstrations in protest against government security measure banning Communists from public office. (FOF :290M)

September 9—Malayans and British search jungles for Communist headquarters.

The Malayan police and British troops began a search of the jungles for the secret operational headquarters of the Malayan Communist guerrillas. According to the British commander, the terrorists had been “badly mauled” since July 15. (FOF :290M)

September 10—Guatemala bans Communist weekly.

The Guatemalan Government banned the Communist weekly *Octubre*, because it had violated the law banning “international or foreign” political organizations. (FOF : 290M)

September 12-19—Western powers agree to rearm Germany.

At a conference of Foreign Ministers, held in New York, it was decided by the United States, France, and Great Britain to establish a more liberal policy toward Western Germany and include a German contingent in a united Western defense force.

On September 19, the Western powers declared that they would consider any attack on the Federal Republic of West Germany or Berlin—

as an attack upon themselves and that they would strengthen their military forces in Germany. At the same time they agreed to revise the Occupation Statute, to relax economic controls, to lift the limit on steel production, and to permit the Bonn government to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries. A special security police was authorized to meet the threat of the much larger Soviet-sponsored “People’s Police” of Eastern Germany. At the same time the Western Allies began considering possible German participation in a Western army under the North Atlantic Treaty. (L: 1175, 1186)

September 12—Senate passes Internal Security Act. (FOF :293G)

September 12—Argentina bans Soviet-made movies. (FOF :325H)

September 15—Canadian labor acts against Communists.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convening in Montreal voted to cut ties with all member unions that failed to expel Communist officials. (FOF : 310B)

September 15—United States Attorney General extends “subversive” list.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath added 21 more groups to the “subversive” list. Among this group were 3 Communist schools, 2 of which were closed; 14 national subdivisions of the

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International Workers Order; and the Associated Klans of America. The Communist school still functioning was the Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science in St. Louis. (FOF:301N)

September 15-16—American and South Korean forces land at Inchon, 22 miles west of Seoul and 40 miles south of the 38th parallel, and advance forward. (FOF:297C)

September 15—Allied counterintelligence states Japanese Communist-North Korean spy ring is successful in securing vital data on Inchon landing.

Indicative of the close relationship between Japanese and North Korean Communists, was the disclosure by Allied counterintelligence in Japan that the Japanese Communist Party and a North Korean spy ring "had been successful in securing vital data on the large-scale United Nations landings at Inchon (near Seoul) on September 15, 1950." (S-L:239,240)

September 16—British Communists plan sabotage.

British police and military intelligence authorities in an investigation discovered that Communist labor agitators formed an organization to sabotage British transport services, rearmament, and supplies of the armed forces. (FOF:299M)

September 16—Official report reveals 1,385 terrorists, 1,064 Malayan civilians, and 49 Europeans were killed in Malayan guerrilla fighting since June 1948. (FOF:310N)

September 17—National Lawyers Guild declared Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The National Lawyers Guild, founded at a convention held in Washington, D.C., February 19-22, 1937, was described in a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as the—

foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including * * * the Department of Justice, the FBI and law enforcement agencies generally.

An affiliate of the international Communist front organization, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, it has become "an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States." (HCUA, House Rept. 3123, 81st Cong., 2d sess., The National Lawyers Guild)

September 17—National Committee of American Progressive Party blames United States "big business and big brass" for Korean war. (FOF:302H)

September 18—Report on Katyn Forest massacre is released.

The United States Defense Department released a report prepared by Lieutenant Colonel John H. Van Vliet, Jr., who placed the blame on the Soviet Union for the massacre of some 11,000

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Polish officers in the Katyn Forest massacre, near Smolensky, during World War II. As a German prisoner of war, Colonel Van Vliet witnessed the opening of the graves in April 1943. (FOF:312N)

September 19—Communists meet in New York.

Ten thousand Communists and "sympathizers" met in New York and heard speeches attacking United States intervention in Korea and anti-Communist legislation in Congress. (FOF:301N)

September 20—Congress passes Internal Security bill.

The Internal Security bill, passed by both Houses of Congress with overwhelming majorities, contained the following provisions: (1) All Communists were required to register with the Justice Department; (2) all "front" organizations and their officers, but not members, were also required to register; (3) provisions were made for the internment of potential saboteurs and spies in time of war, insurrection, or invasion; (4) all Communist groups were required to report their financial activities and label their propaganda; (5) Communists would be denied Federal jobs and passports; (6) Communists would be prohibited from working in defense plants; (7) subversive aliens would be deported; (8) the statute of limitations on espionage would be extended from 3 to 10 years, and (9) a five-man "subversive activities control board," designated by the President, would administer the act. (FOF:301J-K)

On September 22, 1950, President Truman vetoed the bill. In his veto message, the President called the bill a "terrible mistake," stating that the basic error of certain sections of the bill was that "they move in the direction of suppressing opinion and belief," which would be a very "dangerous course" to take and that the course proposed by this bill would "make a mockery of the Bill of Rights." He asserted that the measure would "actually interfere with our liberties and help the Communists against whom the bill was aimed."

Within an hour of the President's veto, the House of Representatives overrode the veto by a vote of 286-48 and on the following day the Senate took similar action by a vote of 57-10. (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess.: 15629-15632, 15726)

A spokesman for the Communist Party in New York termed the bill a "blue print for fascism" and declared no Communist would register. Other groups that denounced the measure were the Progressive Party, Americans for Democratic Action, and the American Civil Liberties Union. (FOF:308K-N)

September 20-21—Bulgarians open Second National Peace Congress.

The Bulgarian Second National Peace Congress was held in Sofia. In a report to the congress, Tzola Dragoicheva, chairman of the National Peace Committee and a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said:

The peace movement must rid itself completely of survivals of sporadic campaigning. It must develop into a daily, systematic, effective and even

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more concrete movement. Peace committees must become centres of nationwide unity; they must rally all Bulgarian citizens who hate war and are prepared to struggle against aggression wherever it may appear, against the atomic weapon and all other weapons of mass annihilation, for the right of the Korean people to settle their own destiny, for the withdrawal of American troops from Korea. (FLP, 9/29/50:1)

September 21—Uruguayan Communists celebrate anniversary.

The Communist Party of Uruguay celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, according to the Cominform publication, "by holding numerous meetings and rallies at which they emphasized the role of the party as the most consistent fighter for peace * * *." On the eve of the anniversary the first issue of *Verdad* (Truth) appeared in Montevideo in which the leading article stated:

We are coming out as the organ of the Communist Party in order to bend all our efforts to the struggle for peace, for national liberation and for Uruguay's sovereignty, against American imperialism * * *. We shall speak the direct truth, promote unity of the working class and the people, and resolutely fight those who, for dollars or pounds, betray the masses. (FLP, 9/29/50:4)

September 21—United States Marines reach outskirts of Seoul, Korean capital. (FOF:298A)

September 22—Communists broaden base of "peace" campaign.

In an editorial entitled "Peace Movement in a New Phase" appearing in the Cominform press, the Communists advanced the following new propaganda theme:

The acute aggravation of the international situation caused by the American imperialists having passed directly from preparing acts of aggression to naked aggression, to creating centres for a new war, drawing into the military gamble more and more countries, confronts the international peace movement with new, great and responsible tasks.

A sanguinary war, launched by the criminal American rulers on the order of Wall Street monopolists, is raging in Korea. This war is being waged with unprecedented brutality, surpassing the Hitlerite atrocities which all remember. The American imperialists brazenly and cynically are trampling under foot all norms of international law, whipping up a war hysteria, and peremptorily demanding from their satellites that they switch their economy entirely to a war footing. Everywhere they are organising a feverish armament drive, insisting on increased war budgets, extending the term of military service, and converting the West-European countries into an arsenal and a reserve of cannon-fodder for aggressive war. * * *

* * * * *

In these conditions, peace defenders regard as their paramount task *extension of the programme of the movement against war, against any kind of aggression, against propaganda for a new war.*

The movement against the danger of a new war, for consolidation of peace, must go hand in hand with all-round struggle against the armament drive; the demand for banning the atomic weapon, as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people, supplemented with the demand for a general reduction in armaments and effective control over its implementation, the destruction of existing stocks of all means of mass annihilation of human beings, for prohibition of the propaganda of the warmongers and bringing to book enemies of peace and mankind such as Churchill, Dulles, MacArthur, Johnson, Moore-Brabazon, Bradley, Reynaud, Jules Moch and their ilk. (FLP, 9/22/50:1)

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September 23—Senator McCarthy charges scientists with Communist associations.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) stated that the ranks of American scientists "have been infiltrated to an alarming degree by the Communist enemies of the United States." He charged that "at least 500 scientists whose biographies are listed in *American Men of Science* have been openly affiliated with the Communist movement through its deceitful and seditious front organizations." (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess.: A7255)

September 23—Yugoslavs say 480 newly arrived Soviet advisers run Albania's military and domestic affairs. (FOF:310K)

September 24—Chinese Communists state conditions for missionary work.

According to Chinese Communist sources, churches and missionaries were permitted to carry on their work in Red China if they shunned "imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism" and aid from abroad. (FOF:310B)

September 24—British Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of party.

The Communist Party of Great Britain celebrated the 30th anniversary of its founding by holding a meeting of some 9,000 people, according to Communist sources. The Central Committee of the CPSU (B) dispatched a "greeting" which stated:

We wish the Communist Party of Gt. Britain every success in its work of strengthening its ranks in the struggle for uniting the working class for strengthening the friendship between the British people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and for consolidating the ranks of the progressive forces in the fight for peace and against the imperialist aggressors who are seeking to unleash a new war.

Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party, who referred to Stalin as "the giant of Communism, the leader of the working class of the world," said in an address:

The Communist Party calls on all working people in Britain to unite their forces in a gigantic campaign against the extension of military service; to ensure that British troops be brought home from Malaya and Korea; that the Chinese People's Republic shall be admitted to the United Nations; and that Britain shall commence new negotiations for trade agreements with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, and the New China. (FLP, 9/29/50: 4)

September 25—Lieutenant General Walker, American Eighth Army commander, declares "victory is now in sight" in Korea as Communist forces are routed. (FOF:305K)

September 26—Austrian Communists stage sitdown strike demanding 10 to 11 percent general wage increase to offset price rise. (FOF:310K)

September 27—British Peace Committee calls off plans for "pro-Soviet" world peace congress when told Communists would be barred. (FOF:325A)

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September 27—Last of "Hollywood 10" is sentenced.

Adrian Scott, motion picture writer and producer and last of the so-called Hollywood 10, was sentenced to serve a year in prison and pay a \$1,000 fine for contempt of Congress. (FOF: 309A)

September 29—Convening of First National Congress of "peace" in Colombia is reported.

For A Lasting Peace, on September 29, carried an account of the First National Congress of the "partisans of peace" of Colombia held in Bogota at the beginning of September. Reporting on action taken at the congress, the account stated that:

With great enthusiasm, the Congress unanimously supported the Stockholm Appeal and expressed its determination to continue the struggle against the atomic weapon and war propaganda, and also to support all measures in defence of peace. A decision was adopted urging the Security Council to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean questions. In another decision, the Congress expressed solidarity with the Korean people and condemned American aggressive imperialism. (FLP, 9/29/50:1)

September 29—American Communist reports on domestic affairs in United States.

In an article published in the Cominform press under the title "Struggle Against Growth of Fascist Reaction in U.S.A." John Williamson, secretary of the National Committee of the American Communist Party, declared:

At home as well as abroad, American imperialism is desperately trying to sell its war program under the false labels of "democracy" and "human rights." The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact—and now the war against the Korean people—are all falsely advertised as measures necessary to maintain world peace, defend the sovereignty of small nations, etc. But monopoly capital and its two party system, operating through the Truman Administration, have accompanied these assaults against other peoples' rights with a step-by-step drive to destroy the remnants of bourgeois democracy at home.

The fascist-minded Un-American Committee of the United States Congress * * * is now a permanent fixture. * * *

The fascist ideology of this infamous committee is being used as a yardstick for employment in the civil service, our educational institutions, and private industry. * * *

All avenues of mass communication in the hands of Wall Street are subject to surveillance and organized pro-fascist pressure which prevents the appearance or use of writers and artists who at one time or another in their lives harbored a progressive thought.

* * * * *

This obscurantist thought-control is accompanied by mounting violence against the Negro people, and by combined employer-government repression of the working class. * * *

* * * * *

The fascist bills just passed by the U.S. Congress aim at pushing the country another big step towards the open terror rule of monopoly dictatorship. These McCarran, Mundt, Kilgore bills wrap up in one package every repressive proposal which has been advanced in Congress and blocked by the mass popular will in the recent past. They can be compared only to the Hitler Enabling Act of 1933.

The monstrous law finally passed by the U.S. Senate on September 23 requires the Communist Party and all organizations designated by the Attorney General as "Communist fronts" to "register." * * *

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What is the real aim of the fascist legislation? The debate in Congress revealed that the American law-makers are ridden with fear of the people, as are their Wall Street masters. Unable any longer to rule through demagoguery alone, they are using open police methods in an attempt to crush the growing economic struggles of the workers and to paralyze and destroy the rising peoples' peace movement. To this end, they seek to outlaw and smash, above all, the vanguard of the American working class, the Communist Party * * *

* * * * *

The Communist Party is the only conscious and consistent force in America whose active resistance to the growing threat of fascism is bulwarked with principled opposition to Wall Street's war provocations and interventions. It is the only Party that fully recognizes the role of American imperialism as the center of world reaction aiming at world domination by encouraging the organizing of a third world war. The Communist Party fulfills this role because it is the only force which understands that the invincible Soviet Union, People's Democracies, the People's Republic of China and the national liberation movements of the colonial world carry on their banners the peace hopes of all peoples * * *

* * * * *

The Communist Party of the United States will continue to defend the immediate and fundamental interests of the American working class and people. It will yield no inch of its legal rights without resolute struggle. But irrespective of the outcome of this immediate fight against the war-mad men of Wall Street and Washington, we Communists will continue to lead the American people in the struggle for peace, equality, economic security and Socialism. (FLP, 9/29/50:2)

September 29—East Germany joins Soviet Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA). (FOF:315)

October–December—Indian Communists resort to terror.

During the period between October and December, there were no less than 344 "serious incidents" of Communist terrorism, including 96 murders, 151 attacks on the police and military, 82 attacks on home guards and village officials. Police authorities killed 223 Communists and arrested 143; they recovered 57 guns and other arms, along with quantities of ammunition and explosives. Terrorism decreased towards the end of 1951. (M:125)

October 1—Nationalists claim Communist underground is broken in Formosa with surrender of Hung Kuo-shih and 400 followers. (FOF:315A)

October 1—West Germans break up Communist plans for demonstrations.

Local, state, and federal police in Western Germany numbering 100,000 thwarted plans by the Communists for a "national resistance" demonstration. In Hamburg and many other Ruhr and North German cities, 1,400 agitators were arrested for attempting to instigate riots. Although the Communists promised a turnout of 200,000 followers in a show of strength, only 20,000 appeared. (FOF:315C)

October 2—Jefferson School of New York City drops registration.

The Jefferson School of Social Science, described as "New York City's main training center for Communists and sympathizers," ended registration of students and the calling of attendance rolls in class. Thereafter, attendance at class would be by ticket. (FOF:317E)

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October 3—Brazilian Government bars outlawed Communist Party from running candidates under names of other parties in October election. (FOF:325D)

October 4—East German regime imprisons nine Jehovah's Witnesses.

The East German Government imposed sentences of 8 years to life imprisonment on nine leaders of the Jehovah's Witnesses in its pre-election campaign against "alleged Western agents." (FOF:315E)

October 4-5—Austrian Communist strike fails.

Failure of public support doomed the attempts of the Austrian Communists to cripple Vienna and all Austrian state industries by calling a general strike. Although some installations were sabotaged by strikers, the Communists failed in their threat to seize railways, power stations, and key public buildings. After the Austrians appealed to the Big Four Allied Council to stop Soviet interference with attempts by the Austrian police to maintain order in the Soviet zone, the strike move was called off. It was said that the Soviet authorities did not want to give the Council the impression that they supported disorders. (FOF:315G)

October 6—Communist Chinese Governor cites American "aggressive" plans.

According to the Communist Governor of Kwangtung Province, Yeh Chien-ying, Communist China had to thwart an American plan to arm Japan, establish strongholds in Korea and Indo-China, and then to launch what he termed a "decisive" war on communism in Europe. (FOF: 415B)

October 7—United Nations forces cross 38th parallel in Korea. (FOF: 321C)

October 10—North Koreans reject General MacArthur's surrender demand.

To the second surrender demand since October 1 made by General Douglas MacArthur, the Communist Premier Kim Il Sung replied defiantly in a broadcast that the North Korean forces had orders to "fight to the last" against the "aggression" of the United Nations. (FOF: 321E)

October 11-12—United Nations Balkans Committee charges Poland and Albania aid Greek guerrillas.

The United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans reported that Poland and Albania aided Greek guerrillas to re-enter Greece for the purpose of carrying on "subversive activities." Serious border clashes had occurred recently on the Evros River between Greece and Bulgaria, the report said. (FOF: 331D)

October 12-13—Austrian Communists meet in Sixth Plenum.

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party was held in Vienna. A resolution was adopted

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which set forth the following tasks for the Austrian Communist Party:

to struggle more actively for peace; to be ready to continue the struggle of the working class for its vital interests; to intensify the work in trade unions; to extend and strengthen the fighting unity with Socialist workers and non-Party workers. (FLP, 10/20/50:2)

October 13—Cominform press reports on progress of "Peace Movement" in Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, East Germany, France, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Guatemala. (FLP, 10/13/50:1)

October 15—Communist-led 22-day strike of farm workers in northern Italy ends after 4,000 anti-Communist workers replace strikers. (FOF:370G)

October 15—Soviet Government sees in Truman-MacArthur Wake Island conference working out of plan to "expand America[n] aggression" in Far East. (FOF:330K)

October 15—East Germany holds elections.

In the elections held in the Soviet zone of Germany 98.44 percent of the eligible voters turned out to vote, and 99.58 percent of those voting cast their ballots for the single slate of candidates approved by the Communists. (FOF:332D)

October 16—Ho Chi Minh states time is not ripe for major offensive of Vietminh forces and praises troops for recent victories. (FOF:331J)

October 17—Three Communists are indicted in Pittsburgh.

Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda, and James Dolsen, all identified Communists, were indicted in Pittsburgh for sedition. (FOF:333H)

October 18—Greenglass pleads guilty to atomic spy charge. (FOF:333E)

October 20-21—Prague conference of Communist Foreign Ministers denounces German remilitarization.

At a conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, attended by Molotov and the Foreign Ministers of East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, the decision of the Western powers to rearm Germany was denounced. The Foreign Ministers expressed their opposition to the remilitarization of Germany and called for German unification and a German peace treaty. (L:1175)

October 20—Soviet delegates to Second World Peace Congress receive instructions.

The Second All-Union Peace Conference, which, according to the Cominform press, voiced "the will of all the Soviet people," supported the decisions taken at the Prague session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and issued the following instructions to its delegates to the Second World Congress to be held in November:

1) to declare that all the Soviet people are unswervingly loyal to the cause of peace, that they are ready firmly and resolutely, hand in hand

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with all partisans of peace in all countries, to fight to avert the danger of war and to secure a stable and lasting peace;

2) to confirm that the Soviet people are adamant in their demand to outlaw the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people and to denounce as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon;

3) to declare that, we demand, together with all partisans of peace, reduction in all types of armaments and the establishment of effective control for prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction in armaments;

4) to demand the condemnation of armed aggression and outside interference in the internal affairs of peoples. To voice at the Congress our indignant protest at the American armed aggression in Korea, at the barbarous bombing by American airplanes of the civil population of Korea, to call on all honest people throughout the world to demand an immediate end to the war in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops;

5) to demand that propaganda for a new war be strictly prohibited and those responsible for this propaganda called to account.

To submit the proposal to Congress that a list of warmongers be drawn up so that all the peoples of the world know these rabid criminals and enemies of progressive mankind. (FLP, 10/20/50: 1)

October 20—Third Congress of Albanian Women's Union is held.

The Cominform press reported on October 20 that the Third Congress of the Albanian Women's Union was held in Tirana in October. Attending were 530 delegates from Albania and delegations from the U.S.S.R., France, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and "Free Greece." The report continued:

The delegates commissioned the Albanian delegation to the Second World Peace Congress to suggest to [the] Congress that the declaration about removing the threat of a new war, for strengthening peace and ensuring security for the nations, should be submitted to a vote by the peoples of the world. (FLP, 10/20/50: 4)

October 21—Communists present new German plan.

At the conference of Communist Foreign Ministers, meeting in Prague, representatives from the Soviet Union and seven satellite countries, including Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, issued a demand that the Big Four Foreign Ministers adopt the following plan for Germany:

(1) a Big 4 declaration against "remilitarization of Germany and her being dragged into any aggressive plans"; (2) elimination of any war potential from the German economy; (3) an immediate German peace treaty; (4) immediate formation of an "all-German Constitutional Council" to prepare a temporary government of a unified Germany.

United States Secretary of State Acheson rejected the plan 4 days later stating that it offered "no tangible proof that Soviet intentions have changed." Chancellor Konrad Adenauer emphasized the fact that the Soviet plan did not mention free elections throughout Germany. (FOF:340E)

October 21—Guatemalan Communist weekly *Octubre* resumes publication when government decides banning was unconstitutional. (FOF:370P)

October 22—Philippine Government decrees suspected Communist saboteurs will not benefit from habeas corpus proceedings. (FOF: 350L)

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October 23—United States Justice Department begins roundup of 86 "top alien Communists" for deportation under Internal Security Act. (FOF: 341F)

October 25—Communist Chinese announce orders to invade Tibet and "liberate" its three million people. (FOF: 340C)

Tibet was finally brought under Communist control through the military campaign initiated in October 1950 and negotiations during April and May of 1951. By the terms of the final agreement, the Central People's Government promised Tibet "national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government" but assumed control of Tibet's defense, communications, and foreign relations. The agreement, signed May 23, 1951, in Peking, was ratified by the Dalai Lama in October. In a subsequent treaty concluded between India and China on April 29, 1954, India recognized Communist China's full sovereignty over Tibet and gave up certain privileges acquired earlier in Tibet by Great Britain. (EB 5: 537)

October 27—Argentine Communist leader reports party's adherence to "Peace Movement."

Alcira de la Pena, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, writing in *For A Lasting Peace*, stated:

The peace movement in the Argentine has set itself the following tasks: to collect three million signatures in the country, to prevent the shipment of Argentine meat to the American army, to develop the struggle against the foul campaign to militarise the country. These tasks must be linked up with the struggle for the immediate economic and social demands of the working class and the masses, to stop repressions, to win democratic liberties, defend the economic and political independence of the country, to safeguard peace throughout the world. (FLP, 10/27/50: 4)

October 27—Spanish Communists adhere to "peace" propaganda line.

In an article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* under the title "Spanish People in the Struggle For Peace," Antonio Mije, member of the Spanish Communist Party Political Bureau, expressed the view that—

the fascist repressions of the French Government will never be able to halt the movement of the Spanish partisans of peace in France, just as Franco's terror failed to prevent thousands of Spanish people from expressing themselves against the atomic weapon. They will fail to do this because the struggle of the Spanish people for peace is closely linked with the struggle against the Franco regime and is part and parcel of the powerful world-wide movement for peace. The Spanish people know that theirs is a just cause; they know that the great movement for peace which embraces hundreds of millions of men and women, the movement of which the standard-bearers are the Soviet Union and the leader of progressive mankind—the great Stalin—will triumph, and that, in its turn, this will result in saving Spain and in restoring her national independence and freedom. (FLP, 10/27/50: 3)

October 27—Internal Security Act of 1950 is challenged.

A group of 135 persons, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the National Committee of the American Communist

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Party, filed a suit in Washington, D.C., challenging the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. (FOF:358M)

October 28-29—Indian Communists intensify "Peace Movement" and seek to broaden base of All-India Peace Council by calling special convention in Bombay. (M:125)

October 29—Tito implies decision to side with West against Soviet threats in speech to Anti-Fascist Women's Congress in Zagreb. (FOF:346K)

October 30—Australian Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of party.

The Communist Party of Australia celebrated its 30th anniversary on October 30. Described in the Cominform press as the "vanguard of the working class of Australia," the Australian Communist Party, the report continued—

has become a formidable force which scares the Australian bourgeoisie and Anglo-American imperialists who seek to turn Australia into a military base for crushing the national liberation movement in Asia and Oceania.

It is not accidental that, just now, the Australian bourgeoisie in the person of Menzies, acting on American orders, has intensified the attacks on the Communist Party. (FLP, 11/17/50: 2)

October 30—Disorders break out in Puerto Rico.

Government authorities suppressed a revolt instigated by the members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, which resulted in the death of 31 persons. Governor Luis Munoz Marin, whom the Nationalists attempted to assassinate, called the revolt "a conspiracy against democracy helped by the Communists." Two days later the government arrested 400 Nationalists and Communists, including the leaders of both groups. (FOF:348G)

November 2—Australian High Court bars outlawing Communist Party.

The Australian High Court prevented the enforcement of a law ordering the dissolution of the Communist Party of Australia, which was to be effective October 19, pending a ruling on its constitutionality. (FOF:377L)

November 3—United Nations General Assembly scores Balkan Communist States.

The United Nations General Assembly declared in a resolution passed by a vote of 40-5 (the Soviet bloc opposed, 12 abstentions, 3 absent) that Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria had violated the peace treaties negotiated with them after World War II and had defied the International Court of Justice by their suppression of human rights. (FOF:355H)

November 6—French Government removes local Communist officials.

The French Government replaced 4 Communist mayors and 29 Communist deputy mayors of Paris districts with non-Communists. (FOF:376M)

November 6—General MacArthur reports Chinese Communist intervention in Korean war. (FOF:353C)

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November 6—Bulganin charges United States with “imperialism” and “aggression” in Korea in report on 33d anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution.

In a report at the 33d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin declared:

As for the Soviet Union, the whole world knows of the many efforts and practical steps of our Government to consolidate peace and co-operation among peoples.

The camp of Socialism and democracy, the camp of peace is counterposed by the camp of imperialism headed by the ruling circles of the United States of America pursuing a policy of unleashing a new war, a policy of domination by the strong countries over the weak.

Prior to World War Two, the principal rivals of the American imperialists in the world market were Germany and Japan. Since the defeat of these countries in the war, the United States imperialists have been trying to take advantage of the situation to seize sources of raw materials and markets. But their aims are not confined to this. The American imperialists calculate on a new, third war that would lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, to the suppression of the working class and national liberation movements in all other countries, and to the establishment of the world domination of the United States imperialists. For the sake of all this, the camp of imperialism is intensifying the armaments drive, inflating military expenditure, increasing the strength of the armed forces, destroying the last vestiges of democratic liberties and persecuting progressive organizations. To achieve these aims, the American imperialists hope to use as cannon fodder the armies of the countries dependent on them. The ruling circles of Great Britain and France, which once pursued an independent foreign policy, are now, to the detriment of their national interests, servilely obeying the dictates of the United States imperialists in all major international problems.

The U.S. imperialists have of late turned from a policy of preparing aggression to open acts of aggression. The most naked expression of this policy is the armed intervention of the United States in Korea.

The Soviet Government, true to its invariable policy of peace, has insisted, ever since the beginning of the events in Korea, on a peaceful settlement of the conflict. To this end, the Soviet Government proposed the immediate termination of hostilities in Korea and simultaneously the withdrawal of all foreign troops and, in this way, give the Korean people the opportunity to settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

However, the American Government, having turned to open aggression, rejected all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. This has made perfectly clear to the peoples in all countries who stands [sic] for peace and who for a new war. (FLP, 11/10/50: 2)

November 7—Bulgarian decree permits Soviet citizens to hold controlling positions in Sofia Government. (FOF:10E; 1951)

November 8—Italian Government suspends Communist city administration in Pesaro when supply of munitions was found in municipal building. (FOF:370G)

November 10-22—Western powers protest against Soviet Union's “indirect assistance” to Communist-inspired strikes and riots in Austria. (L:1186)

November 10—Press reports Filipino Huks change name.

According to a dispatch from the United Press, the Filipino guerrillas, formerly called Hukbalahap, changed the name of their movement to “Hukbong Mapagpalaya Nang Bayan” which

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translated means "Army for the Liberation of the People."
(FOF:378C)

November 11—Thorez, French Communist leader, goes to Moscow.

Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist Party, was flown from Paris to Soviet Russia in a Soviet transport plane for medical treatment after suffering a stroke. The French Communists, who claimed Thorez would get "superior" medical treatment in the Soviet Union, denied rumors that the French Communist leader was removed because of "Titoist" leanings, in that he placed French interests above those of the U.S.S.R.
(FOF:376M)

November 14—Communists fail in attempt to stage general strike in Bordeaux.

On November 11, United States Armed Forces from Germany established a ship unloading service in Bordeaux in order to make sure that Communist dock strikes in that city would not interfere with the supply line to West Germany and Austria. Three days later the Communists failed in their attempts to stage a general strike in Bordeaux against the presence of American troops. (FOF:364K)

November 14—Brothman is identified by Elizabeth Bentley as Communist spy.

In testimony given at the trial of Abraham Brothman, Elizabeth T. Bentley, a former Communist spy courier, charged that Brothman was a Communist spy in 1940-1941; that he was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party; and that he turned over to her many blueprints to be transmitted to the late Jacob Golos, described as the "head of a Soviet espionage ring." Brothman was being charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in the atom espionage case. (FOF:368M)

November 15—Gold reveals 11 years' Soviet spy activity.

Harry Gold, testifying in a New York court, revealed his 11 years' activity as a Soviet spy from 1935 to 1946. He stated that Semen M. Semenov, a Soviet employee of Amtorg, was "his Soviet principal," and after Semenov's departure from the United States in 1944 his contact was Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, a Soviet vice consul in New York. Other than atomic secrets Gold indicated that the Soviets were especially interested in aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, lubricants, and other industrial secrets, as well as military information. (FOF:188E, 368M)

November 16—Madras State (India) lifts year-old ban on Communist organizations following High Court decision of unconstitutionality. (FOF:377P)

November 16-22—Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw.

The Second World Peace Congress held by the Partisans of Peace was originally scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, beginning Nov. 13. However, many foreign delegates were re-

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fused admission to England, and the congress was transferred to Warsaw. A report of the Committee on Un-American Activities noted that:

As in the case of previous "peace" congresses, Warsaw was simply an arena in which Communists and their fellow travelers vied with each other in vilifying democratic nations, particularly the United States, and glorifying Communist dictatorship. (HCUA, House Rept. 378, 82d Cong., 1st sess., The Communist "Peace" Offensive)

November 17—United States bars British Communists from New York meeting.

Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist Party, and R. Palme Dutt, the party's vice chairman, were refused visas to the United States in order to attend a Communist convention in New York. (FOF:386K)

November 17—Chinese Communists ridicule American peace pledges.

According to the Chinese Communists, peace pledges by the United States were "not convincing anyone here." They were, the Communists said, "shown" to be "worthless" by the action of the United States in "seizing" Formosa, "threatening" Indo-China, dispatching troops to South Korea, and crossing the 38th parallel. (FOF:373J)

November 19—Indonesian police seize Jakarta Communist Party headquarters and take in custody several hundred Communists and others suspected of agitating against government. (FOF:378A)

November 19—*Izvestia* charges United States maneuvers to get United Nations sanction for attack on Communist China. (FOF:374A)

November 22—Attorney General McGrath states Soviet Union directs American Communists.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath declared that the Communist Party of the United States "is substantially dominated and controlled by" the Soviet Government and Communist Party "and by the foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." (FOF:375P,367A)

November 22—Conspirators in Soviet espionage ring are convicted.

Abraham Brothman, a chemical engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, were convicted of conspiring to mislead a 1947 espionage grand jury. In addition Brothman was convicted of influencing Harry Gold, a confessed atomic spy, to lie to the jury. In his testimony Gold, a Government witness, stated that Brothman turned over to him "hundreds of blueprints and specifications of secret industrial processes" for the Soviet espionage ring. (FOF:376B)

November 24—Cominform press urges world Communists' duty is to propagandize decisions of World Peace Congress to all peoples and to United Nations.

An article in *For A Lasting Peace* declared that:

The duty of the Communist Parties, of all honest democrats, is to ensure that the Congress decisions are brought to the knowledge of all people.

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In a statement to the United Nations, the Second World Congress set forth the following proposals:

1. Disquieted by the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable disaster upon the people of Korea but also threatens to develop into a new world war, we demand the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of representatives of the Korean people. * * * We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet Nam, operations which both contain the danger of world war.

2. We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken to violate the international agreements forbidding the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan. * * *

3. We consider the use of force to keep peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection as a threat to the cause of peace, and we proclaim the right of these peoples to freedom and independence. * * *

4. We consider it necessary to expose the attempts made by the aggressors to confuse the very meaning of what constitutes aggression and in this way, provide a pretext for foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. We declare that no political, strategic, or economic considerations, no motives deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another State can justify armed intervention by any other State. Aggression is a criminal act of that State which first employs armed force against another State under any pretext whatever.

5. We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful co-operation of peoples and one of the greatest crimes against humanity.

* * * We demand that an International Authoritative Commission shall be appointed to examine the crimes committed in Korea and, in particular, the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7. * * * we submit for the consideration of the United Nations, of all Parliaments and of all peoples the following proposals:

—Unconditional prohibition of all types of atomic weapons and of bacteriological, chemical, poison gasses, radio-active and all other means of mass destruction;

—A declaration that the Government that first employs such means shall be considered a war criminal.

8. * * * we suggest that normal trade relations be restored between the different countries on mutually advantageous conditions satisfying the requirements of the peoples concerned * * *.

9. * * * We address all Governments, urging them to contribute towards improving cultural relations among the peoples in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the sphere of culture. We suggest also to facilitate the organisation of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, the mutual exchange of their visits and the publication and wide diffusion of the literature and art of other countries.

10. Calling upon the United Nations to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we bring to its knowledge that we have established a World Council of Peace which will be a body embracing representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also the dependent and colonial countries. (FLP, 11/24/50: 1)

November 27—Earl Browder, former American Communist leader, and others are indicted for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions or give information to congressional committees.

In addition to Earl Browder, the following persons were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington on charges of con-

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tempt of Congress: Frederick Vanderbilt Field, described as a "wealthy registered agent for Red China"; Philip J. Jaffe, former editor of *Amerasia*; Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League, Inc.; Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary, Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.; and William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. (FOF:386G)

November 28—Bridges urges working alliance of eight CIO-expelled unions.

Harry R. Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, proposed at a legislative rally of 700 representatives of the unions expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line that they establish a "working alliance." (FOF:395D)

December—Membership in Japanese Communist Party drops from 108,692 in March to about 69,000 by end of year. (S-L:214)

December 1—Marxist school reopens in Guatemala.

The Jacobo Sanchez Marxist School was reopened December 1 in Guatemala City. The school had been closed since September, but its suppression was held to be illegal. (FOF:10N)

December 1—Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh leader, aims to "liberate" Laos and Cambodia, it is reported. (FOF:392E)

December 1—Eleventh Congress of the Mexican Communist Party is held.

For A Lasting Peace of December 1 reported that the 11th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party took place in Mexico City. The congress received a message from the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), which stated:

We wish the Communist Party of Mexico success in the struggle for the vital interests and democratic rights of the Mexican people, against encroachments by foreign aggressors on the national independence of the country, for peace, democracy and Socialism.

Dionisio Encina, who was reelected general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, made a report to the congress, in which he pointed out that—

the struggle of the Mexican people for peace, national independence and democratic liberties is daily growing in intensity. (FLP, 12/1/50:3)

December 1—Thailand Communists call for united front.

The Cominform journal reported that in October the Communist Party of Thailand called upon all—

classes, parties and organisations in Thailand urging the setting-up of a national democratic united front against the American imperialists and their fascist lackeys.

According to the Communists, the agreements signed by the Luang Pibul Songram Government with the American Government—

constitute a great national danger since their aim is to turn Thailand into a military base for American aggression in Asia.

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The report went on to say that:

In view of the American aggression in Asia * * * all forces of the people must unite in the struggle for national independence and democracy, and, at the same time, join with the other peoples of the world in the struggle for lasting peace and to prevent a new aggressive war. (FLP, 12/1/50:2)

December 1—Cominform press expresses views on propaganda.

An article in *For A Lasting Peace* pointed out that one of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress was a demand to impose—

a ban on propaganda for a new war and the enactment of legislation making war propaganda a punishable offence.

The article went on to say that: “*propaganda for a new war constitutes the gravest crime against humanity.*” Commenting on ways to combat “war propaganda,” the article stated that:

One important way of defending peace is to expose the individual advocates of a new war. The entire Communist and democratic press is faced with the task of ceaselessly exposing the facts of war propaganda. The peace partisans will rally to their side additional millions of people by telling them the truth, by opening their eyes to the real aims of the atom-maniacs. All honest men and women can actively boycott and resolutely protest against the activities of both individuals and organisations engaged in direct or indirect war propaganda. The horrors of war will be felt by all. Hence, every citizen in every country, safeguarding his own life and the lives of those near and dear to him, should regard the advocates of war, the warmongers, as mortal enemies and treat them accordingly. (FLP, 12/1/50:1)

December 1—Adoption of Second World Peace Congress decisions is reported.

For A Lasting Peace reported the adoption and support of decisions taken at the Second World Peace Congress held recently in Warsaw by Communists from Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Rumania, Germany, Great Britain, France, and India. (FLP, 12/1/50:1)

December 3—Chancellor Adenauer states Soviet's main objective is capture of Europe.

In commenting on the Communist danger in the Far East and Europe, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer advised the American people to “clench their fists in their pockets and not let themselves be diverted from the ultimate aim—an effective and strong defense of Europe.” The principal objective of the Soviet Union, he said, remained the capture of Europe. (FOF: 392C)

December 4—Five individuals are indicted for contempt of Congress.

Five persons, including three atom scientists who worked on the atomic bomb during the war, were indicted for contempt of Congress. All refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether or not they were Communists. Those indicted were: Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, David Joseph Bohm, Irving David Fox, Steve Nelson, and Marcel Scherer. (FOF: 395A)

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December 5—United States Court of Appeals for Second Circuit reverses Judith Coplon's conviction as Soviet spy and remands case for retrial.

The court held that her arrest without a warrant was not justified under the circumstances and that the trial court erred in rulings relating to wiretapping evidence. (CCAD: *United States v. Coplon*, 185 F. 2d 629)

December 8—Communists make propaganda attack on President Truman.

In a propaganda attack on President Truman for a statement made on November 30 relating to the Korean war, the Communist press stated:

The insolence and cynical nature of Truman's statement testifies to a renewed outburst of war hysteria among U. S. ruling circles. Truman uses falsehoods as a disguise on an even more monstrous scale than did Hitler. An example of this is Truman's thoroughly false and hypocritical talk about his "strivings for peaceful negotiations", designed to cover up American intervention in Korea and China.

But for the purpose of ripping off this "peace" mask, suffice it to ask why Truman turned down, time and again, the peace proposals of the Koreans and Chinese. Truman has charged the Koreans and Chinese with "aggression". But how can anyone with a grain of common-sense speak about Korean or Chinese "aggression"? Did the Koreans and Chinese attack the United States? Are not U. S. troops in Korea and Taiwan? Who then is the aggressor, if not Truman and his friends—MacArthur, Harriman and others?

* * * One must really lose all sense of logic and elementary justice to find any justification for the American aggression in Korea and China!

All who have not succumbed to the war hysteria whipped up by the imperialists, see clearly that the U. S. A. is waging an aggressive criminal war against the Korean people, that it has brazenly occupied a part of Chinese territory and is bombing Chinese towns and villages.

* * * * *

The heroic people of Korea who enjoy the fraternal support and aid of the great Chinese people, with whose liberation from imperialist slavery the U. S. imperialists refused to reconcile themselves, are dealing crushing blows to the American aggressors * * *. The peoples of Korea and China, repelling the aggressor, are defending peace throughout the world. The struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples against American aggression is an indivisible part of the common struggle of the peoples for peace. It constitutes the greatest contribution to the cause of peace and security of all nations. That is why the respect, affection and fervent support of all honest people in the world are on the side of the Korean and Chinese peoples. (FLP, 12/8/50:1)

December 8—Cominform cites functions of Communist press.

In an article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, under the title "Vital Tasks of the Communist Press," the Communist press was—

called upon, profoundly and from all angles, to demonstrate to the people the strengthening of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and the consistent and tenacious struggle of this camp in defence of peace; to popularise the achievements of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The deeper and clearer the Communist press shows to the masses the growing weakness of the imperialist camp, its internal contradictions and historical doom of imperialism, the better it will serve the cause of peace, democracy and the defence of the interests of the working people.

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The great strength of the Communist press lies in the consistency of its principles and ideology, in its ceaseless struggle for the interests of the people, in its intimate bonds with the masses * * *.

The strictly Party spirit of the Communist press makes itself felt everywhere—in the general line and in its militant offensive spirit, in insistent exposure of bourgeois ideology and in publishing reports and commentaries of all kinds * * *. (FLP, 12/8/50:2)

December 9—Harry Gold is sentenced to 30 years in prison for engaging in espionage for Soviet Russia. (FOF:402C)

December 11—Communists report establishment of "autonomous people's government" in western Sinkiang Province in Tibet. (FOF:415M)

December 11—Press reports Soviet Army sabotage specialists direct worldwide sabotage plans through the Communist international World Federation of Trade Unions. (FOF:402E)

December 12—North Korean Premier states war objective.

Kim Il Sung, the Communist Premier of North Korea, stated in the Moscow press that the North Korean Army, which according to the Chinese Communists was joined by Chinese "volunteers," would "annihilate the enemy" throughout Korea. (FOF:397J)

December 13—East Germany warns against rearmament.

The East German regime issued a decree imposing the death penalty for any German who advocated rearmament of Germany. The penalty would be applied to West Germans, according to the government, when all Germany was "communized." (FOF:400D)

December 14—United Nations seeks accounting of war prisoners.

The United Nations General Assembly voted to establish a three-man board to investigate charges made by the Western powers that the Soviet Union failed to account for 1,500,000 World War II prisoners, most of whom were said to be German and Japanese. The U.S.S.R. was also accused of using these prisoners as slave laborers. Only the Soviet bloc voted against setting up a board of investigation. (FOF:408A)

December 15—Burmese group forms "pro-Soviet" party.

A "leftwing" Socialist faction, under the leadership of former Labor Minister Thakin Lwin, broke with the Burmese Government and formed a "pro-Soviet" Burmese Workers and Peasants Party. The new party supported Communist China. (FOF:9D; 1951)

December 15—New York State seeks dissolution of International Workers Order.

New York State petitioned the State Supreme Court to dissolve the International Workers Order as being a "Communist front." It was described as a "fraternal organization" with 162,000 members, \$6,126,801 in assets, and \$110,950,482 in insurance policies in force. The IWO president was Rockwell Kent; its vice president was Representative Vito Marcantonio. (FOF:417H)

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December 16—Removal of Japanese Communists from government and industry is reported.

According to a report from Allied headquarters in Tokyo, nearly 12,000 Communists were fired from jobs in the Japanese Government and in key Japanese industries since July. (FOF: 423E).

December 16—President Truman warns of Communist world conquest.

President Harry S. Truman proclaimed the "existence of a national emergency" because of the recent events in Korea and elsewhere which threatened the peace of the world and the "increasing menace of the forces of Communist aggression * * *." The President declared that "world conquest by Communist imperialism is the goal of the forces of aggression that have been loosed upon the world." (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess.: A7844)

December 17—Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, departs for Moscow for medical treatment. Party leadership reverted to Luigi Longo during his absence. (FOF: 418B)

December 19—General Dwight D. Eisenhower is appointed Supreme Commander of Western European Forces. (L:1198)

December 20—Military establishment of Brussels Treaty powers merges with North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (L:1175)

December 24—Communist Chinese intensify suppression of Christian missionaries whom they brand as Western "cultural spies." (FOF: 414A)

December 24—Chinese Communist leaders forecast expansion of communism.

General Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Chinese Red Army, told a rally in Peking that Communist victories in Korea would "bring about a new upsurge" of communism throughout the Far East. (FOF: 415B)

December 25—Communist Party of Luxembourg holds conference.

Plans for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Luxembourg Communist Party were made at a conference held in Echternach, at which Urbany, general secretary of the party, delivered an address describing—

the essence of the policy pursued by the imperialist jackals in regard to Luxemburg, a policy aimed at utilizing the country for the aim of unleashing a criminal war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The anti-popular policy pursued by the rulers of Luxemburg has resulted in the economy being switched to a war footing, in a swollen war budget and extension of conscription. Currying favour with the United States warmongers, the reactionary rulers of Luxemburg sent a group of "volunteers" to Korea and promised 15,000 Luxemburg soldiers for the so-called European Army. The entire burden of this criminal policy falls on the shoulders of the working people.

Comrade Urbany stressed that the struggle for peace is now the main task of the Communist Party, and advanced concrete measures for reinforcing this struggle and for the organisational consolidation of the Party groups. (FLP, 1/5/51:4)

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December 27—Moscow press states arming Germans is threat to peace.

According to the Soviet press, the inclusion of Germans in the North Atlantic Pact was "a serious menace to peace" which required Soviet efforts against "warmongers" to be "doubled and tripled." (FOF:415G)

December 27-28—French Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of French Communist Party.

In a speech in Paris commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the French Communist Party Jacques Duclos, secretary of the party, emphasized—

that the revolutionary working class of France had succeeded in creating a powerful Communist Party at a time when the agony of bourgeois society is intensifying. Enemies of the people, said Duclos, would like to get rid of the French Communist Party. But it is impossible to destroy a Party which is of the flesh and blood of the working class and the people of France. After dwelling on the important tasks facing the French Communists in their struggle for peace, and against the aggression of the imperialists in Viet Nam, and Korea in particular, in the struggle against the revival of the "Wehrmacht", Duclos called on all French people, irrespective of political conviction and religious belief, to unite their efforts with the efforts of the Communists to secure the formation, as quickly as possible, of a genuine French Government which would pursue a national policy—a policy of peace. (FLP, 1/5/51:1)

December 28-31—American Communists hold 15th National Convention in New York.

At the 15th National Convention of the CPUSA, Gus Hall, secretary of the National Committee, delivered the main political report. Hall stressed "the growth of the movement in defense of peace among the broad masses in the U.S.A."; American "aggression" in Korea which, he stated, was a "new phase" of "American imperialism" of its "crusade for enslaving the world"; German rearmament which, he claimed, was "a highly dangerous war provocation"; and the effect of "large-scale militarisation" and the "insane drive to war" which, he said, was "worsening the living conditions of the American working people."

The Cominform report of the convention went on to give the tasks of the party as defined by Hall which were—

to intensify measures aimed at rallying the people in the struggle for peace; to help the broad masses in their struggle against the fatal consequences of the evergrowing militarisation of the economy, in the struggle against high rent, soaring prices, taxes and exploitation of labour; to intensify the struggle for democracy, against fascism, against the reactionary Smith Act, the McCarran Act and others; to bend every effort in the struggle for Negro rights, to root out chauvinism, to ensure the right of Negroes to work and homes; to strengthen the ranks of the Communist Party.

The convention received "messages of greeting" from "all fraternal Communist Parties and from many trade unions and working people's organisations." Noteworthy was the message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (FLP, 1/5/51:1)

William Z. Foster, reelected national chairman of the American Communist Party, called on all American Communists to oppose preparations for "an imperialist war." Foster denounced Presi-

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dent Truman's declaration of a national emergency as "a monstrous infringement upon the liberties of the people, a dangerous stride toward fascism and a grave war." The party chairman also praised the Communist proposals for settlement of the Korean war as being "fair."

Foster and the other 12 members of the party's National Committee were reelected and 9 alternates were chosen, presumably to serve if the 11 members convicted for conspiracy should go to jail. The 12 reelected were: Eugene Dennis, general secretary; Henry Winston, organizing secretary; John Williamson, labor secretary; Gus Hall, national secretary; Benjamin J. Davis; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; John Gates; Gilbert Green; Irving Potash; Jack Stachel; Carl Winter; and Robert Thompson. Miss Flynn had been appointed after the others were indicted. (FOF:425F)

December 29—Chinese Communists technically seize all United States property in China. (FOF: 235G)

December 29—Senator Wiley urges aid for anti-Communists.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.) proposed that the United States institute a "commando-type program of psychological and revolutionary penetration, including the use of 'silver bullets'—money," against Russia and her satellites to provide arms, sabotage equipment, and encouragement to underground workers inside the Soviet Union and the satellite states. This action, the Senator said, would give the Communists "a taste of their own vile medicine." (CR, 81st Cong., 2d sess.: A7975, 7976)

December 29—Communist China warns Britain on activities in Malaya.

Communist China warned the British, alleging "persecution" of Chinese nationals in Malaya. It was said that many Chinese Communists were killed, imprisoned, or deported from Malaya because of terrorist activities. (FOF: 423G)

December 29—President Truman signs aid bill for Yugoslavia.

President Harry S. Truman signed a bill authorizing the use of \$38 million of Marshall Plan funds already appropriated to aid Yugoslavia, stricken with famine. (FOF:423P)

December 30—Six Communist terrorist jungle camps in Malaya destroyed by security forces in 24-hour drive. (FOF: 423G)

December 30—Burmese Army reports progress in drive against central Burma stronghold of Communists. (FOF: 9D; 1951)

December 30—Press reports indicate French fear Communist Chinese intervention in Indo-China.

According to Homer Bigart of the *New York Herald Tribune*—the French expect Red Chinese "volunteers" to start fighting in Indo-China soon and concede they will lose northern Indo-China if as many as 25,000 Chinese intervene. French troops in northern Indo-China total 80,000, Bigart said, and the British have urged France to evacuate the Hanoi region for fear that this force will be trapped by the Reds. (FOF: 422M)

1950

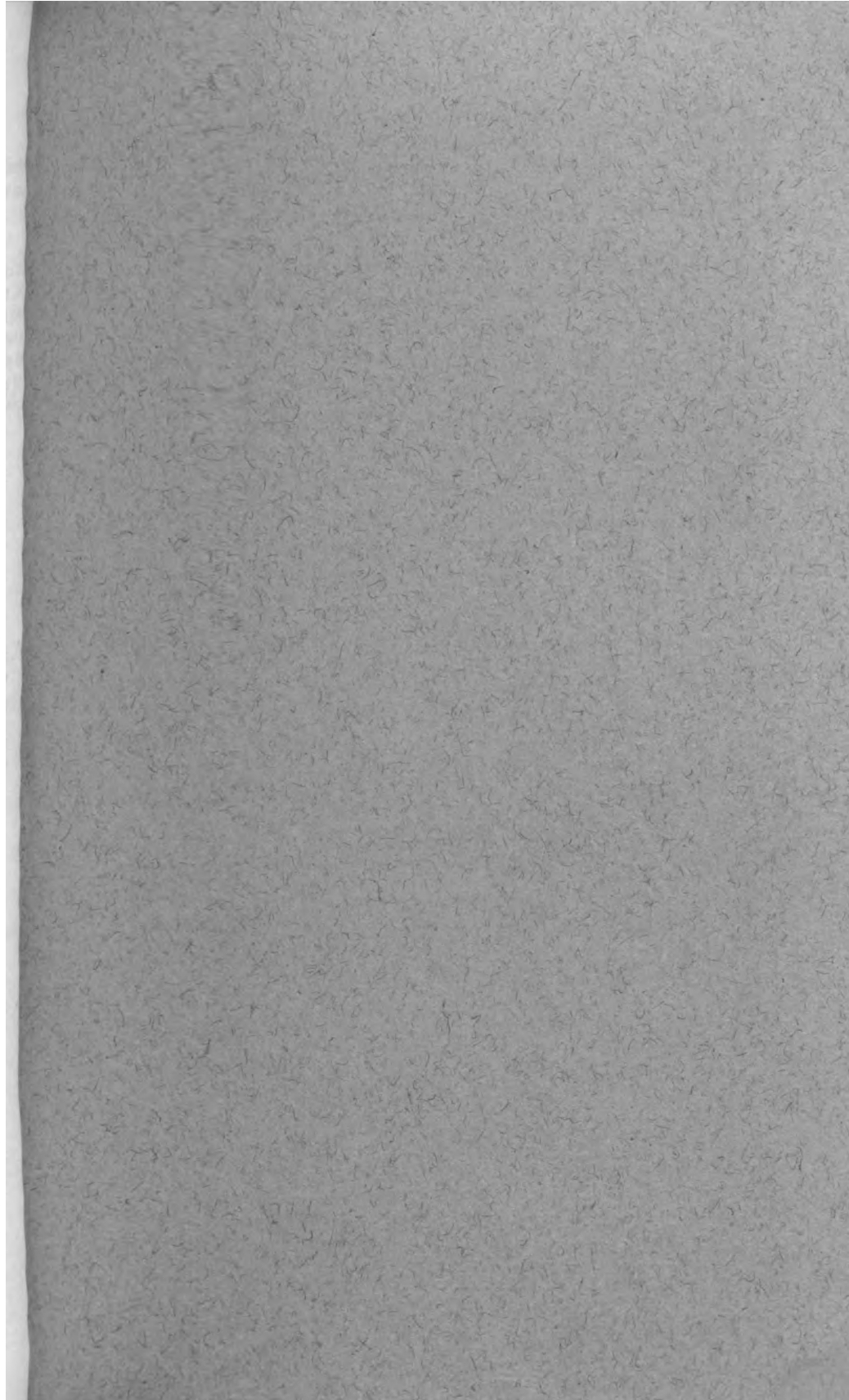
December 31—Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, urges Italians to overthrow present government and “impose their desire for peace upon everyone.” (FOF:422J)

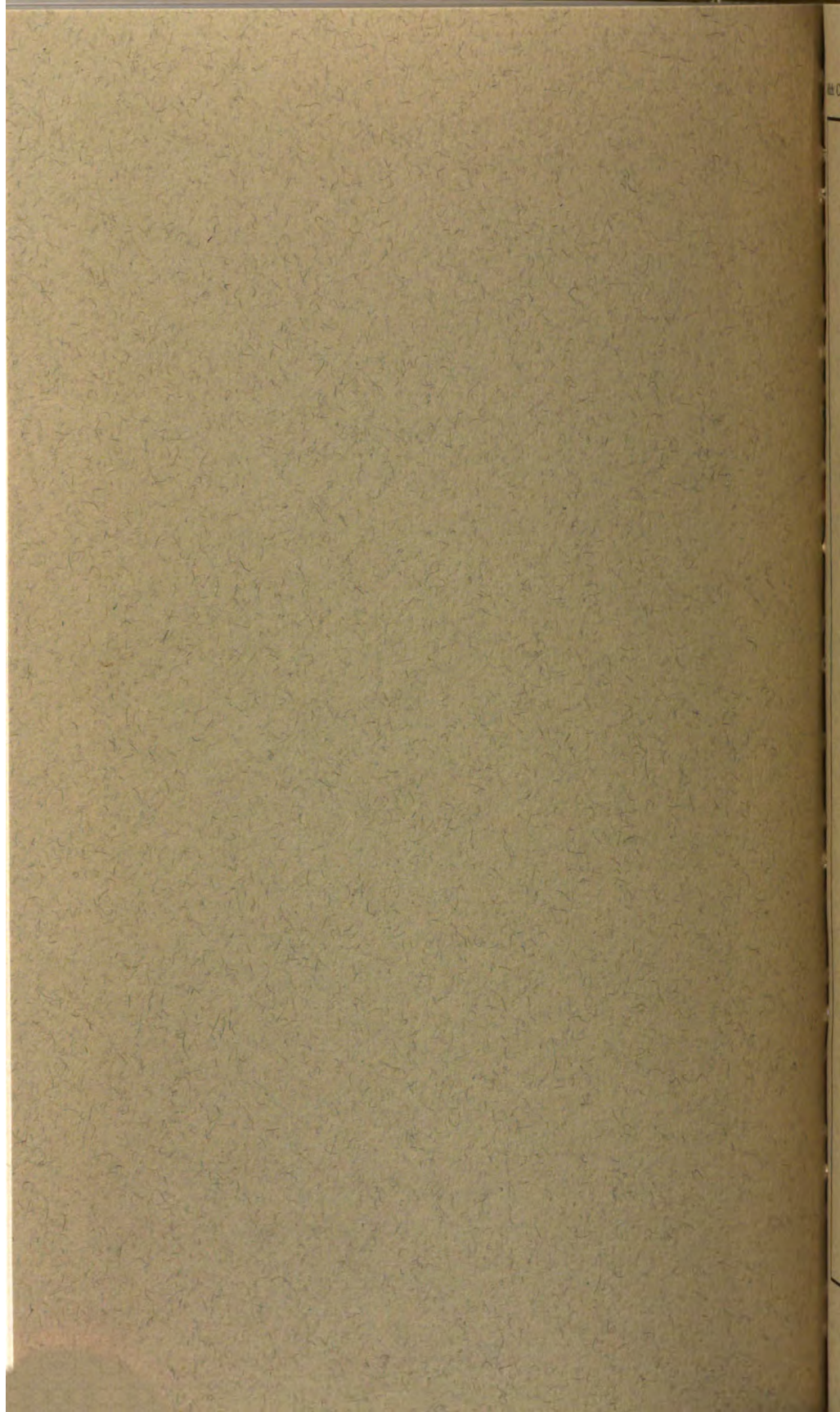
December 31—Rome reports on persecutions in Czechoslovakia.

According to Roman sources, Communist Czechoslovakia imprisoned or deported over 1,000 Roman Catholic priests in 1950. Early in December two abbots and seven other priests were given sentences by the Prague State Court ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment. These clergymen, said to be inspired by the United States and the Vatican, were charged with taking part in an alleged plot against the government. (FOF:9G; 1951)









World Communist Movement

SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY 1818-1957

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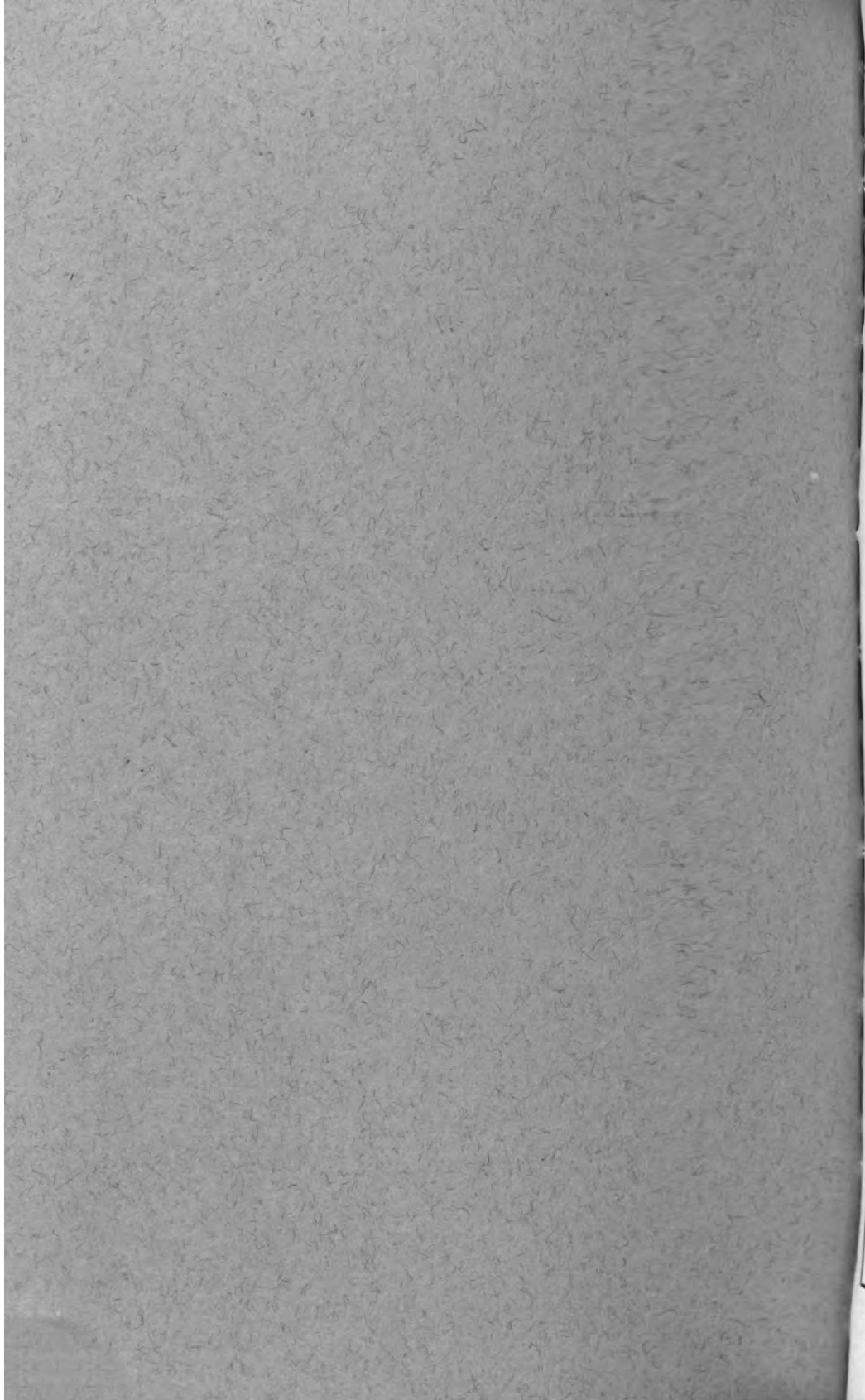
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VOLUME III

1951-1953



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World Communist Movement

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WASHINGTON : 1964

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDWIN E. WILLIS, Louisiana, *Chairman*

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JOE R. POOL, Texas

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FRANK S. TAVENNER, Jr., *General Counsel*

ALFRED M. NITTLE, *Counsel*

WILLIAM HITE, *Counsel*

H. Con. Res. 348

Passed August 20, 1964

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the seventh day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four*

Concurrent Resolution

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the publications entitled "World Communist Movement—Select
ive Chronology, 1818-1957, Volume 2, 1946-1950; and Volume 3,
1961-1963" prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the
Library of Congress, Eighty-eighth Congress, be printed as House
documents; and that there be printed ten thousand additional copies
of said documents for the use of the Committee on Un-American
Activities.*

Attest:

Ralph R. Roberts

By: John A. Roberts

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Attest:

W. H. J. Francis
Secretary of the Senate

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *
17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *
(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *
RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 88TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 9, 1963

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

- * * * * *
- (r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.
- * * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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* * * * *

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

"What Is Past Is Prologue"

The light of freedom will never be extinguished. It will burn in the hearts of men always, just as it burns today in the hearts of those who are enslaved as well as those who are free. This does not mean, however, that there will always be free governments—or even one free government.

All free governments could be temporarily destroyed. Just 20 years ago, millions feared that a Nazi-Fascist dictatorship might rule the globe. Hundreds of thousands gave their lives before this fear was allayed. Today a world Communist dictatorship is a possibility that is far more than theoretical. How long a global dictatorship could maintain its grip over several billion humans in whose hearts the light of freedom burned is highly speculative. But that it might do so for a time—time enough to bring horrible suffering and the eclipse of all fundamental freedoms to every nation on the earth—is a real possibility.

We must face the fact that many more people dream of world conquest today than did in the days of Caesar, Genghis Khan, Napoleon—or even Stalin. These people are organized in the World Communist Movement, with affiliated Communist parties in over 90 nations. Khrushchev claims a formal membership of 40 million persons in this international conspiratorial organization. Many, many more millions are fellow travelers, sympathizers, and collaborators with the movement.

These are the people who are today trying to destroy all free governments and impose on the entire world a so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. Backed by the political, economic, and military might of the 20-or-so nations they control, they obviously comprise a formidable force and a very real threat to freedom everywhere.

We cannot ignore these people and their power—because they will not let us. Every day, in one form or another—political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural, scientific—they are employing their power against us in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; in Cuba and Venezuela; in Algeria; here in the United States; in every corner of the earth where there is a Communist.

Will they succeed in destroying freedom?

The answer to the question lies with us as much as it does with them. It lies in the steps we take to preserve our freedoms against their attack, and the steps we take depend on what we know and think about communism. If we know enough to think clearly and act intelligently in defense of freedom, they will not succeed. But if we do not know and understand communism and the Communists, we will not do what must be done to preserve our freedom; we will

consistently make the wrong moves, and the Communists will probably succeed in achieving their goal.

What must we know to save the world from a Communist dictatorship?

Hundreds of books have been written about communism—far more than can be read by the busy legislator who must formulate his country's laws and help shape its policies vis-a-vis the forces of world communism, many more than can be absorbed by the average citizen who also plays a role in shaping our policies and laws and is thus a combatant in the cold war. It is impossible for everyone to know everything about communism. In order that freedom may be preserved, however, it is imperative that our leaders be thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of Communist doctrines and goals, the strategy and tactics used to achieve them—and that the majority of the people have sufficient comprehension of the nature of our enemy to support our leaders when their policies are correct and oppose them when they are wrong.

The facts—what the Communists have been saying and doing for the past 100 years—must be readily available to our leaders and policymakers, both in and out of Government. This is the basic, minimum knowledge required for victory. And this, basically, is why the Committee on Un-American Activities has undertaken the publication of this chronology of the World Communist Movement.

In capsule form, as succinctly as possible, it gives the needed facts about communism from its beginnings to the present time. Past Communist actions and statements make clear the goals of communism, its strategy and tactics. Past Communist actions and statements are also important clues to present and future Communist policy and strategy.

“What is past is prologue.” What the Communists have been and done, and what they are and are doing today, is prologue to what they will be and do tomorrow. For this reason, the committee believes that the chronology will be an invaluable reference work to Members of the Congress and to all those, in and out of Government, who will play a part in determining whether communism or freedom will prevail.

Today, people are deluged with so much news about so many developments in so many parts of the world that vital facts, even of the recent past, are easily forgotten. Today's headlines dim the memory not only of those of last year, but even of those of last week and last month. Thus, many important facts about past Soviet and Communist activity are forgotten, though they have such important bearing on today's events that they should always be kept in mind.

By recording, however briefly, the major developments of world communism over the years in all countries, the chronology serves not only as a valuable reference work for Government officials and scholars, but also as a reminder to all Americans of the truths about communism which we cannot afford to forget. It puts the development of communism into historical perspective and, through simply presented, incontestable facts, drives home—even to the more or less casual reader of its pages—the seriousness of the Communist danger. (In recording, for example, that total estimated Communist Party membership was 18 million in 1947, it reveals that the movement has

more than doubled its strength during the past 15 years; 15 years during which the free world has supposedly been alert to the dangers of communism and taken firm steps to curb its growth.)

The chronology is not intended to be a substitute for the numerous excellent and scholarly studies that have been made of various phases of communism. On the contrary, it is hoped that it will stimulate study of them by creating a desire for more knowledge of events which are touched on as briefly as they must be in a work of this nature.

The first two volumes of this chronology cover the periods 1818-1945 and 1946-1950, respectively. The present volume takes the study through the years 1951-1953. Additional volumes will follow. When completed, the study will cover significant events through the years 1818-1957.

A considerable number of recorded events, both national and international, do not bear directly on the subject of communism. They are included in order to provide background information and make more apparent the relationship of communism to world developments.

The "Key to Sources" (see following pages) gives the original sources of all items included in the chronology. An effort has been made to rely primarily on sources containing only factual material. However, because it was not possible to do this in all instances, it should be borne in mind that such opinions and judgments as are expressed are those of the sources and not of the committee nor of those who have prepared the chronology. Communist sources are included in the work primarily to record and illustrate Communist attitudes and propaganda positions.

The chronology and the index were prepared by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, analyst of Soviet and East European Affairs, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. The study was carried forth in consultation with Dr. Sergius Yakobson, senior specialist in Russian Affairs of the Library's Legislative Reference Service, and with the research staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

EDWIN E. WILLIS, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 16, 1964.

KEY TO SOURCES

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- BG----- Gitlow, Benjamin. *The Whole of Their Lives: Communism in America—A Personal History and Intimate Portrayal of Its Leaders*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 387 p. HX89.G54.
- C, I, and C, II---- Chamberlin, William Henry. *The Russian Revolution, 1917–1921*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1952. v. I, 511 p. and v. II, 556 p. DK265.C43.
- CCAD----- U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. *Decisions*.
- CE----- Roucek, Joseph S. *Editor*. *Contemporary Europe: A Study of National, International, Economic, and Cultural Trends. A Symposium*. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1947. 833 p. D414.C6.
- CINT----- *Communist International, Vol. III, No. 16–17 (1921) p. 119–120. (Petrograd English Edition) (Hoover Library)*.
- CR----- U.S. Congress. *Congressional Record*.
- CSFC----- California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.
- CR-SAR----- U.S. *Library of Congress. Legislative Reference Service. Soviet-American Relations, 1933–1960: A Brief Selected Chronology with Interpretative Commentary*, by Joseph G. Whelan. *In Congressional Record*, July 1, 1960, pp. 14241, 14242 (Daily Edition).
- CSM----- *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Massachusetts.
- DAH----- Adams, James Truslow, Editor-in-Chief. *Dictionary of American History. Second Edition revised*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942, v. IV, 512 p.
- DAS----- Shannon, David A. *The Decline of American Communism: A History of the Communist Party since 1945*. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959. 371 p.
- Diplomatic Relations. U.S. Department of State. *Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1948. 22 p.

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- E----- Ebon, Martin. *World Communism Today*. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1948. 536 p. HX40.E2.
- EB----- Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1951. v. 8, 1000 p.; v. 12, 1005 p.; v. 14, 1006 p.; also 1959 edition, v. 5, 963 p. AE5.E363.
- ECA----- U.S. Government. *Economic Cooperation Administration*.
- E-D-G----- Einaudi, Mario, Jean-Marie Domenach, and Aldo Garosci. *Communism in Western Europe*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1951. 239 p. HX694.A3E5.
- FB----- Borkenau, Franz. *European Communism*. London, Faber & Faber Ltd., 1953. 564 p. HX237.B63.
- FLP----- For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties (Cominform), Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and Bucharest, Rumania. 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956.
- FOF----- Facts on File Yearbook. Published by Facts on File, New York. 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956. D410.F3.
- FR----- U.S. Government. *Federal Register*. The National Archives of the United States.
- G----- Gitlow, Benjamin. *I Confess: The Truth About American Communism*. New York, E. P. Dutton, 1940. 611 p. HX84.G5A3.
- GL----- Lenczowski, George. *Russia and the West in Iran, 1918-1948: A Study in Big-Power Rivalry*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1949. 383 p. DS318.L46.
- HAF----- Freund, Henry A. *Russia from A to Z: Revolution-State and Party-Foreign Relations-Economic System-Social Principles-General Knowledge*. Sydney, Australia, Angus and Robertson Ltd., 1945. 713 p. DK266.F76.
- HAS----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations*.
- H-C----- Howe, Irving and Lewis Coser. *The American Communist Party: A Critical History (1919-1957)*. Boston, Massachusetts, Beacon Press, 1957. 593 p.
- HCFA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Committee on Foreign Affairs*.

- HCUA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Un-American Activities.
 HKFM----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation on the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre.
 HSCF----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations.
 HS-W----- Seton-Watson, Hugh. *The East European Revolution*. London, Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1950. 406 p. DR48.5.S4.
 JCAE----- U.S. Congress. Senate and House of Representatives. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
 JEH----- Hoover, J. Edgar. *Masters of Deceit*. New York, Henry Holt & Company, 1958. 368 p. HX83.H67.
 K----- Knorin, W. *Ed.* *Communist Party of the Soviet Union: A Short History*. Moscow, Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., 1935. 515 p. DK63.K55.
 KCA----- Kessings' Contemporary Archives, London.
 L----- Langer, William L. *Ed.* *An Encyclopedia of World History*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1952. 1243 p. D21.L27.
 LB----- Budenz, Louis Francis. *Men Without Faces: The Communist Conspiracy in the U.S.A.* New York, Harper & Brothers, 1948. 305 p. HX89.B8.
 M----- Masani, M. R. *The Communist Party of India: A Short History*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1954. 302 p. JQ298.C6M3.
 MDK----- Kennedy, Malcolm D. *A Short History of Communism in Asia*. London, Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1957. 515 p. HX382.K4.
 ML----- MacNair, Harley Farnsworth and Donald F. Lach. *Modern Far Eastern International Relations*. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1950. 681 p. DS518.M27.
 NL----- *New Leader*. Published by the New Leader Association, Inc., 7 East 15th Street, New York City.
 NT----- *New Times*. (Supplement to No. 29, July 13, 1949, Second World Trade Union Congress, Milan, June 29-July 9, 1949.) Published by the Newspaper "Trud" Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 NYHT----- *New York Herald Tribune*, New York.
 NYT----- *The New York Times*, New York.
 O-W----- O Neal, James and B. A. Werner. *American Communism*. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1947. 416 p.

- P----- Possony, Stefan T. *A Century of Conflict: Communist Techniques of World Revolution*. Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1953. 439 p. HX40.P686.
- PA----- Political Affairs. "A Marxist magazine devoted to the advancement of democratic thought and action." Earl Browder, Editor. New York, New Century Publishers, Inc. (Successor to "The Communist," a monthly publication of the CPUSA. After the Communist Political Association was dissolved and the CPUSA reconstituted, "Political Affairs" was described as, "A magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.") HX1.P57.
- RJA----- Alexander, Robert J. *Communism in Latin America*. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1957. 449 p. HX177.A43.
- RRC----- Canada. Royal Commission to Investigate Disclosures of Secret and Confidential Information to Unauthorized Persons. Documents and Reports. Ottawa, E. Cloutier, Printer to the King, 1946. F1034.A5.
- S----- Stalin, J. *Problems of Leninism*. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1947. 642 p. DK254.L4S75.
- SACB----- U.S. Government. Subversive Activities Control Board.
- SAS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.
- SCD----- U.S. Supreme Court. Decisions.
- SCIA----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
- SCLPW----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and subcommittees.
- SCOCA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee on Communist Aggression. Originally Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression and the Forced Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R.
- SD----- State Department. *Moscow's European Satellites*, No. 5914. Released November 1955.
- SFRC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations and subcommittees.
- SGOS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations.
- SINS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary.
- SISS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.
- SJC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.

- S-L----- Swearingen, Rodger and Paul Langer. *Red Flag in Japan: International Communism in Action, 1919-1951*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1952. 276 p. HX 412.S9.
- SSCOC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.
- S-W----- Seton-Watson, Hugh. *From Lenin to Malenkov: The History of World Communism*. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1953. 377 p. HX40.S4.
- SWO----- U.S. Department of State. *Soviet World Outlook: A Handbook of Communist Statements*. Washington, 1954. 434 p. HX15.U53.
- TAB----- Bailey, Thomas A. *America Faces Russia: Russian-American Relations from Early Times to Our Day*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1950. 375 p.
- TC----- *The Communist: A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism*. Published by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. New York. HX1.P57.
- TCW----- *The Communist World* (Official organ of CPUSA), New York.
- TD----- Draper, Theodore. *The Roots of American Communism*. New York, The Viking Press, 1957. 498 p.
- TE----- *The Economist*, London.
- TL----- *The Times*, London.
- WP----- *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C.
- WS----- *Washington Star*, Washington, D.C.
- WSJ----- *Wall Street Journal*, New York.
- WZF----- Foster, William Z. *History of the Communist Party of the United States*. International Publishers, New York, 1952. 600 p.
- ZKB----- Brzezinski, Zbigniew K. *The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1960. 408 p.

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- Druhe, David N. *Soviet Russia and Indian Communism: 1917-1947*. New York, Bookman Associates, 1959. 429 p. HX392.D7.
- Dziewanowski, M. K. *The Communist Party of Poland*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1959. 369 p. JN6769.A5K622.
- Kirkpatrick, Evron M., *Ed.* *Target: The World, Communist Propaganda Activities in 1955*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1956. 362 p. HX40.K515.

- Kirkpatrick, Evron M., *Ed.* Year of Crisis: Communist Propaganda Activities in 1956. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1957. 414 p. HX40.K516.
- Laqueur, Walter Z. Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1956. 362 p. DS63.L35.
- Overstreet, Gene D. and Marshall Windmiller. Communism in India. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959. 603 p. JQ298.C809.
- Reshetar, John Stephen. A Concise History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1960. 331 p.
- Schapiro, Leonard. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union. New York, Random House, 1960. 631 p.
- Strausz-Hupe, Robert, et al. Protracted Conflict—A Challenging Study of Communist Strategy. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1959. 203 p. DK63.3.S86.
- U.S. Congress, House. Committee on Un-American Activities. [See all documents and publications of the committee listed in the U.S. Government publications catalogue.]
- U.S. Congress, Senate. Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. [See all documents and publications of the subcommittee listed in the U.S. Government publications catalogue.]

WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

WORLD COMMUNISM IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, 1951-1953

1951

1951—Soviets advise on Indian tactical line.

Early in 1951 S. A. Dange, Ajoy Ghosh, Rajeshwar Rao, and Basava Punniiah, all leaders in the Indian Communist Party, went to the Soviet Union for guidance and clarification. They returned to India with a document entitled "Tactical Line" and allegedly had the authority of Stalin and Molotov. It stated in part:

The immediate main objectives set forth in the Draft Programme of the Communist Party of India are the complete liquidation of feudalism, the distribution of all land held by feudal owners among the peasants and agricultural workers, and achievement of full national independence and freedom. These objectives cannot be realised by a peaceful, parliamentary way. These objectives can be realised only through a revolution, through the overthrow of the present Indian State and its replacement by a People's Democratic State. For this the Communist Party shall strive to rouse the entire peasantry and the working class against the feudal exploiters, strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, a broad nation-wide United Front of all anti-imperialist classes (including the national bourgeoisie) sections, groups, parties and elements willing to fight for democracy and for freedom and independence of India.

"While resorting to all forms of struggle, including the most elementary forms, and while utilising all legal possibilities for mobilising the masses and taking them forward in the struggle for freedom and democracy, the Communist Party has always held that in the present colonial set-up in India and in view of the absence of genuine democratic liberties, legal and Parliamentary possibilities are restricted and that therefore the replacement of the present state upholding the imperialist-feudal order by a People's Democratic State is possible through an armed revolution of the people."

Partisan war * * * must be one of the major weapons in our armoury as in the case of all colonial countries. But this weapon alone cannot ensure victory. It has to be combined with the other major weapons, that of strikes of the working class, general strike and uprising in the cities led by armed detachments of the working class. Therefore in order to win victory of the popular democratic revolution, it is absolutely essential to combine two basic factors—the partisan war of the peasants and workers' uprisings in the cities * * *. (M: 115, 116)

January—American Communists lay down "Unity for Peace" as theme in main resolution for 15th National Convention.

The principal theme in the main resolution of the 15th National Convention of the CPUSA was "Working-Class and People's Unity for Peace!" The resolution said in part:

Two main lines of development characterize the period since * * * the Fourteenth National Convention:

a) a tremendous speeding up of Wall Street's drive toward war, and a consequent growing acuteness of the war danger, and

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b) a great strengthening of the world peace forces headed by the Soviet Union, with a corresponding weakening of the world capitalist system.

The frenzied imperialist drive toward war and fascism has now entered a new stage. This stage began with U.S. imperialist armed intervention in Korea and the seizure of Taiwan (Formosa), and the further aggression against the People's Democratic Republic of China. It represents the going over from propaganda and preparation for war to armed aggression against other nations * * *.

The big task ahead is to unite all forces in our land that stand for peace. We declare our readiness to work together with anyone, regardless of his political views, so long as he truly desires peace. In time, all who desire peace must make up one great peace front. For the present, however, we must work for the achievement of the broadest united action and parallel action on one or more immediate issues. Some of these issues are: for a peaceful settlement of the Korean war based on the withdrawal of American troops and a united, independent, democratic Korea; for hands off China; the banning of the A-bomb and the general reduction in armaments; the seating of People's China in the U.N. and its recognition by the U.S.; against the re-establishment of a Nazi German army and a re-militarized Japan; for a top-level U.S.-Soviet meeting to negotiate differences and secure peace; against the seating of Franco-Spain in the U.N. and its recognition by the U.S. and for silencing all war excitement as a crime against the American people. (PA, 1/51: 1, 7)

January 1—Haiti bans "pro-Communist" parties.

The Haitian Government banned the "pro-Communist" Peasants and Workers Movement and the Popular Socialist Party because they plotted to "sabotage foreign investments in Haiti." In addition, five publications sponsored by the two groups were suppressed. (FOF:10P)

January 1—British Communists resist rearmament.

In a manifesto issued by the British Communist Party, workers were called upon to resist British rearmament in order to defeat "American war plans." (FOF:3G)

January 2—France bans Soviet magazines.

France, which had previously banned *New Times*, added to the list of banned Soviet magazines, *Soviet Literature*, *Soviet Woman*, *Ogoniok* and *Krokodil*. (FOF:9H)

January 3—Brazilian police raid Communist quarters.

In a raid on clubs maintained by the outlawed Brazilian Communist Party, Brazilian police reported the seizure of weapons, explosives, and propaganda material. The raids occurred on the birthday of Luis Carlos Prestes, the Brazilian Communist Party leader, who was then in hiding. (FOF:10M)

January 4—American Communist Party retains Marcantonio as defense attorney.

Former Representative Vito Marcantonio and John J. Abt revealed that the Communist Party had retained them to defend it before the Subversive Activities Control Board. (FOF:8C)

January 4—Greek Government bans Athens daily *Democratikos* and other "pro-Cominform" publications. (FOF:9K)

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January 7—Albanian refugees report Hoxha tightens control.

According to refugees from Communist Albania, the regime of General Enver Hoxha tightened police measures against resistance to the government and gave the Soviet Russians greater control of the Albanian armed forces. (FOF:9C)

January 8-9—Elizabeth Bentley testifies against Remington.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, former courier for the Soviet Union espionage network, testified at the trial of William W. Remington in New York that, from 1942 to 1944, William W. Remington, while an employee of the War Production Board, gave her secret information for transmission to the Soviet Union. Miss Bentley also stated that Remington paid his Communist Party dues to her.

Other individuals who, Miss Bentley testified, also passed secret data to her were: Lauchlin D. Currie, administrative assistant to the late President Roosevelt; the late Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and William Ludwig Ullman, an officer in the Army Air Corps, stationed at the Pentagon during the war. According to Miss Bentley, she learned in advance from Ullman that the date of D-Day in Europe would be June 6, 1944.

Under cross-examination, Miss Bentley revealed that she first gave the Government information on her Communist activities in 1945; that her superior in the underground was Anatoli B. Gromov, at that time the first secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington; and that she joined the Communist Party in 1935 while a student at Columbia University. (FOF:7M-P)

January 9—Paris Communists stage hostile demonstration outside General Eisenhower's headquarters. (FOF:3G)

January 9—Koch is fined for concealing Communist activities.

In East St. Louis, Ill., Ernest J. Koch was fined and placed on probation for 3 years because he had concealed the fact that he had been a Communist for several months in 1945 when seeking employment at the atomic plant in Richland, Washington. (FOF:8D)

January 9—Ida Rothstein is charged with violating Subversive Activities Control Act.

Former Communist and Russian-born Ida Rothstein, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in San Francisco, was arrested and charged with violating the Subversive Activities Control Act. (FOF:8E)

January 9—*Reporter* of January 23 cites activities of Communist Party.

The New York magazine *Reporter* stated that the CPUSA—financed its underground operations largely by profits from business enterprises it owned or controlled. The following examples were cited: a doll factory, a sponge company, a paint factory, a tool-and-die plant, export-import houses, stationery and supply stores, bookshops, night clubs and thirty-seven summer camps. (FOF:8C)

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January 10—IWO is prohibited from holding New York convention.

The International Workers Order was prohibited from holding a national convention in New York by Justice Henry Clay Greenberg of the New York State Supreme Court. (FOF: 8E)

January 10—United Nations Special Balkans Committee criticizes Cominform propagandists.

The United Nations Special Balkans Committee denounced broadcasts by rebel Greeks, Hungarians, and Poles, as well as by the Cominform press in Bucharest, for their repeated allegations that Yugoslavia and Greece threatened the security of Albania and Bulgaria. Such allegations were not true, the committee stated, and accused the Cominform propagandists of creating "an atmosphere conducive to hostilities" in the Balkan area. (FOF: 15N)

January 10—French Government drops "pro-Communist" Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie as member of French Atomic Energy Commission. (FOF: 3G)

January 10—New Jersey Communist leader is arrested.

Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, was held on \$30,000 bail on charges that he violated the State's antisubversive laws when he distributed circulars assailing America's aid to Korea. (FOF: 8E)

January 12—Communists make "Fight Against Re-Arming Western Germany" a "Fight For Peace."

For A Lasting Peace, in a front-page article, directed its peace propaganda line at the rearmament of West Germany. The article stated in part:

All honest people in all countries see with grave misgivings that the American imperialists, who have set themselves the aim of enslaving and subjugating the whole world and who have passed from preparing aggressive wars to acts of naked aggression against Korea and China, are doing their utmost to create and equip a mercenary army of aggressors, and, in the first place, a fascist army in Western Germany.

Having planted gauleiter Eisenhower on the peoples of Europe, the American imperialists are whipping up ever greater war hysteria and mobilising all means and forces for preparing a new war. * * *

* * * * *

The criminal designs of the American warmongers to transform the territory of Germany into an arena of battle, to force the youth of Germany to die for so-called "Atlantic interests" of the money-bags of Wall Street, are evoking an ever-rising wave of protest on the part of the German population against the rearming of Germany. * * *

* * * * *

The success of the struggle for peace, the success of the fight against the remilitarisation of Western Germany depends, in the final analysis, on the extent to which the broad masses of the population in all countries are drawn into this struggle, depends on the activity and organisation of the partisans of peace. The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress must be made known to every citizen in every country; they must become the programme of direct action for peace by all progressive mankind. The place of every Communist is in the front ranks of the fighters against the remilitarisation of Germany, against the criminal plans of the warmongers. Peace must triumph over war! Peace will triumph over war! (FLP, 1/12/51:1)

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January 12—Albania follows other satellites and passes “Defense of peace” laws.

The Albanian Government passed “Defense of peace” laws after similar laws were passed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary the previous month. Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet journalist, had suggested such legislation at the last Partisans of Peace Congress in Warsaw. (FOF :28F)

January 12—Indian Communists stage demonstration.

The Indian Communist Party staged its first public demonstration in Calcutta in 2 years. The Calcutta high court voided a provincial ban on the party. (FOF :21H)

January 13—Chiang Kai-shek predicts loss of all Asia to communism if Chinese Communists are not stopped by force. (FOF :15E)

January 13—Attorney General McGrath says American Communists are under control.

In a speech read for him in Springfield, Missouri, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath stated that “we have the Communist 5th column well under control.” The Attorney General promised that there would be “no Gestapo witch hunts” and “basic civil rights of the individual” would be protected. (FOF :31A)

January 13—British Communists lay down party program.

In a pamphlet released by the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party entitled “The British Road to Socialism,” Communists outlined a program for party activity. Emphasis in the program was placed upon “Peace and Friendship with All Peoples,” “National Independence of the British People and of all Peoples of the British Empire,” “People’s Democracy—the Path to Socialism,” “Socialist Nationalisation,” and “Social Services.” The pamphlet concluded with the following comment:

Devoting all its efforts to winning the Labour Movement and the majority of the British people for the fulfilment of this programme, the Communist Party calls for the support and enrollment in its ranks of all workers, trade unionists, co-operators, Socialists and all progressive people who recognise the necessity of basic social change and the Socialist reconstruction of society, and who are prepared to play their part in the realisation of these glorious aims—a free and happy, strong and powerful Socialist Britain in free association with the Commonwealth nations. (FLP, 2/2/51:4)

January 14—*Pravda* charges West prepares for attack on China.

According to *Pravda*, the United States and France are rushing plans to create a major base in Indo-China for an attack on Communist China. Among Western diplomats in Moscow it was feared that the *Pravda* story was propaganda preparation for a Chinese Communist invasion of Indo-China. (FOF :15D)

January 14—Chinese Communists seize all foreign missionary institutions including Union Medical College and Yenching University. (FOF :58M)

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January 15—Turkey arrests suspected Communists.

The Turkish Government arrested 37 suspected Communists following a series of raids. Among those arrested were two army officers, a university instructor, and a journalist. (FOF :21K)

January 15—New York *Daily Worker* circulation is restricted.

The *Daily Worker* was banned from the newsstands of the Newsdealers Association of Greater New York. According to spokesmen for the Communist paper, its circulation dropped below 14,000 during the past year. (FOF :31B)

January 16—Three freed on contempt of Congress charges.

Three of the 39 individuals cited for contempt of Congress were freed. The contempt citations resulted from the refusal of witnesses to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during hearings held in Hawaii. In rendering his opinion, Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger cited the recent Supreme Court ruling in *Blau v. U.S.*, 340 U.S. 159 (1950) that the defendants could invoke the fifth amendment in refusing to testify concerning Communist activities. Acquitted were Charles K. Fujimoto, chairman of the Communist Party of Hawaii; John Reinecke; and Mrs. Esther Bristow. (FOF :20A)

January 17—Philippine Government launches drive against Huks.

The Philippine Government mobilized 15,000 men into "Operation Saber" in an attempt to seize all rebels in central and northern Luzon. (FOF :46K)

January 18—Chinese Nationalist leader cites aim of Communists.

In Taipei, Formosa, Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister Georg Yeh declared: "The Communist Internationale calls for world revolution and world conquest and not for the promotion of world peace." (FOF :26G)

January 18—Non-Communist dock unions organize to oppose Communist terrorism.

Irving Brown, European representative of the AFL, stated in Paris that the non-Communist maritime and dock unions in the Mediterranean ports of France, Italy, North Africa, and Greece have organized "strong-arm committees" in order to give the Communist "agents of terror" a "taste of counter-terror." (FOF :28C)

January 18—Police raid offices of Communists in New Jersey.

Police raided the Newark offices of the Communist Party of New Jersey and arrested three persons, including Charles Nusser, State secretary of the party, on charges of engaging in subversive activities. (FOF :31B)

January 18—Italian Communists riot in protest against General Eisenhower's visit.

Three persons were killed in Italy during Communist riots and demonstrations staged throughout that country in protest

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against the visit of General Eisenhower. Italian police checked plans for staging "huge" anti-Eisenhower strikes and riots by arresting 1,000 Communist "activists." (FOF:15K)

January 19—Views of American Communist Party on peace and liberty are reported in Cominform press.

Excerpts from a report entitled "American People Fight for Peace and Democratic Liberties" delivered by Gus Hall at the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States held in New York on December 28-31, 1950, were published in *For A Lasting Peace*. The national secretary of the American Communist Party expressed the following opinions:

American imperialism, the dictator of the imperialist war camp and chief promoter of a new world war, is also the fountain-head of world reaction and fascism. It is not only seeking to shackle the working class and people of the United States with fascist methods of rule. It is also encouraging, cultivating and supporting the forces of reaction and fascism wherever they are to be found.

The working class of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania has defeated all attempts by the imperialist camp to disrupt its progress, and these countries are now firmly on the road to Socialism. Because of this they are stout pillars in the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Now, we are in a new situation. MacArthur's military defeats in Korea, and popular reaction to Truman's threat to use the atomic bomb, have opened up new possibilities. New sections of the people are in motion. Old moulds of thought are breaking up. Hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—are ready to act for peace.

This new situation was born of the crisis in U.S. foreign policy. This crisis has been greatly aggravated by the new turn of events in Korea, which have created turmoil, confusion, and moods of pessimism in the high councils of the war party. The speeches of Herbert Hoover, Joseph Kennedy, Senator Byrd and the editorials in the Hearst press are striking illustrations of this uncertainty and gloom. In these circles there is a growing fear that American imperialism has bitten off more than it can chew right now * * *.

Our greatest weakness has been, and is, our failure fully to recognize and utilize the new opportunities for vastly expanding and deepening the peace movement in the United States. Throughout the last three weeks, and right up to today, our Party has been tailing behind the masses * * *.

We must really shake ourselves. Our whole Party, and every last Party member, must help overcome this weakness, broaden our scope of work, and approach the task of building the peace movement with full confidence that world peace can be saved.

We must burn out all approaches to building a peace movement that starts with the notion that the thinking of the American people is frozen, static. People who would not listen yesterday will listen today; masses that were passive in June are now ready to go. We must be confident that we are going to win broad circles of the American people * * *.

The Party of a new type is more than progressive trade unionism, more than electoral and legislative struggle, more than lectures and discussions. If we understand this we will see the need not only for concentration but for our press, literature, shop papers, leaflets—and above all for the functioning of our Party clubs.

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Our confidence is firmly grounded in the world-liberating science of Marxism-Leninism. We know where we are going. We know why the American working class and people are destined to go our way. We know how to take the next steps toward a happy, democratic, and peaceful America—toward the boundless horizons of lasting peace. (FLP, 1/19/51: 3)

January 19—Italian Communists profess unity with world communism on 30th anniversary.

In an article published in *For A Lasting Peace*, Luigi Longo, deputy general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, exclaimed:

The celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party cannot but show once more to all Italians, to our friends and to our enemies, the firmness and consistency of our policy of struggle in defense of peace, independence and freedom for our people, to which our Party remained true even in the most difficult days of its existence, in the darkest period of fascist reaction. All sincere and honest champions of peace are confident that the Italian Communist Party, true to its traditions, will be able in the struggle ahead, to lead them to victory in the struggle for peace, freedom and wellbeing for the Italian people, in upholding friendship among the nations and, above all, in upholding friendship with the glorious peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, with the peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam and with all who are fighting for liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonial subjugation, for freedom and national independence. (FLP, 1/19/51: 2)

January 19—Cominform press reports on Congress of Scottish Communists.

In a report published in *For A Lasting Peace* it was noted that 269 delegates attended a recent Scottish District Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain. In the discussion—

which followed the Political Report made by the Scottish District Secretary, Bill Lauchlan, speakers described the work of the Party organisations in fighting for unity of action among all sections of the Scottish people, for defence of peace and democratic liberties. Women delegates gave examples of the big contribution women had made to fighting against the war danger. The important role played by the Party organisations in the factories was described by a number of delegates. (FLP, 1/19/51: 5)

January 20-21—Czechoslovakia holds First Peace Congress.

Reporting on the First Peace Congress held in Czechoslovakia, Professor Jan Mukarovsky stated:

The significance of the First Czechoslovak Peace Congress is that henceforth attention will be paid, above all, to training active fighters for peace. The collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal has shown that there are 9,500,000 peace supporters in Czechoslovakia. Henceforth everything must be done to make the struggle for peace the purport of their work. (FLP, 1/26/51: 1)

January 21—Soviets denounce United States on Lenin anniversary.

In a ceremony at the Bolshoi Theater commemorating the anniversary of the death of Lenin, denunciation of the United States was the principal theme. Peter Pospelov, director of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, stated in the presence of Stalin and other Soviet leaders that "plans for American aggressors for war against Russia with land forces on the European continent are doomed to failure." According to Pospelov, the "final vic-

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tory of the proletarian revolution over the wild beast of imperialism" was inevitable. (FOF: 28D)

January 22—Membership vote of 4-1 authorizes expulsion of Communists, independent Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers Association announces in San Francisco. (FOF: 30J)

January 23—Guatemalan "leftists" merge.

Jose Manuel Fortuny, Communist leader of Guatemala, announced that the "leftist" Popular Liberation Front, the National Revolutionary Party, and the Workers and Communist parties merged to form a new National Democratic Front, since the Communist Party of Guatemala had been outlawed. (FOF: 47D)

January 24—Anti-Eisenhower Communist demonstrators are arrested by Paris police.

Paris police and Mobile Guards arrested 2,500 Communist demonstrators and succeeded in thwarting Communist plans to stage a protest march on the headquarters of General Eisenhower. (FOF: 27M)

January 26—Communists "intensify struggle for peace."

In an article published in *For A Lasting Peace* the Communists gave further emphasis to their "struggle for peace." It stated, in part, that:

The world peace movement has won a number of serious battles in the fight against imperialist aggression. Every day sees increasingly fresh forces joining the ranks of this movement. The great Warsaw assembly of peace-loving peoples outlined the clear perspectives and aims of the movement in defence of peace, elaborated the only correct programme of action. The demand of this programme to oppose all attempts to kindle the flame of war in Germany is of the greatest significance today. Peace does not wait on us—it must be won! The further consolidation of the forces of all people of good will, their firm determination to uphold peace and their active participation in defence of peace, will bring about the complete isolation of the American aggressors and force the warmongers to retreat. (FLP, 1/26/51: 1)

January 26—Puerto Rican Communists appeal to people to demand return of troops from Korea.

According to the Cominform press, Cesar Andreu Iglesias, chairman of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, and Juan Santos Rivera, general secretary, made an appeal to the Puerto Rican people in which they pointed out—

that hundreds of the youth of Puerto Rico are being killed far from their homeland for the sake of imperialist interests. The appeal exposes the real aims of American aggression in Korea: to enslave the Korean people and to turn this country into a jumping-off ground for an attack on the Soviet Union and China.

The Communist appeal went on to say:

We, Puerto Ricans cannot take part in this crime. Mothers, wives, sweethearts, brothers and sisters!, demand the immediate return of our troops. (FLP, 1/26/51: 3)

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January 26—French close headquarters of Communist-front groups.

In its campaign against Communist-front organizations the French Ministry of the Interior closed the Paris international headquarters of three "Communist-led" organizations: the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Democratic Women, and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. (FOF: 46M)

January 26—Cominform press reports decision to extend propaganda work in China.

The Northwest Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced that a decision was made to extend "propaganda and agitation work among the masses" and especially to immediately organize a "propaganda network" throughout northwest China. (FLP, 1/26/51: 3)

January 27-28—National Peace Congress is held in Tandil, Argentina.

At a National Peace Congress held in Argentina, delegates from the Argentine to the Second World Peace Congress reported on the work and the decisions of the Warsaw congress. According to the Communist press, they—

spoke of the enormous possibilities for extending the peace movement in the Argentine in connection with the mounting struggle of the working masses for their demands. (FLP, 2/2/51: 1)

January 27-28—First "Congress of Struggle Against Remilitarisation of Western Germany" is held in Essen. (FLP, 2/2/51: 1)

January 29—U.S. Senate votes \$75,000 for Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Senator McCarran, to investigate administration of Internal Security Act. (FOF: 37K)

January 30—East Germans revise proposals for unity with West.

Otto Grotewohl, Premier of the East German Government, appealed directly to the West German Bundestag in a message which ostensibly accepted many of the conditions of Chancellor Adenauer for a conference on unification. Grotewohl declared that he was willing to consider reducing the numerical strength of the People's Police of the Soviet zone if he were satisfied with police arrangements in the West. He proposed the establishment of an "All-German Constituent Council" to plan for the reunification of Germany "on a peaceful and democratic basis"; to arrange for "free, general, equal, secret and direct elections"; and to negotiate for a peace treaty that would terminate the occupation. Grotewohl said, however, that the transfer of the Oder-Neisse territory to Poland, which was opposed by West Germany, was a settled matter. (FOF: 42D-E)

January 30—East German Communist leader denounces Adenauer on reunification of Germany.

An article published in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "For Peace, For a United, Democratic Germany!" commenting upon

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an "extraordinary meeting of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic," stated that:

Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl made a statement in connection with Adenauer's reply to the proposal of the German Democratic Republic for a peaceful unification of Germany. Grotewohl denounced Adenauer as an enemy of the unity of Germany, as a representative of German militarist and imperialist forces who places the interests of the American imperialists above the interests of the German people. Grotewohl also expressed the determination of the German people to continue their struggle for peace, for a united Germany, for the formation of an All-German Constituent Council. (FLP, 2/9/51: 1)

January 31—Nehru denounces Indian Communists.

In an address before the All-India Congress Party meeting in Bombay, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru denounced Indian Communists as being "bent only on * * * armed rebellion." (FOF: 34L)

January 31—"Peace Pilgrimage" to Washington is announced.

In New York, the "American Peace Crusade," a group sponsored by Thomas Mann, Paul Robeson, "other leftists and several admitted Communists," announced the formation of a "Peace Pilgrimage" to Washington on March 1. (FOF: 37L)

February—Japanese Communist Party holds Fourth Consultative Conference in secret and establishes new rules.

At the Fourth Consultative Conference of the Japanese Communist Party a new set of party rules and regulations was adopted which—

reads like the field manual of the Imperial Japanese army. This first post-war revision of the Party's standard operating procedure sets up absolute norms of discipline and security. Characteristic of the development is an entirely new introductory section, dealing with the "aggression of the imperialists in Asia and their plans for a third world war," and Article 7, which stipulates that a Communist is duty-bound to protect vital Party secrets even at the risk of his life and that in case of arrest a member must under no circumstances divulge information concerning the Party structure. Discussions of the Party's "military policy" and instructions on the infiltration and subversion of the police force and on guerrilla activity were included regularly during 1951 in the Communists' principal underground publication, *Foreign and Domestic Review* * * *. In addition, a pamphlet on guerrilla warfare reportedly containing the basic policy for equipping and training partisans (believed to be a translation of the Chinese Communist Army Field Service Regulations) made its appearance in Japan during the same period. (S-L: 214, 215)

February—Letter from Beirut reports on "peace movement" in Syria and Lebanon.

In a letter from Beirut published in the Cominform press, Mohammed Djafar made the following observations:

The war in Korea brought home even to the most trusting people the dreadful crimes and atrocities the American imperialists and their accomplices can resort to; it has shown also of what a really free people is capable when it rises in defence of its independence.

* * * * *

The Governments, which are controlled by the imperialists, resort to all forms of repressions and persecutions in a vain attempt to halt the ever-growing peace movement and to break its militant spirit * * *.

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The Syrian and Lebanese peace congresses, held last October, defined the immediate tasks of the movement on a national scale, namely, to fight against the imperialist agreements and against placing strategic bases on our territories at the disposal of foreign powers.

The decisions of the World Peace Council make it possible to unite broad sections of the population in the movement for peace, to create a really national front of struggle against imperialism and war—a struggle which is the basic task of the peace partisans in Syria, Lebanon and in the other countries of the Near East.

Our peoples know that despite the present difficulties, repressions, and terror, peace and freedom will triumph. (FLP, 3/16/51:4)

February 1—Communists imprison priests in Czechoslovakia.

According to a Prague announcement, four Roman Catholic priests were charged with alleged treason and espionage and sentenced to prison. Four days later six more priests were imprisoned for the same reason. (FOF:46E)

February 1—Egyptian Government bans *Soviet Bulletin* published by Soviet Legation in Cairo. (FOF:53F)

February 1—All Hungarian youth over 14 years of age declared eligible for labor draft. (FOF:46F)

February 2—Labor Progressive Party of Canada holds Fourth Congress, Cominform press reports.

The Labor Progressive Party of Canada held its Fourth Congress in Toronto. The main subject of a report made by Tim Buck, general secretary of the party, concerned the "question of broadening and strengthening the struggle for peace." Messages of greetings were received from the Communist parties of China, Great Britain, the United States, and from a number of other countries. The message from the Central Committee of the CPSU, which was "received with prolonged applause," said in part:

We wish the Labour Progressive Party success in the struggle to strengthen peace and against the criminal plans of the warmongers. (FLP, 2/2/51:1)

February 3—"Titoist" crisis in Italian Communist Party is intensified.

On February 3, the honorary president of the Italian Communist Party resigned. Other leading figures had left the party earlier. All resigned because of the devotion of the party to the Soviet Union, rather than to Italy. (FOF:46H)

February 3-4—North European Communists meet in Helsinki.

Leaders of the Communist parties of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland met in Helsinki "to discuss questions connected with the struggle against the danger of a new war and the unity of the working class." (FLP, 2/9/51:3)

February 4—Konev, Soviet marshal, is reported to be head of satellite armies.

According to a report from the Czechoslovak underground appearing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Soviet Marshal Ivan Konev was identified as the supreme commander of the Eastern European satellite forces. (FOF:46E)

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February 5—Soviets prevent Moslem delegation from attending conference.

The Soviet Government prevented the Moslems of the U.S.S.R., the second biggest religious group in the Soviet Union, from sending a delegation to the world Moslem conference in Karachi, Pakistan. (FOF:46A)

February 6—Belgians bar Communists from government service.

The Belgian Government ruled that all persons who supported the Communist Party or other "groups that claim allegiance to a foreign power in case of war" be barred from service with the government. (FOF:53P)

February 7—Secretary Acheson declares Soviet-bloc buildup is cause of world tensions.

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson declared that the vast buildup of armaments among the nations of the Soviet bloc was the cause of world tension and unrest and not the defensive buildup of the Western powers. Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, he said, have exceeded requirements laid down by the peace treaties. (FOF:42A)

February 9—Peace Information Center is charged with failure to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act.

A Federal grand jury in Washington indicted officers of the Peace Information Center for failing to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The officers indicted were: Dr. William E. DuBois; Elizabeth Moos, mother of William W. Remington's former wife; Kyrle Elkin; Abbott Simon; and Sylvia Soloff. The Center, established in New York for the purpose of distributing the Stockholm Peace Appeal, recently disbanded rather than comply with the Registration Act. (FOF:52C)

February 9—Communist Party of Algeria claims "brilliant victory" in elections to Algerian Assembly. (FLP, 2/9/51:3)

February 9—Swedish Communists announce "Communist Press Month" in preparation for forthcoming 15th Congress.

The Communist Party of Sweden proclaimed "Communist Press Month in Sweden" in preparation for the coming 15th Congress of the party. According to the announcement, party members—

have pledged to win a 20 percent increase in readers for the Communist newspapers and to form special groups in each organisation for the purpose of popularising the Party press among the masses. They will allocate members who will be responsible for distribution of the newspapers. Meetings and lectures will be held during the press month with a view to acquainting workers with the significance of the Communist press. Leading members of the Party will address these gatherings. (FLP, 2/9/51:2)

February 9-11—Trieste Communists hold Third Congress.

At the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Trieste, Vittorio Vidali, secretary of the party, delivered a political report in which he stated that the difficult economic situation in Trieste arose "from the imperialist policy pursued by the U.S.-British

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military authorities." Vidali also declared that the Trieste issue was "a component part of the struggle for peace." (FLP, 2/16/51:2)

February 10—Former Italian Communists establish anti-Cominform party.

Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucci, Members of the Italian Parliament, who resigned from the Communist Party because of its demand that Italian Communists pledge their support to any Soviet act or policy, announced that they were forming a new Marxist, anti-Cominform party called the Action Committee for the Unity and Independence of the Workers Movement in Italy. (FOF: 53L)

February 14—Chinese Communists hail Soviet pact.

On the first anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of alliance, Premier-Foreign Minister Chou En-lai said in a radio broadcast that the pact had created an "invincible" Soviet-Chinese force and that it had brought China much economic aid. (FOF: 58M)

February 15—French police arrest Communist-led demonstrators.

During a protest demonstration staged in Paris against German participation in a West European Arms Conference, the French police arrested 550 of the approximately 3,000 Communist-led demonstrators who rioted. (FOF: 59K)

February 15—Hungarian regime orders registration of duplicating machines.

In order to halt the distribution of pamphlets by the anti-Communist underground, the Hungarian Government ordered all multigraph machines in the country to register with police authorities according to a Vienna source. (FOF: 46F)

February 16—Jewish Labor Committee cites Communist oppression of Jews.

According to the United States Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish culture was eradicated in the Soviet Union. The committee, which requested a United Nations investigation, also reported that Zionist Jews were suffering oppressions in Rumania, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. (FOF: 75G)

February 16—Manifesto of Swedish Communist Party against "American war policy" is published in Cominform press.

According to a manifesto of the Swedish Communist Party, the support rendered—

the American war policy spells mortal danger for the peoples of the Scandinavian countries. Norway and Denmark are already under American command. Because of the Manifesto of the leaders of Right-wing social democracy, the leadership of Swedish social democracy has actually taken the same stand as the Governments of Norway and Denmark in relation to the American warmongers.

The Communist Party of Sweden calls on the Swedish people to defend peace and to support the struggle for peace in all fields of public life. Wherever people foregather, it is necessary to protest against the war policy. It is necessary to expose the base gamble with peace and the freedom of peoples, now entered upon by the leaders of Right-wing social democracy. (FLP, 2/16/51:1)

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February 16—Stalin expresses views on war possibilities.

In his first major statement in 2 years on world problems, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin stated that world war is not inevitable "at the present time" but that it "may become inevitable." Turning to the Korean war, the Soviet dictator said that the United Nations forces would be beaten if they did not give in to the Chinese Communists; that the U.N. troops did not believe in their cause and would not fight; and that the U.N. was "headed for disintegration" because it had become a "weapon of aggression." Stalin denied the allegation that the Soviet Union began the arms race by not demobilizing its forces after World War II and urged all people in the world to support the Communist "peace" campaign and thwart the "warmongers." (FOF:57B)

Speaking of the United Nations, Premier Stalin said:

Actually, the United Nations Organization is now not so much a world organization as an organization for the Americans, catering to the needs of the American aggressors. Not only the United States of America and Canada are seeking to unleash another war, but this path is being taken also by 20 Latin-American countries, whose landlords and merchants thirst for a new war somewhere in Europe or Asia, in order to sell to the belligerent countries goods at super-high prices and make millions of this sanguinary business. It is not secret to anyone that the 20 representatives of 20 Latin-American countries constitute now the most united and obedient army of the United States of America in the United Nations Organization.

The United Nations Organization is thus taking to the inglorious path of the League of Nations. Thereby it is burying its moral authority and dooms itself to disintegration. (SWO:355)

The Cominform press carried additional comments by Stalin, as follows:

Of course, in the United States of America, in Britain as also in France, there are aggressive forces thirsting for a new war. They need war to obtain superprofits, to plunder other countries. These are the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as a lucrative business yielding colossal profits.

They, these aggressive forces, control the reactionary governments and direct them. But, at the same time, they are afraid of their peoples who do not want a new war and stand for the maintenance of peace. Therefore, they are trying to use the reactionary governments in order to enmesh their peoples with lies, to deceive them, and to depict the new war as defensive and the peaceful policy of the peace-loving countries as aggressive. They are trying to deceive their peoples in order to impose on them their aggressive plans and to draw them into a new war.

Precisely for this reason they are afraid of the campaign in defence of peace, fearing that it can expose the aggressive intentions of the reactionary governments.

* * * * *

Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war.

That is why the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace, as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers, is now of first-rate importance.

As for the Soviet Union, it will continue in the future, as well, unswervingly to pursue a policy of averting war and preserving peace. (F.I.P. 2/28/51:1)

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February 17—Divisions in British Communist Party are reported.

It was reported from London that the British Communist Party was hit with "Titoist" defections like those occurring in Italy and France. Norman Kennedy, Will Row, and Harry Weaver, labor leaders, resigned from the party, the report stated. (FOF:59K)

February 17—Eisler, German Communist, confesses to "deviationism."

Gerhart Eisler, propaganda chief of the Communist Party in the Soviet zone of Germany, confessed that during an intraparty fight in the German Communist Party in 1927-28 he was guilty of "deviationism" from Stalin's policy with regard to Germany. (FOF:67E)

February 18—Soviet Russia sends first ambassador in 3 years to Argentina. (FOF:78H)

February 18—Anti-Soviet group is organized in New York.

The Friends of Fighters for Russian Freedom was organized in New York on February 18. The purpose of the group was to get friendship appeals from the United States to the Russian people "over the heads of the Kremlin" and to enlist American support for anti-Communist elements in the U.S.S.R. (FOF:59G)

February 19—India extends Preventive Detention Law.

The Indian Parliament extended the Preventive Detention Law for another year. The law provided that Communists and other subversives could be held without trial. (FOF:59A)

February 21—Czechoslovak priests are ordained.

The Czechoslovak Government disclosed that ordinations of priests graduated from religious seminaries approved by the government had begun. (FOF:70D)

February 21—World Peace Council, formed at the Second World Peace Congress, meets in East Berlin for its first session. (FLP, 2/23/51:2)

February 23—French Communist leader asserts tasks of party, stressing "Struggle Against Rearming Western Germany."

In an article published in *For A Lasting Peace*, Jacques Duclos, secretary of the French Communist Party, stated:

For the French people the struggle against restoring the "Wehrmacht" is, unquestionably, the essential problem in the general struggle for peace. To prevent the rearming of the German militarists-revanchists—means contributing in a decisive way toward making war in Europe impossible, toward averting a third world war. In these circumstances, it is important to make a success of the nation-wide referendum against building up the "Wehrmacht." This campaign in the present situation is the link we must grasp in order to unfold to the maximum the struggle against the warmongers. It is necessary to collect millions and millions of signatures to the protest petitions against the rearming of Western Germany. It is necessary to take still more energetic measures to activate the peace movement. In this campaign the peace partisans must go out for an even greater success than during the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. For this purpose the French Communists will launch a widespread explanatory campaign and refute the lie circulated by Americanised prop-

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aganda about the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. * * *
(FLP, 2/23/51:2)

February 25—Congress of World Peace Council ends in East Berlin.

The congress of the World Peace Council held in the Soviet sector of Berlin ended with a "demand" that the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France, and Communist China conclude a peace treaty designed to allay "the growing danger of a 3rd world war." (FOF:66N)

February 25—Hungarian Working People's Party opens Second Congress in Budapest. (FLP, 3/2/51:2)

February 26-27—American Bar Association takes action against Communists.

The house of delegates of the American Bar Association, meeting in Chicago, approved a measure to expel Communist members and called on State and local bars to disbar them. (FOF:77G)

February 27—Clementis is arrested in Czechoslovakia for espionage.

The Czechoslovak Government announced that former Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis was arrested on charges of espionage in connection with an alleged conspiracy by pro-Western Czechoslovak Communists to seize power. Along with four others, Clementis was expelled from the Communist Party. Two days earlier President Klement Gottwald denounced Clementis, stating that for 5 years the former foreign minister plotted to align Czechoslovakia with the West. (FOF:70C)

February 27—Czechoslovak Communist Party reports purge of 169,544 "unreliables" from ranks in last year. (FOF:70D)

February 29—Budenz charges Kent with being Communist.

Louis F. Budenz, a former Communist, testified in New York at a hearing relating to the International Workers Order that Rockwell Kent, president of the organization, informed him that he was a Communist and that in 1945 he attended a Communist meeting with Kent. (FOF:77H)

March—"Peace" demonstration is staged in Washington.

Early in March, 2,500 persons attended a demonstration in Washington of the "American Peace Crusade." Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson in February denounced this organization as a Communist front. (FOF:109J)

March 1—Emspak and Quinn are jailed for contempt of Congress.

Julius Emspak, secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was given a prison sentence of 6 months and a fine of \$500 in Washington on charges of contempt of Congress. Emspak had refused to divulge to the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether or not he had ever been a Communist. Another UE official, Thomas Quinn, was sentenced to 5 months in jail and fined \$1,000 on a similar charge. Both Quinn and Emspak were indicted November 20, 1950. (FOF:69B)

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March 1-7—FBI Director Hoover states Communists have gone underground.

Testifying before a Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations, J. Edgar Hoover stated that in the past year and a half, the Communist Party had "gone more and more underground." Communist Party membership, he said, had dropped from 54,174 to 43,217 in the past year, but the party is a "hard core * * * dedicated to sabotage and to militant revolt against this country if and when the time comes." Mr. Hoover further stated:

The largest number of members are generally located in the industrial areas of the country * * * [and] are emphasizing the need to infiltrate heavy industries * * *.

Every seasoned member of the party is a potential saboteur and spy, steeled for organized violence through party direction and training.

The menace of the "fifth column" of the Communist Party is far greater than in the last World War with the Nazis and other subversive elements * * * [since] most of those participating in those activities in the last World War were aliens and could be handled under alien enemy warrants. (SAS, Hearings, 1952 Appropriations, State, Justice, and Commerce, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 2—Czechoslovak Communist Party is undergoing purge of "Titoist" elements, reports indicate. (L: 1223)

March 2—Cominform press proclaims "Historic Decisions of Great Assembly of Peoples."

Reporting on the first session of the World Peace Council meeting in East Berlin, the Cominform press stated:

The main, paramount task, set by the World Peace Council, is the organizing of a mass movement for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

"To fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, irrespective of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war," says the Appeal of the World Peace Council:

"To strengthen peace and safeguard international security:

"We demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers—the United States of America, Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

"We shall regard refusal by the Government of any Great Power to meet for the purpose of concluding a Pact of Peace as evidence of aggressive designs on the part of the given Government.

"We call upon all peace-loving nations to support this demand for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace which should be open to all countries."

The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries will be, as hitherto, in the front ranks of the mighty army of the peace supporters; they will be the most active part of this army, because their main task, in the present international situation, is to fight to preserve and consolidate peace; because they have no interests other than the vital interests of the masses of the people. (FLP, 3/2/51: 1)

March 3—British Communists inspire work slowdown to hamper defense production. (FOF: 85M)

March 3—House Committee on Un-American Activities issues list of organizations and publications cited as subversive.

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The Committee on Un-American Activities documented 624 organizations and 204 publications which were cited as subversive by official Government agencies on Federal, State, and municipal levels, including, among others, citations by the Attorney General and the committee. (HCUA, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, Mar. 3, 1951; Revised May 14, 1951, House Doc. 137, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 4—State Department cites decline of Communist strength in Western Europe.

According to estimates by the State Department, the Communist Party lost strength in Western Europe during the past 5 years.

The following figures indicate the status as of 1950:

Country	1946	1950	Loss
			<i>Percent</i>
Austria.....	150, 000	100, 000	34
Belgium.....	100, 000	35, 000	65
Britain.....	60, 000	40, 000	33
Denmark.....	60, 000	22, 500	63
France.....	850, 000	600, 000	30
Italy (1948).....	2, 300, 000	1, 600, 000	31
Luxembourg.....	3, 000	500	84
Netherlands.....	50, 000	33, 000	34
Norway.....	40, 000	14, 000	65
Sweden.....	60, 000	33, 000	45
W. Germany.....	300, 000	200, 000	33

(FOF:75B)

March 5—Italian Socialist Unity Party leader states Italian Communist and leftwing Socialist parties lost 10,000 members in current "Titoist" revolt. (FOF:75B)

March 7—General MacArthur forecasts "theoretical military stalemate" in Korean war. (FOF:73B)

March 9—Ukrainian-born biochemist is deported from United States for Communist activities.

In San Francisco, Dr. Nydia Barkan Luthy, a Ukrainian-born biochemist, was ordered deported to Israel as an illegal alien who had engaged in Communist activity. (FOF:84L)

March 9—Chilean Communist leader denounces "American imperialism" in Latin America.

In an article entitled "Latin America in Aggressive Plans of American Imperialism" published in the Cominform press, Galo Gonzalez Diaz, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, wrote that American "imperialists"—

using the pretext "defence of the American Continent," "Continental Solidarity," "defence of Western Civilisation" and so on, are tightening their grip on the Latin American countries and harnessing them to their war chariot. (FLP, 3/8/51:8)

March 9—Tito charges Cominform is mobilizing against Yugoslavia.

In a 481-page white paper, Tito's Foreign Ministry charged that the Cominform bloc has been "undertaking far-reaching and

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serious military measures" in the Balkans for 2 years and that it was preparing for "attack operations" against Yugoslavia. According to the report, large portions of the Rumanian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian armies plus "considerable contingents" of Russians were stationed near the Yugoslav frontiers, armed with Soviet weapons. (FOF:82G)

March 9—Cominform press reports on convention of Canadian Communists.

An article by Tim Buck, general secretary of the Canadian Labor-Progressive Party, discussing the Fourth National Convention of the party in Toronto, stated:

The truth is that the imperialists are planning and preparing for a predatory war to re-establish the world sway of their evil system of exploitation. Along with their war to crush and abolish the new People's Democracies, and if possible, the new Socialist society built by the Soviet people, they are planning to reduce the standards of living, undermine the trade unions and destroy the civil liberties of the working people.

* * * * *

The tasks before us call for three main lines of action. We must expose the policies and manoeuvres by which the war camp is seeking to enmesh Canada in the scheme for war. We must popularize policies which will make Canada an active positive force for peace. We must arouse militant Canadian democracy to mobilize support for those policies in every part of the country. (FLP, 3/9/51:3)

March 9—Australian High Court rules law banning Communist Party invalid. (FOF:109N)

March 9—Communist plot is reported in El Salvador.

When the Interior Ministry of El Salvador reported the discovery of a Communist plot to overthrow the Government of President Oscar Osorio, the country was declared to be in a state of siege, a modified form of martial law. (FOF:86J)

March 12—Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. passes law against war propaganda. (FOF: 94A)

March 12—American Communist Party leader is released.

After serving 10 months of a 1-year sentence for contempt of Congress, for failure to comply with subpoena from House Committee on Un-American Activities, Eugene Dennis, secretary of the CPUSA, was released from the Federal prison in New York. Upon his release Dennis said: "Now that I'm out, I will really crusade for peace." (FOF: 84L)

March 12—Supreme Court refuses to review perjury conviction of Alger Hiss, former official in Department of State. (SCD: *Hiss v. U.S.*, 340 U.S. 948)

March 14—Browder and Matles are acquitted.

Former secretary of the American Communist Party, Earl Browder, was acquitted in Washington of contempt of Congress charges. Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts ruled that Browder was within his rights for refusing to answer "irrelevant questions" posed by a Senate investigating committee. Six days earlier, Judge Letts acquitted James J. Matles, organization director of the United Electrical Workers (UE) who, invoking

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the fifth amendment privilege, had refused to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. [Matles was indicted on this charge November 20, 1950.] (FOF: 84J)

March 16—Indian "peace partisans" are directed to concentrate on signatures for Pact of Peace Appeal.

According to an article on March 16 in *For A Lasting Peace*, the preparatory committee for the Second All-India Peace Congress decided to conclude the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and concentrate on "popularising the decisions" of the Second World Peace Congress and the World Peace Council and on collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. (FLP, 3/16/51:1)

March 16—Cominform press reports on congress of German Communist Party.

A review of the West German Communist Party Congress appearing in the Cominform press announced that 1,148 delegates and 154 guests attended sessions of the congress. Max Reimann delivered a report on the "Tasks of the Communist Party of Germany in the struggle to preserve peace and for a united, democratic Germany."

In conclusion, Reimann stated:

All our strivings must be directed:

1. To prevent the remilitarisation of Germany and to carry out the decisions of the World Peace Council.
2. To secure the unity of Germany by establishing an All-German Constituent Council.
3. To secure the signing of a peace treaty in 1951 which would provide for the withdrawal of all occupation forces within one year.
4. To attain unity of action in the struggle against remilitarisation, for peace, for a united democratic Germany and social rights for the working masses.
5. To strengthen our Party as the only party in Western German [sic] which is consistently guiding the struggle of our people for peace, unity and democracy, for the peaceful prosperity of Germany. (FLP, 3/16/51:3)

March 18—British intelligence sources report Soviet Army numbers 2,800,000 and Chinese Communist Army 2,500,000. (FOF: 90J)

March 18-20—Revolt in Albania is reported.

According to reports received in London, Rome, and Paris, a revolt that broke out against the Enver Hoxha regime in Albania was crushed when the country was placed under martial law and mass arrests were carried out. (FOF: 91A)

March 19—Indonesian Government reports drive against Communists.

The Indonesian Government announced that 25,000 troops were carrying on a campaign to destroy Darul Islam (Moslem extremists) and Communist armed bands in Java. (FOF: 110J)

March 19—New York *Daily Worker* admits \$200,000 annual deficit in appeal for funds. (FOF: 109K)

March 19—Stalin pledges aid to North Korea.

According to the Communist radio in North Korea, Premier Joseph Stalin sent a message to North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung pledging complete support of the Soviet Union to Com-

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munist efforts against what it called "imperialistic aggression" in Korea. (FOF:89D)

March 20—Purge of "lukewarm" Communist Party members is reported in Bulgaria. (FOF:91A)

March 21—American labor leaders urge United Nations to investigate suppression of Jewish faith in Communist-dominated countries.

A United States labor delegation composed of David Dubinsky of the ILGWU, Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joseph Baskin of The Workmen's Circle (a Jewish labor fraternal order), and Adolf Held of the Jewish Labor Committee charged that the Jews in the U.S.S.R. and the satellite nations were being subjected to "cultural and spiritual genocide." This charge was made in a request to the United Nations Human Rights Division to investigate suppression of the Jewish faith in Communist-dominated countries. (FOF:99E)

March 21—Field and Panzino are acquitted on contempt of Congress charges.

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a New York millionaire, was acquitted in Washington of contempt of Congress charge for refusal to answer questions before a Senate subcommittee. On March 16, Federal District Judge T. Alan Goldsborough had also acquitted Frank Panzino, member of the United Electrical Workers (UE), of a similar charge for his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (FOF:92B)

March 21—Pakistan reveals Communist plot.

Premier Liaquat Ali Khan revealed to the Pakistani Parliament in Karachi that a "foreign-advised plot" to establish a "Communist-style state" in Pakistan had been broken up with the arrest of two generals and a newspaperman. (FOF:93P)

March 23-26—Communist Party of Sweden convenes 15th Congress with 330 delegates representing 1,200 party organizations in attendance. (FLP, 3/30/51:2)

March 23-28—Japanese police raid Communist Party offices.

The Japanese police closed several Communist newspapers and raided 150 Communist Party offices in a drive against the Communist Party of Japan. Among the Communist leaders arrested was Kanryu Ono, financial chief of the party. (FOF:124B)

March 24—General MacArthur proposes discussion of Korean peace terms with Communists.

General Douglas MacArthur announced his willingness to meet with the commander of the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces in an effort to terminate the war in Korea. The American military commander warned the Chinese Communists that they would face "military disaster" if the United States expanded its operations to Chinese coastal and interior bases. The Peking regime, however, rejected the peace offer. (L:1224)

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March 25—Drive against German rearmament is reported.

A "pro-Soviet" European Workers Conference was held in East Berlin with delegates representing 18 European nations in attendance. The conference adopted plans to campaign against West German rearmament among workers throughout Europe, to organize strikes, and to carry on sabotage in West Germany. (FOF:98F)

March 26—Peking reports Indo-Chinese rebels form new revolutionary front.

According to a report from the Communist Chinese Peking radio, the Indo-Chinese rebels formed a new revolutionary front called "Lien Viet." The principal force in the organization was to be the new party of labor called "Lao Dong." Ho Chi Minh, the rebel leader, was said to be the "honorary" chairman of the Lien Viet and Ton Duc Thang, described as a veteran Communist revolutionary, the acting chairman. (FOF:160N)

March 26—Supreme Court refuses to delay proceedings in action to compel Communist Party registration.

The Supreme Court refused to issue an extension of order for a stay of proceedings on application of the CPUSA which would, if granted, further delay the proceedings to compel registration under the Internal Security Act of 1950. (SCD: *Communist Party of the U.S. v. McGrath*, 340 U.S. 950)

Spokesmen for the party told the Subversive Activities Control Board that the American Communist Party was the champion of peace and that it was not controlled by the Soviet Union. (FOF: 109J)

March 27—Brazilian authorities ban Communist meetings.

After the outbreak of a riot resulting from a meeting in Belo Horizonte, the first of a series of Communist meetings planned in several Brazilian cities, the Brazilian authorities banned all Communist meetings throughout the country. (FOF:102K)

March 27—Narcotics chief reports on Chinese Communist activities to Senate committee.

In testimony before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics, declared that Chinese Communists had recently offered 500 tons of opium for sale on the world market at Hong Kong. This quantity, according to Anslinger, was equal to the medical supplies of the entire world for 1 year. He also stated that some had been offered in this country, but permits were refused. He further testified that U.S. military authorities in Tokyo had recently seized a large quantity of heroin manufactured in Tientsin, China, some of which was probably destined for the United States. With regard to any connection between narcotics and U.S. Communists, Anslinger stated that his agency had found none but if the Communists in this country should engage in the traffic "they will find themselves in jail in very short order." (SSCOC, Hearings, Investigation of Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

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March 27—"Leftists" gain in Calcutta municipal administration.

A "Leftist" bloc composed of Socialists and Communists won 15 of the 30 seats on the Calcutta administrative council in a city election. The strength of the Congress Party was reduced from 30 to 14 seats. (FOF:106K)

March 29—New York Federal jury finds three atom spies guilty.

A Federal jury in New York found Julius Rosenberg; his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg; and Morton Sobell guilty of carrying on espionage for the Soviet Union. (FOF:101J)

March 29—Japanese Parliament expels Communist member.

The Japanese Parliament voted to expel Kanichi Kawakami of Osaka, a Communist Member of Parliament. The basis of the expulsion was his refusal to apologize for criticizing the Allied occupation. Communist strength in the Parliament of 466 members was reduced to 25 as a result of the Kawakami expulsion. (FOF:124B)

March 29—Indian Government arrests Communists.

During a 2-month drive against terrorists in Assam State in northeast India, the government, according to an announcement, arrested 1,066 Communists. (FOF:106J)

March 29—NLRB states employer may dismiss a suspected Communist.

General counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, George J. Bott, stated that an employer may dismiss a worker on suspicion of Communist activity without violating the Taft-Hartley law. (FOF:125F)

March 29—Chinese Communists reject General MacArthur's truce proposal.

The Chinese Communist radio rejected the truce proposal of General MacArthur as a "bluff" and an "insult to the Chinese people." The Communists repeated their charge that the United States and Great Britain were plotting "direct aggression" against China. (FOF:98A)

March 30—Premier Arnold Veimar is dismissed by Estonian Communist Government. (FOF:110H)

March 31—American forces recross 38th parallel in offensive against North Korean Communists. (FOF:105J)

April—World Federation of Scientific Workers holds Second Congress in Paris and Prague. (SD:50)

April—Indian Communists begin "intensive programme" for "Popular Front" in India's trade unions. (M:131)

April—American Communist leader, Eugene Dennis, proclaims "Peace—The Supreme and Over-Riding Issue" for CPUSA. (PA, 4/51:1)

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April—Central Committee of Mexican Communist Party holds plenum.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, Dionisio Encina, general secretary of the party, delivered a political report in which he—

dwelt in detail on the need to mobilise the Party for the basic task of the day: organising the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace and extending the peace movement. Comrade Encina denounced the aggressive decisions of the Washington conference of Foreign Ministers of the Latin American countries and the servile role of the Mexican Government before the American imperialists. Comrade Encina counterposed to this criminal, treacherous policy of the Aleman Government the "genuine and sovereign will" of the peoples of Mexico and the countries of Latin America: "Never to give way or to acquiesce in the policy of war and oppression pursued by American imperialism." (FLP, 5/11/51:2)

April 2-3—Chinese Communists confirm reports of purge.

The Peking regime confirmed reports that mass executions of hundreds of anti-Communists and Communists who had turned against the regime in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Chungking, and other Chinese cities had taken place. (FOF: 106K)

April 2-6—ILWU holds convention in Honolulu.

At a convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Honolulu, in which Harry R. Bridges was renominated as president for a seventh term, the convention delegates urged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. (FOF:125D)

April 3—Italian Communists hold Seventh Congress in Rome.

The Communist Party of Italy opened its Seventh Congress in Rome. Communist sources reported that 748 delegates from 97 Communist Party federations, representing 2,500,000 party members, attended as well as numerous guests, among whom were over 600 leaders of various party organizations and groups. In a report on the speech of Togliatti, the Cominform press said:

In his three-hour report Togliatti made a sharp and profound analysis of the international situation and vividly showed the great path traversed by the organised anti-imperialist forces. He dwelt on the internal situation in Italy which the de Gasperi Government—servant of American imperialism—is seeking to hurl into the abyss of an aggressive war. He once again confirmed the need for an independent policy to save the country, a policy that would tear Italy away from the Atlantic Pact and return to her freedom and national independence.

Speaking of the Communist Party's tasks, Togliatti said: "a party develops and gains strength when it is able to work not only in narrow party interests but also in the interests of all working class, all the people, the entire nation. *Today, Italy, above all, needs peace. And we—a force of peace—declare that we are ready to do everything to save peace, peace for the people. We place this task above anything else, subordinating all activities of our Party to the struggle for peace.*" (FLP, 4/6/51:1)

April 5—Atom spies are sentenced in New York.

In New York, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman sentenced to death Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Rosenberg, for trans-

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mitting United States atom bomb secrets to Soviet Russia during and after the war. Morton Sobell, described as a "co-conspirator," was given 30 years in prison for betraying military secrets not of an atomic nature. (FOF:109F)

April 6—Frederic Joliot-Curie, French Communist scientist, and Dr. Hewlett Johnson, "Red" Dean of Canterbury, receive Stalin peace prizes. (FOF:142J)

April 6—Cominform press emphasizes "Pact of Peace" appeal.

Commenting on the "Appeal for a Pact of Peace," the Cominform press stated:

People of good-will struggling for peace in all countries are inspired by the example of the Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace and security of the peoples, its consistent and invariable peace policy, expressed in the words of the standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin: "As for the Soviet Union, it will continue in the future, as well, unswervingly to pursue a policy of averting war and preserving peace."

Hundreds of millions of people are striving for peace and are insisting on peace. To merge their demands into a single powerful voice for concluding a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers signifies making a decisive step forward to barring the road to war, to upholding peace. (FLP, 4/6/51:1)

April 6—Dutch Communist leader describes "Struggle of Dutch People for Peace and National Independence."

In an article published in *For A Lasting Peace*, Paul de Groot, general secretary of the Communist Party of Holland, wrote:

At home, in Holland, capitalist exploitation of the working people is also being intensified * * *

The protest movement against the armaments drive, against the war in Korea, against rearming Western Germany and the Government's subordination to the American imperialists is growing among the masses.

The fighters for democracy and peace in Holland realise that the people of Indonesia, whose national liberation movement is spreading daily, are their main ally in the struggle against Dutch capitalism—the satellite of American imperialism.

The Communist Party of Indonesia is marching at the head of the people, guiding their struggle for liberation both from the imperialist yoke and the local tyrans [sic] in U.S. service * * *

The Communist Party of Holland is resolutely combating the evil forces of reaction which are seeking to make Holland a base for aggression by the American imperialists, and to plunge the country into the abyss of another war.

The Communist Party calls upon all democrats to unite in order to uphold the Constitution and frustrate any fascist measures aimed at falsifying elections. It calls upon all democratic forces in Holland to resist the armaments drive with still greater resolution, to resist extending the term of military service to 18 months and all increases in military expenditure. *Our Party has decided to take a most active part in the campaign for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.* (FLP, 4/6/51:3)

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April 7—Foreign Ministers of 21 American Republics denounce communism.

At a meeting of Foreign Ministers from 21 American Republics, a "Declaration of Washington" was adopted which denounced "the aggressive activities of international communism" and pledged that the countries would "remain steadfastly united, both spiritually and materially, in the present emergency or in the face of any aggression or threat against any of them." (FOF:118E)

April 7—Ho Chi Minh orders rebel troops to abandon frontal attacks on French positions and resume guerrilla tactics in Indo-Chinese war. (L:1224)

April 8—Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee report charges atom spies saved Soviet Russia 18 months on development of atomic bomb.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported that atom spies working for the Soviet Union succeeded in penetrating all main atomic energy plants in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, saving the Soviets 18 months' work in producing the atomic bomb. According to the 196-page report the four most important spies were:

(1) Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, German-born scientist now serving 14 years' imprisonment in England, who, the committee said, "has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy * * * in the history of nations."

(2) Italian-born scientist Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, whose recent studies included work on tritium, a substance closely related to the hydrogen bomb and who vanished behind the Iron Curtain in the fall of 1950. According to the committee, Pontecorvo "may not have compromised information prior to his flight," but "it must be taken for granted that every scrap of information known to Pontecorvo is today known to the Soviet Union."

(3) Dr. Allan Nunn May, British-born scientist now serving a 10-year sentence at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. He was arrested and convicted on espionage charges in connection with the 1946 Canadian spy exposés.

(4) David Greenglass, the only American and also the only nonscientist in the group. Greenglass was arrested in June 1950, pleaded guilty, and testified against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The committee also mentioned other couriers and agents, including the Rosenbergs and Harry Gold. (JCAE, Report, Soviet Atomic Espionage, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

April 8—East European political prisoners sent to Soviet Russia, Vienna report states.

According to Vienna sources, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian political prisoners who were sentenced to

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at least 4 years in prison were being sent to the Soviet Union as forced laborers in exchange for Soviet technical advisory missions to the satellite countries. It was also said that one third of the 200,000 workers on the Danube-Black Sea Canal project in Rumania were political prisoners. (FOF:142F)

April 9—Chinese Communists seek to establish national church.

Vatican sources disclosed that Catholic leaders in Communist China were resisting Communist efforts to establish a national Catholic Church without any ties with the Papacy. According to the Vatican report, China has 3 million Roman Catholics and 2,500 native priests. (FOF:120F)

April 10—Panamanian Supreme Court holds ban on Communists from public service by decree is unconstitutional. (FOF:119A)

April 10-12—House Committee on Un-American Activities hears testimony in Washington revealing extent of Communist activities in Hollywood. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 1, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

April 13—Syrian Communist leader reports on progress against American and British "imperialism."

Walid Sabet, Syrian Communist Party leader, made the following observations in an article published in the Cominform press under the title "Syrian People Will Not Allow their Country to Become a Base for Imperialist Aggression":

* * * despite bitter rivalry and profound contradictions, the two imperialist Powers—the U. S. and Britain—act in unison against the democratic movement and its vanguard, the Syrian Communist Party. The imperialists display complete unanimity in the matter of restoring a terror regime in Syria, of turning Syria into a base of aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, of building air fields, naval bases and strategic highways in Syria.

The people of our country refuse to become reconciled to the imperialist plans of war, poverty and death. In its struggle the Syrian Communist Party is guided by the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism, by the glorious history and invaluable experience of the Party of Lenin and Stalin * * *.

The peace movement, the pivot of our Party's activities, is growing daily, spreading to wider sections of the people * * *.

* * * * *
The peace movement, the movement for complete liberation of our country from the imperialist yoke, is gripping all our people who, increasingly, are becoming conscious of the treachery and corruption of the bourgeois parties. The people are turning to the Communist Party, which, more and more, is becoming the hope of our people and whose influence among the people is growing daily and teaching the masses to love and to have confidence in the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin. (FLP, 4/13/51:6)

April 13—Danish Communist leader reports on "Pact of Peace" campaign.

Alfred Jensen, a member of the Political Bureau of the Danish Communist Party, writing in *For A Lasting Peace*, declared:

The Communist Party of Denmark regards the signature campaign in support of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace as its most important task. Collection of signatures is successfully proceeding throughout the country.

The Communist Party of Denmark explained and is explaining that the policy of hostility towards the U.S.S.R. * * * is not only harmful for

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Denmark's economy but is also forcing the country into the path of participating in the aggressive Western bloc with all its catastrophic consequences for the masses of the people.

The Communist Party is explaining indefatigably that Denmark's economic and political problems cannot be solved if the country is isolated from Eastern Europe * * *.

Our Party is making its contribution to organising resistance to the North-Atlantic Pact policy, resistance to the armaments drive and militarisation, thus facilitating the struggle of the Danish people for peace.

Recent events show that a concentration of the people's forces in the struggle for peace and freedom is taking place in Denmark. In this struggle the Communists are marching in the vanguard of the people. (FLP, 4/13/51:4)

April 16—Exiled anti-Communists organize.

Anti-Communist exiles from nine Iron Curtain countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania) founded an organization in Washington, D.C., called the Central-Eastern European Committee. The purpose of the organization was to work for resistance to Communist rule in the homeland as well as establishment of an eventual regional union of the countries within a united Europe. (FOF:139L)

April 18—Treaty embodying Schuman Plan is concluded.

Delegates from France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg met in Paris and signed a treaty which embodied the Schuman Plan, which set up a single market for coal and steel in the six nations. (L:1224)

April 20—Tudeh reports on "peace movement" in Iran.

The Tudeh Party, in an article in *For A Lasting Peace*, observed that the "peace movement" in Iran was—

developing with increasing vigour; it is growing numerically, embracing ever broader sections of the population. Many local peace committees have been formed; signatures in support of the Appeal of the Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers are being collected. More than 100,000 signatures have been collected by the beginning of April.

* * * * *

Increasing masses of the working people are rising in struggle against their enslavers. And the better organised the working class, peasantry and all progressive sections of the people and the more successful the struggle against the yellow trade unions, provocateurs and agents sent into the ranks of the workers and into the People's Party, the more powerful and organised will be the struggle of all the Iranian people for peace, against the warmongers, for the national independence of Iran. (FLP, 4/20/51:4)

April 20—*Izvestia* assails General MacArthur.

According to *Izvestia*, organ of the Soviet Government, both the Democrats and Republicans advocated "expanded aggression beyond the boundaries of Korea" and General Douglas MacArthur was only "a goat for U.S. failures in Korea." (FOF:130M)

April 23—Subversive Activities Control Board begins hearings on registration of Communist Party.

In Washington the new Subversive Activities Control Board began hearings to determine if the Communist Party was re-

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quired to register as a Soviet-controlled agency under the 1950 Internal Security Act. Benjamin Gitlow, secretary general of the American Communist Party until 1929, was the first Government witness. According to Gitlow, the Communist International controlled the American Communist movement from 1919 onward. The Comintern gave the American party its orders and supplied it with funds. Mr. Gitlow said he was expelled from the party in 1929 on orders from Stalin. He also stated that the Soviet Secret Police had a highly efficient organization operating in the United States as early as 1921. Nicholas Dozenberg, who had helped found the CPUSA in 1919, was, according to Gitlow, its most active agent. (FOF:132F)

April 23—Chinese Communists call for 300 million signatures to Appeal for Pact of Peace.

Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression, called upon the citizens of Communist China in a radio broadcast to secure not less than 300 million signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five great powers. (FLP, 5/4/51:1)

April 25—Last 16 Communist mayors of Japan are defeated in municipal elections. (FOF:147L)

April 25—Hollywood director cites Communist activity in film industry.

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, Edward Dmytryk, a screen director who refused to testify before the committee in 1947 and was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced on a contempt of Congress charge, identified over 20 screenwriters and directors as Communists, including 6 of the so-called Hollywood 10 who refused to talk in 1947. Among those named by Dmytryk were: Herbert Biberman, Adrian Scott, John Howard Lawson, Lester Cole, Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Bernard Vorhaus, Jules Dassin, John Wexley, Paul Trivers, Arnold Manoff, Francis Faragoh, Jack Berry, and Ben Margolis, a Los Angeles attorney. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

April 26—American newsman is arrested by Czechoslovaks.

William N. Oatis, chief of the Prague Bureau of the Associated Press, was arrested by the Czechoslovak Government on alleged charges of carrying on activities hostile to the government. (FOF:133P)

April 27—Cuban National Committee for Peace begins campaign for million signatures to Appeal for Pact of Peace. (FLP, 4/27/51:1)

April 28—Vogeler is released by Hungarians.

Under the terms of a ransom arrangement made by the State Department with the Hungarian Government, Robert A. Vogeler, vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

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and former chief representative of the company in Budapest, was released after spending 17 months in prison as an alleged spy. Vogeler was arrested on November 29, 1949, in Budapest and sentenced in February 1950 to a prison term of 15 years after a trial in which he was alleged to have confessed that his principal business was espionage. After being released from prison, Vogeler declared that his previous confession was false and had been extracted after great pressure. Vogeler's codefendant, Edgar Sanders, British manager of an I.T. & T. subsidiary in Budapest, was still serving a sentence of 13 years. (FOF: 141P, 142A)

April 29—Frenchman forms new Communist movement.

Charles Lemoine, an official in the mineworkers union and formerly a leader in the Communist Youth Organization, took steps in Valenciennes to form a new "French Communist Movement" free from the control of the Soviet Union. (FOF: 158K)

May 1—Major purge in Estonian Communist Party leadership to end nationalist influence is reported. (FOF: 142K)

May 1—Tudeh stages demonstrations in Teheran.

The Tudeh Party, "Iran's Communists who allegedly have infiltrated the oil nationalization movement and fomented many recent strikes," staged a "pro-Soviet" demonstration in Teheran. It was reported that 30,000 persons took part in the demonstration. (FOF: 142M)

May 2—Mrs. Louise Bransten Berman is acquitted of Congress contempt charge.

Mrs. Louise Bransten Berman, charged with contempt of Congress, was acquitted in Washington on May 2. Mrs. Berman had refused to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities whether or not "she was a financial angel to Communist causes." (FOF: 141N)

May 3—New York *Daily Worker* official is found guilty of contempt of Congress.

In Washington, Philip Bart, general manager of the New York *Daily Worker*, was found guilty of contempt of Congress. Bart had refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (FOF: 157J)

May 4—Cominform press reports signing of Pact of Peace Appeal in Korea, Guatemala, Iran, Great Britain, India, Italy, Hungary, and other countries. (FLP, 5/4/51:1)

May 4—Brazilian Communists decide to publish Stalin's works.

At a recent plenary session of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, it was decided to publish the works of Stalin in Portuguese. According to the Cominform press, the decision—

was made in connection with the "urgent necessity to raise the political and ideological level of the Party" and also in view of the fact that "study of Comrade Stalin's works is a powerful means for raising theoretic-

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cal knowledge of all members of the Party and will be an enormous step forward in the struggle of the people of Brazil for peace, against imperialism and for people's democracy." (FLP, 5/4/51:3)

May 8—Iranian Communists demand expulsion of Americans.

In a letter to Premier Mohammed Mossadegh the Tudeh Party, described as "Communist," demanded that all United States military advisers be removed from Iran. (FOF:150L)

May 8—Rumanian Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of party's founding. (FLP, 5/4/51:2)

May 11—Filipinos sentence Communists.

After a 4-month trial in Manila, 26 Filipino Communists, charged "as principals or accomplices in murders, robberies, arson, and armed rebellion," were sentenced. Among those brought to trial, some of whom were members of the Filipino Politbureau, 6 were sentenced to death, 9 to life imprisonment, and 11 to shorter terms, while 3 were acquitted. The Communist Party of the Philippines was found "conclusively" to be an "illegal association" which was patterned after the CPSU. The Hukbalahap (Hukbong Mapagpalaya Nang Bayan) army was charged with armed rebellion, whose objective was the establishment of a Communist Philippines. The six persons sentenced to death were: Frederico Maclang, 37, alleged chief of the organizational bureau of the Communist Party; Ramon Espiritu, 45, a labor leader; Miss Iluminada Calonje, 24, alleged to be head of the party couriers; Cenon Bungay, a Huk commander; Onofre Mangila, allegedly a member of the central committee of the party; and Magno Bueno, a military instructor at the Huks' "Stalin U." (FOF:155J-K)

May 11—Communist Party of India is critical of India's foreign policy.

The Communist Party of India expressed its view with respect to the course India's foreign policy should pursue in an article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*. The party declared that:

The chief enemy of peace and advocate of an aggressive war is now the United States of America which has rallied round herself all aggressive countries. This camp of war is facing the camp of peace which includes such States as the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the People's Democracy. Instead of joining hands with the partisans of peace against the aggressors and branding the United States of America as chief aggressor, the Indian Government is carrying on a suspicious play between these two camps, and is flirting with the USA, thus facilitating the struggle of the aggressors against the peace-loving countries. What India needs is not a play between peace and war, but a united front with the peace-loving countries and friendship with them.

* * * * *

The principles and the philosophy of Marxism and the leadership of the Communist Party have led nearly half of humanity to Socialism, to freedom, to real democracy, at the head of which stands the Soviet Union.

The peoples of Asia, led by the great Chinese People's Democracy, are now battling to free themselves from imperialism. India is the last biggest dependent semi-colonial country in Asia still left for the enslavers to rob and exploit. But the Communist Party believes that India, too, will soon take her place with the great nations of the world as a victorious people's

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democracy and take the road of peace, prosperity and happiness. (FLP, 5/11/51:3)

May 13—Communist Party plan to subvert American farmer is reported.

According to an account in the *New York Herald Tribune*, the Communist Party launched "an underground campaign * * * to subvert the American farmer" by enlisting him in the so-called "peace" movement. (FOF:157M)

May 15—Second Chinese Communist and North Korean spring offensive is halted with heavy Communist losses, causing general withdrawal. (L:1224)

May 15—Spanish police arrest two "Marxist agents."

Police authorities in Spain announced the arrest of two "Marxist agents" who, it was said, carried papers proving that the strikes occurring at that time were directed by Communists in France and by separatists in northern Spain. (FOF:159A)

May 16—Chinese execute "counterrevolutionaries" at "mass rallies."

The Chinese Communist news agency reported that an unspecified number of anti-Communists were executed before crowds estimated at 600,000 following public trials at "mass rallies," which, according to the Communist press, were witnessed by 1,000,000 persons. According to a report from the Chinese Nationalists 2 days before, the Communists executed 2,260,000 persons, with 1,300,000 executions confirmed by Communist announcements, within the past 18 months. (FOF:155F-G)

May 16-20—All-Mexico Peace Congress is held in Mexico City.

According to the Cominform press, the All-Mexico Peace Congress convened in Mexico City. Speakers at the congress "exposed the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their consequences for the Mexican people," "proposed collecting at least two million signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace," and discussed the "organisation and extension of the All-Mexico peace movement." (FLP, 6/8/51:1)

May 17-18—House Committee on Un-American Activities hears testimony on Communist attempt to control film industry.

According to Roy M. Brewer, of the AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities, the Communist Party nearly captured control of the Hollywood film industry in the mid-1940s. His union and the work of the committee, he said, prevented this from occurring. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

May 18—Communist China reports 220 million signatures on Pact of Peace Appeal. (FLP, 5/18/51:1)

May 19-20—Puerto Rican Communist Party holds Third Congress.

Reporting on the Third Congress of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, the Cominform press stated:

Congress resolved that the Communist Party should more vigorously head the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for peace, for national liberation

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from the U.S. colonial yoke. Reflecting the will of the people, Congress expressed itself for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict caused by American aggression, and for the immediate withdrawal of Puerto Rican troops from Korea. (FLP, 6/15/51: 2)

May 20—Leader of English Catholics reports on persecutions in Communist-dominated areas.

Bernard Cardinal Griffin, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, stated that more than 10,000 priests and members of religious communities under Soviet control have been deported, imprisoned, or killed. (FOF:184B)

May 21—Report reveals purge of Communist Party leaders in Moldavia, Lithuania, Buryat-Mongolia, and several provinces of the U.S.S.R. (FOF:166F)

May 25—Cominform press reports on "Peace Movement."

Outstanding among the headlines in *For A Lasting Peace*, emphasizing the development of the "Peace Movement," were: "Peoples Unanimously Demand Signing of Pact of Peace Between Great Powers"; "For Peace and Unity, Against Francoism"; "Canadians Sign World Peace Council's Appeal"; "Peace Meeting in Helsinki"; "'Peace Week' in Sweden"; "National Peace Plebiscite in Poland"; and "People of India Stand for Peace." (FLP, 5/25/51:1)

May 27—Chinese Communists announce "peaceful liberation" of Tibet.

According to an announcement by the Peking radio, Communist China effected a "peaceful liberation" of Tibet. By the terms of a 17-point agreement: Tibet agreed to (1) become a virtual province of Red China, (2) remove "imperialist" and Nationalist Chinese influence, (3) permit Red Chinese troops to enter the country, (4) let Peking run its foreign affairs, (5) merge its troops into the Red Chinese Army, (6) allow Peking to establish a military command and a political military affairs commission in Tibet to implement the settlement, (7) permit the rival 13-year-old Panchen Lama to return from exile. (FOF:171D)

May 29-31—Vietminh Communist rebels are turned back in battle with French-Vietnam forces 65 miles south of Hanoi. (FOF: 171G)

June—Communist numerical strength in France is estimated.

Although the French Communist Party had an estimated 787,000 members, 5,039,000 of the 24,973,000 registered voters cast their votes in favor of the Communists in the 1951 national elections. (E-D-G: 113)

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June—Indian Communist leaders issue policy statement.

The general thesis laid down in a policy statement issued by the Indian Communist Politbureau, in essence, stated that—

the four cornerstones of India foreign policy were: (1) Support to the camp of imperialism, spoken of as the camp of democracy; (2) alignment with the Anglo-American bloc; (3) hostility towards the Soviet Union and (4) dreams of military domination and political hegemony in the South-East Asia region. In pursuance of these objects, the Indian Government was actively participating in the war preparations of the Anglo-Americans.

According to Masani:

The whole set of existing relations in India made it incumbent that armed struggle should be the principal form of struggle. This would be different from the classical form of general political strike and armed uprising. It would be a peasant war under the leadership of the proletariat summarised by Mao in the words "guerrilla warfare." No hard and fast rules could be laid down as to where and when and how the armed struggle should be launched. But whatever the immediate issue might be—whether that of food or otherwise—it was to be linked with the question of land and power to the people.

Unfortunately, at such a critical juncture, the Party stood disrupted politically, organisationally and financially. It had not, however, been destroyed. The main task was to build up a mass party capable of playing a historic role in building the People's Democratic Front and standing at the head of the armed "guerrilla" struggle.

The People's Democratic Front was to be a united front of workers, peasants, petty bourgeois and middle bourgeois and the parties that represented these classes, based on the immediate programme of the Communist Party and on the fight for its realisation. (M: 105, 106)

June 1—Simulated trial "convicts" Soviet Union on slave camps.

A tribunal of the "International Commission Against Concentration Camps" in Brussels found the Soviet Union guilty of forcing men, women, and children into slave labor camps. In this simulated trial, which took place between May 20 and June 1, survivors of Soviet slave camps told their stories to a jury composed of former inmates of Nazi camps. (FOF: 179D)

June 1—Bart receives prison term in Washington.

Philip Bart, the general manager of the New York *Daily Worker*, was sentenced in Washington to 3 months in jail and fined \$500 for contempt of Congress. (FOF: 181G)

June 3—Communists lose in Luxembourg.

Communists in Luxembourg lost the right to introduce legislation in Parliament when their representation dropped from 5 to 4 as a result of elections in the northern and central parts of the country. The new Parliament consisted of 21 Christian Democrats and 8 Liberals—forming the government coalition—plus 18 Socialists, 4 Communists, and 1 Independent Socialist. (FOF: 182L)

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June 4—Supreme Court upholds convictions of American Communists.

By a 6-2 decision the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act as not violative of the Bill of Rights and sustained the convictions of 11 leaders of the American Communist Party who were charged with conspiracy under the Smith Act, to organize the Communist Party and to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. (SCD: *Dennis v. U.S.*, 341 U.S. 494)

June 5—Uruguayan labor fails to support Communists in strike.

Leaders of the Communist Party of Uruguay holding official positions within the General Workers Union were compelled to call off a general strike because of the failure of the rank-and-file members of the union to support it. (FOF: 183A)

June 5—Communist-inspired revolt in Brazil is suppressed.

A Communist-inspired revolt by the Tupiniquin Indians in Bahia and Minas Geraes Provinces of Brazil was suppressed by police. According to reports by the police, the Communists persuaded the Indians to revolt on the grounds that "President Vargas has promised us lands and we are taking them." (FOF: 182N)

June 8—Spanish Communists call for anti-Franco front.

The Spanish Communist underground, in a Cominform publication, called for the creation of a "national-front" merger of anti-Franco elements both inside and outside Spain for the purpose of overthrowing the Franco regime. (FOF: 190K)

June 8—California Senate reports on Communist activity.

In a 291-page report, the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities charged that "in the most populous cities in California there were units of the Labor Youth League at every large high school, state college, and university" and that the Labor Youth League was "nothing more nor less than the Young Communist League of the United States of America operating under another name." The committee further found that "flourishing Communist Party units" have been functioning "for a number of years" at the University of California, Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and at the larger high schools in key cities throughout the State. It called for replacement of college authorities who tolerate Communist activity and defended the new loyalty oath of the University of California. (CSFC, Sixth Report to California Legislature, 1951)

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June 8—Cominform calls for increase of Communist work within trade unions.

The Cominform press, in a front-page article, spelled out the obligations and duties of the Communists regarding work in trade unions with the following comment:

Intensification of the work of the Communists in the trade unions is an important task of the Communists Parties. Fulfillment of this task will, in considerable measure, help to effect and consolidate working class unity, will contribute to the further growth of the might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. (FLP, 6/8/51:1)

June 9—Soviet Russians claim to be inventors of first airplane. (FOF:191K)

June 9—Finnish Communists denounce former leader.

A purge of leaders in the Communist Party of Finland followed the failure of the party to gain control of the government and the labor movement. The party denounced Yrjo Leino, former Minister of the Interior, as a "capitalist lackey." (FOF:190J)

June 10—Communists lose in Italian elections.

As a result of municipal elections in 1,904 towns and cities of 30 Italian provinces, the Communists lost in 263 places, including Turin and Florence. Percentagewise, the Communists and their leftwing Socialist allies had gained over the popular vote in 1948, but the only major Italian city retaining a Communist government was Bologna. (FOF:190G)

June 10—Underground activity of American Communists is reported.

The *New York Herald Tribune* reported that, as a result of the Supreme Court decision which upheld the conviction of 11 of the top Communist leaders of the American Communist Party—

the Party tightened its underground organization; ordered party members to hold cell meetings in cars and restaurants rather than in homes; ordered some members to drop all party activities and become "sleepers", that is to be inactive until needed; and ordered a check of underground presses and supply depots. The report stated also that a new Politburo was being established to replace the "prison Politburo." It was also reported that the "peace" offensive was being accelerated as was infiltration into unions and war industries. (FOF:189L)

June 13—Tabulation of votes cast in local Italian elections indicate gains for "pro-Soviet" parties and decline of Christian Democratic strength. (L:1225)

June 15—American Communists assail Supreme Court decision upholding conviction of 11 Communist leaders.

The National Committee of the CPUSA concluded a criticism of the Supreme Court's decision upholding conviction of 11 Communist leaders with the following statement:

Demand that the high court reconsider its decision, and restore the First Amendment. Keep the 11 Communist leaders out of jail. Oppose any further indictment under the fascist Smith or McCarran Acts!

Speak out together in defence of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights! Americans, working people! Unite to impose your will for democracy and peace! (FLP, 6/22/51:4)

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June 15—Communist press claims United States “is taking the path of Hitlerism.”

According to an article in *For A Lasting Peace*, it has become “clearer” with the perspective of time between two World Wars that:

U.S. imperialism, pursuing a policy of aggression and preparation for another world war, is taking the path of Hitlerism.

* * * * *

Behind the smoke screen of “defence of American traditions”, and by means of the “two-party system”, fascisation of the State machine in the U.S. has advanced considerably in recent years. This is reflected in the state of emergency declared in the U.S., in the anti-labour Taft-Hartley law, and a whole number of anti-democratic laws (McCarran, Smith and others), in the legal persecution of peace fighters, the shameful legal violence against the eleven leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, intensified activity of fascist organisations of the Ku-Klux-Klan type and the “Un-American Activities Committee,” in unbridled chauvinism, anti-semitism, Negro lynchings, fascist penetration of the army, navy and diplomatic service, and in the typically Goebbels’ moral corruption of people. * * *

* * * * *

The Communist and Workers’ Parties, which have trained hundreds of thousands and millions of selfless and heroic anti-fascists, consider it their sacred duty to be in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, the struggle against fascism and war. (FLP, 6/15/51: 1)

June 18—Yugoslavia reports acquisition of American arms.

According to a Belgrade report, Yugoslavia received about \$1 million in American arms in May. This was the first shipment of this nature since the Tito-Cominform break 3 years ago.

On the following day the United States Defense Department confirmed some of the details and declared that the United States and other nations of NATO wanted “to aid Yugoslavia” so that it could “maintain its independence in the face of growing Soviet pressures.” A week before it had been announced that American, French, and British economic experts, meeting in London, agreed to recommend that their governments underwrite Yugoslavia’s trade deficits. (FOF: 194K)

June 19—House Committee on Un-American Activities begins hearings in Baltimore area.

The Committee on Un-American Activities began hearings in the Baltimore area on Communist infiltration of defense plants. Some of the witnesses who refused to answer questions concerning this phase of Communist activities were: Irving Dvorin, New York City port agent for the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and its former port agent in Baltimore, and Samuel Schmerler, former FBI fingerprint classifier. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in the Defense Area of Baltimore, parts 1-3, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

June 19—Court lifts ban on Cuban Communist paper.

By order of a Cuban court, the Communist newspaper *Hoy*, which had been seized by the government in August 1950, was returned to the Communist Party of Cuba. (FOF: 199A)

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June 20—FBI arrests Communist leaders.

The FBI arrested 16 Communist leaders in New York and 1 in Pittsburgh and continued its search for 4 others. A few hours later a Federal grand jury in New York indicted all 21 under the Smith Act. They were charged with criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence and were charged, additionally, with carrying out detailed plans for the party to go underground. According to an account of the seizure, the 21 Communists were the "second string" leaders of the party who were scheduled to assume control during the imprisonment of the 11 "first string" Communist officials already convicted under the Smith Act. Those arrested were held on bail ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000 each. (FOF: 197E)

June 21—Communists lose in French election.

In the French elections in June, the Communist bloc lost 2.2 percent of the 5,001,618 votes it had received in the 1946 elections and lost 77 of the 181 seats it held. (FOF: 198F)

June 22—Cominform press reports on 31st anniversary of Indonesian Communist Party.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Indonesian Communist Party was celebrated with "big rallies" in Jogjakarta, Bandung, Medan, and other towns. The Communist report went on to say:

An impressive speech was delivered at the Jogjakarta rally by Aidit, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Aidit outlined the history of the formation of the Party, stressing particularly the historical significance of the Resolution, "The new path of the Republic of Indonesia," adopted in August 1948. This Resolution states that there can be no victory without the creation of a single national front, without a national programme of struggle against imperialism. Adhering to this principle, the Communist Party of Indonesia is working for the establishment of a united national front. Aidit pointed out that the imperialists fear this and seek to prevent the Communist Party from carrying out this programme. He recalled that the Government of Indonesia, acting on orders from foreign imperialist powers, launched a provocation against the Communist Party in Madiun. Aidit likewise condemned the war preparations of the U.S. and called upon the people of Indonesia to fight for an independent national policy. (FLP, 6/22/51: 2)

June 22—Communists denounce Western democracies on 10th anniversary of German attack on Russia.

In an editorial entitled "Lessons of History," the Cominform press declared:

The plans of Truman, Churchill and other warriors of imperialism did not provide for the complete destruction of German fascism. * * * Throughout the war, they treacherously broke their solemn pledges to open the second front and gave the Hitlerites a free hand for predatory action in the East. * * * They reckoned on weakening, bleeding the U.S.S.R.; that as a result of an exhausting war, the U.S.S.R. would for long be deprived of its significance as a great power, and that, after the war, it would be easy for U.S. and British imperialists to lay their hands on the U.S.S.R.

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The American-British imperialists and their Right-wing Socialist and Tito servants, having taken over from the Hitlerites their unbridled anti-Communism, act today as the direct successors of Hitlerism and as inciters of another world war. * * *

* * *
The American-British imperialists are engaged in a frantic armaments drive. * * *

The war in Korea unleashed by the American imperialist aggressors one year ago—on June 25, 1950—is proof of the switch by the warmongers to open acts of aggression, of the growing danger of a new world war.

* * *
The criminal schemes of the imperialist aggressors are counterposed by the powerful movement of the peoples for peace, a movement which is growing and gaining in strength every day. Hundreds of millions of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, expressing the indomitable will of the peoples for peace, can curb the warmongers and frustrate their criminal plans to hurl the world into the abyss of another world war. * * *

The powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is headed by the great Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace, independence and freedom of the peoples. The eyes of all progressive mankind are turned towards the standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin. Through the medium of the Communist Parties, expressing the cherished thoughts and aspirations of the peoples, progressive mankind declares: the working people of all countries will never, never go to war against the Soviet Union, against the camp of democracy and peace! And should the imperialist aggressors, forgetful of the lessons of history, attempt to unleash another world war, then they will inevitably suffer the inglorious fate of the Hitler invaders.

The cause of peace, democracy and Socialism—the righteous cause of the peaceloving peoples—will triumph! (FLP, 6/22/51:1)

June 23—Malik, Soviet United Nations delegate, voices truce plea in Korean war.

In a 15-minute recorded radio broadcast from New York, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik denounced the United States as the principal cause of world tension and the war in Korea. Malik said, however, that Korea was “the most acute problem” today. The Soviet peoples, he went on, believe that a peaceful settlement can be achieved there. “As a first step,” he continued, “discussions should be started between the belligerents for a cease-fire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th parallel. Can such a step be taken? I think it can, provided there is a sincere desire to put an end to the bloody fighting in Korea. I think that, surely, is not too great a price to pay in order to achieve peace in Korea.” (FOF:201C)

June 25–26—Congressional committee questions two Hollywood figures.

During hearings on communism in Hollywood, conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Robert Rossen, an “Oscar”-winning writer-director-producer, testified that he was not a Communist, but refused to say whether he had ever belonged to the party. On June 26, the Hungarian-born actor, J. Edward Bromberg, refused to say whether or not he was a Communist. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 3, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

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June 25—Dissolution of IWO is ordered.

After an 11-week trial, New York Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg ordered the dissolution of the International Workers Order. According to Judge Greenberg, the 162,000-member organization was "Communist-dominated." (FOF: 206G)

June 25—President Truman indicates United States willingness to engage in peace discussions in Korea. (L:1225)

June 25—New York *Daily Worker* announces price rise.

It was announced that the *Daily Worker* of New York would raise its price from 5 cents for 12 pages to 10 cents for 8 pages as of July 1. The price rise, the publication stated, was due to operating losses. (FOF:206H)

June 26—Bonn Government outlaws Communist Free German Youth Movement in West Germany. (FOF:211H)

June 26—American Communist states Communist Party is "indestructible."

John Williamson, national secretary of the American Communist Party, in a feature article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* under the title "Neither Terror Nor Jail Can Destroy the U.S. Communist Party," expressed the view that:

We Communists will fight against the attempt to drive us underground. We will not capitulate to the book burners. We will never yield to the war-makers.

But all other Americans must act before it is too late. We have a proud heritage and history from which to learn.

* * * * *

The ruling exploiting classes never learn. And ours are no exception. Czarist oppression in 1917 could not hold back the Russian peoples no more than British Kings could prevent the American revolution once the colonists in their majority were on the move. Hitler talked of a thousand years of fascism but the democratic peoples of the world ended that in 12 years. Last month Wall St. and Washington thought that the Marshall millions would win the French and Italian elections—but you know what happened. And today, no Smith Act—no jailings—can destroy the Communist Party because it is a part of the indestructible working class of our country.

We leave you temporarily, but confident that thousands, then hundreds of thousands and soon millions of Americans, will demand our release. Fighting for peace, for democracy, for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro people, for higher living standards and free trade unions—these millions of our fellow Americans will force our release from jail. (FLP, 7/20/51: 3)

June 27—Chinese Communists report on drive against "counter-revolutionaries."

Chinese Communists announced that 11,400 "counter-revolutionaries" were arrested in Shanghai in May and at least 284 were executed. Since March, an-estimated 1,000 "purge executions" had taken place in Shanghai. (FOF:214J)

June 28—Cuban police again close plant of Communist newspaper *Hoy*. (FOF:215K)

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June 28—Cardinal Mindszenty's successor is imprisoned by Hungarian Communists.

Archbishop Josef Groesz, successor to Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, was convicted of allegedly "conspiring" to overthrow the Communist regime with the aid of the United States. The Archbishop was sentenced to 15 years in prison. According to the Communists, the Archbishop and eight codefendants gave detailed "confessions" in court regarding their anti-Communist activities. (FOF: 204F-G)

June 29—Cominform designates FBI "Hoover's Gestapo" and assails growth of "Fascist Terror" in U.S.

In *For A Lasting Peace*, the Cominform gave the following account of the arrest of certain American Communists:

The rulers of America have committed a new act of fascist terror, have taken another step towards turning the country into a fascist garrison-state.

In the early hours of June 20, agents of Hoover's Gestapo swooped on the homes of a number of working class leaders in the U.S.—staunch fighters for peace and defenders of the democratic liberties of the American people.

Seventeen leading members of the Communist Party of the U.S. were seized and jailed * * *. In the matter of a few hours, all of them faced charges on the standard fascist pattern used in the framed trial of the 11 Communist leaders, which was branded by progressive people throughout the world as an attempt to give "legal" semblance to fascist terror, and, under cover of "defending" civil liberties, to legalise police terror and fascist brutality.

* * * * *

The American fascists are in a hurry. They fear the growing peace movement among the American people. They are afraid of peace, since peace would make the armaments drive unnecessary and would deprive the merchants of death of their superprofits. They seek to silence everyone taking action against the war in Korea, against Wall Street's new military gambles.

That is why they brand the leaders of the Communist Party as "criminal conspirators" and all who fight for peace—"foreign agents".

* * * * *

All honest people throughout the world, all progressive mankind are raising wrathful voices to bar the way to the new fascist monster which, in the interests of its sanguinary designs, seeks to chain and jail leading members of the American Communist Party. (FLP, 6/29/51:4)

June 29-July 1—"American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace" takes place in Chicago.

Between 6,500 to 7,000 persons attended an "American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace" in Chicago sponsored in part by the "Communist-front American Peace Crusade." Presiding at the first plenary session was Professor Philip D. Morrison of Cornell University. Speaking at the congress, Paul Robeson denounced the American defense of Korea. (FOF: 222E)

July—American Communist publication demands "Five-Power Pact of Peace." (PA, 7/51: 28)

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July—Malayan Communists celebrate 20th anniversary of party's founding.

The Malayan Communist Party celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment in July. According to the Cominform press—

the past twenty years were years of fierce struggle against imperialist domination, years of tireless assimilation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of applying them in the concrete conditions of the struggle of the Malayan people.

* * * * *

The Communist Party is fighting for the complete liberation of the country from British imperialists and for the establishment of people's democracy. The new Party programme, adopted in January 1949, calls for "driving the British imperialists from Malayan soil * * * and the establishment of a People's Republic," which will be "a New Democratic Republic based on the dictatorship of the revolutionary classes of all races in the country." (FLP, 8/3/51:2)

July 2—American Communist leaders "jump" bail.

Rather than go to prison, 4 of the 11 "first string" American Communist leaders, who were convicted of conspiracy, "jumped bail." Altogether 8 party leaders had taken similar action. Among the 4 fugitives were Henry Winston, national organization secretary; Robert Thompson, New York State chairman; Gilbert Green, Illinois State chairman; and Gus Hall, the national secretary. Among those who surrendered in New York on July 2 to begin prison terms of 5 years were: Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, John Gates, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Jack Stachel, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. (FOF:213H-K)

July 4—President Truman sees continued Communist danger.

In an Independence Day speech, President Harry S. Truman declared that the Communist leaders finally had offered to confer about an armistice in Korea. He said: "It may be that they have decided to give up their aggression in Korea" but "we cannot yet be sure." The President warned that Korea is "only part of a wider conflict" and that "we face a long period of world tension and great international danger." (CR, 82d Cong., 1st sess., 7656-7658)

July 4-5—Communist Chinese reaffirm pledge to take Formosa. (FOF:210F)

July 5—Brazilian Government orders inspection of packages from Communist-dominated countries.

The Brazilian Government issued an order requiring the inspection of all packages received in Brazil from Communist satellite countries. According to a report, the Polish Legation had been importing Communist propaganda material. (FOF:222L)

July 6—Hall is identified as Hawaiian Communist leader.

In a second appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Jack H. Kawano, a former Hawaiian Communist and former official of the International Longshoremen's

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and Warehousemen's Union, who had declined to answer pertinent questions in 1950, stated that Jack W. Hall, the Hawaiian regional director of the ILWU, had been a Communist since 1937. According to Kawano, the three main weapons of the Communist Party in the Hawaiian Islands were the ILWU, the Hawaii Civil Liberties Union, and the weekly *Honolulu Record*. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Territory of Hawaii, part 4, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

July 7—Finnish election returns indicate Communists gain seven seats in Parliament. (FOF :222J)

July 9—American Communist Party halts recruitment of new members because of FBI infiltration, *New York Herald Tribune* reports. (FOF :222D)

July 10—Nicaraguans declare Communists jam Voice of America broadcasts to Latin America. (FOF :222M)

July 11—Former FBI undercover operative exposes Communist infiltration of vital industries in Baltimore area and inner workings of Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mary Stalcup Markward, an FBI undercover operative in the Communist Party from 1943 through 1949, described the concentration of effort in organizing Communist Party cells within the steel and maritime industries in the Baltimore area; identified several individuals she had known as members of the Communist Party; and, in some instances, described their activity in party work.

In executive testimony before the committee on June 11 (released July 7, 1951, and ordered to be printed June 23, 1954), Mrs. Markward described in detail the structure of the party in the District of Columbia and Maryland and revealed the identity and function of many of the approximately 230 Communist Party members and 18 Communist cells which, she said, existed in Washington. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Defense Area of Baltimore, part 1, and Communism in the District of Columbia-Maryland Area, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

July 12—Costa Rica dissolves four Communist-dominated unions.

The Government of Costa Rica dissolved four Communist-dominated unions: the National Aviation Workers, Public Works Employees, Municipal Workers of San Jose, and Social Security Nurses and Medical Aides, charging that they engaged in political activity outside their labor functions. (FOF :230L)

July 13—Guatemalan Government suspends constitutional guarantees.

Because of an outbreak of anti-Communist riots in Guatemala City on July 11 and 12, the Guatemalan Government suspended constitutional guarantees for 30 days. During the riots students and women invaded the National Orphanage. (FOF :230H)

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July 13—Uruguay Communist Party assails dispatching of Uruguayan troops to Korea.

The Communist newspaper *Verdad* published the following declaration by the Communist Party of Uruguay:

At a time when the peoples, headed by the Soviet Union, are intensifying the struggle for peace, when the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact is being signed by millions all over the world, when the Soviet Union issues a statement showing a cease-fire can be effected quickly in Korea and strongly supported this noble aim, Yankee jackals are sparing no effort to extend their aggression and commit new crimes against the Korean people. Therefore they are demanding troops from all countries, which, like our country, constitute the aggressive bloc in the service of the North-American warmongers.

* * * * *

The working class and the popular movement must say "no" to the demand of the North-American militarists to shed the blood of our people in their aggressive war, the vile crimes of which surpass the atrocities perpetrated by fascism.

Not a single soldier for imperialist aggression in Korea!

Intensify, as never before, the fight for peace!

Spare no effort in collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers! (FLP, 7/13/51: 2)

July 13—Cominform charges America with hypocrisy and "false propaganda" on peace movement.

According to the Cominform press, the "incendiaries of war"—the henchmen of American imperialism, are resorting to new and different manoeuvres in an endeavour to conceal their real designs from the masses of the people. By means of hypocritical declarations about peace they seek to deceive the masses, painting their aggressive policy as a peace-loving one, and the really peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, and the peace camp headed by it, as aggressive. This false propaganda is clearly refuted by the numerous facts of open preparations for another war conducted by the U.S. imperialists. (FLP, 7/13/51: 1)

July 13—Russian Communist Party checks loyalty of members.

It was learned in London that the June issue of *Bolshevik*, the principal organ of the Russian Communist Party's Central Committee, announced that a new system of "security checks" would be instituted on the loyalty of all members of the CPSU. (FOF: 230F)

July 13—*Pravda* announces drive against Ukrainian nationalism.

Pravda reported that a drive was instituted to eliminate "serious ideological faults and mistakes" in the Ukraine where "bourgeois nationalism among intellectuals" was said to exist. (FOF: 230F)

July 13—Cominform calls for broadening "Struggle for Pact of Peace" and states "peace movement" compels U.S. to negotiate in Korea.

For A Lasting Peace urged the Communists of the world to "Broaden Struggle For Pact of Peace!" in an editorial which claimed that the "popular struggle"—

against the American intervention in Korea, the increasing pressure of world public opinion, forced the U.S. Government to agree to negotiate

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a cease-fire in Korea. This development further strengthens the confidence that general peace can be safeguarded and consolidated, provided the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. (FLP, 7/13/51:1)

July 14—Vatican reports on church in Communist China.

Vatican sources indicated that Roman Catholic missionaries in Communist China were urged to become shepherds, weavers, or manual laborers if that was the only way they could remain undisturbed as "witnesses" for Christianity. The Vatican also stated that six bishops in China were in prison, while six others were under house arrest. (FOF :227C)

July 14—Czechoslovak regime sentences seven to death.

The People's Court in Jihlava, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, sentenced seven Czechoslovaks to death, two of whom were Roman Catholic priests, for the alleged murder of three Communist officials in Babice, Moravia, the week before. All were convicted as members of a group who were inspired by United States agents to carry on "terrorism, espionage, sabotage, and murder." (FOF :229P)

July 15—Iranian Communists stage anti-American demonstration.

Members of the Iranian Tudeh Party, described as "Communist," numbering 10,000, staged an anti-American demonstration in Teheran's Parliament Square. The riots were staged in protest against the arrival of W. Averell Harriman, who as special envoy of President Truman was in Iran to seek a solution of the Anglo-Iranian oil question. (FOF :227A)

July 17—"Second string" Communists are returned to New York jail.

Eleven of the "second string" Communist leaders who were indicted on June 20 for conspiracy were returned to jail in New York City. Freed on July 13, the 11 Communists were sent to jail again after the United States Court of Appeals refused to upset a ruling made by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan that their Civil Rights Congress bail was not satisfactory. (FOF :229H)

July 17—Stuttgart's *Volkstimme* is suspended for 90 days, making a total of 15 Communist newspapers banned in West Germany for attacks on Western allies. (FOF :227E)

July 19—French sailors are sentenced to prison for Communist activity.

In Brest, two French Navy enlisted men were sentenced to 5 years at hard labor for attempting to demoralize Navy men with Communist propaganda and to sabotage an aircraft carrier in Indo-China. Protest demonstrations of Communists accompanied the trial proceedings. (FOF :245M)

July 20—Soviet protest against closing of Japanese Communist news agency is rejected.

The Allied Council for Japan rejected a protest by the Soviet Union against the action of the Japanese Government in closing the operations of Rengo, the Japanese Communist news agency. (FOF :235K)

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July 20—Cominform urges training of "activists."

An editorial in *For A Lasting Peace* stated that the activation of every member—

is the basis for success in the work of the Communist and Workers' Parties in their struggle for peace and the vital interests of the working people. A Party activist must be a model for all members in struggling for the Party line, for carrying out its decisions; a model in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. Displaying solicitude in educating the Active, the Communist and Workers' Parties are making big efforts to raise their ideological-political level * * *.

The Active is the pillar of the Parties in their everyday struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism. It is the duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties to train and educate hundreds of thousands of new activists, to activate all members, and, on this basis, improve Party work as a whole. (FLP, 7/20/51:1)

July 21—Hungarian prelates take oath to regime.

After holding out for 2 years, Hungary's Roman Catholic bishops took an oath of allegiance to the "Hungarian People's Republic." (FOF:261N)

July 21—Molotov denounces Tito.

In a speech at Warsaw celebrating the seventh anniversary of the Polish Communist regime, Soviet Deputy Premier V. M. Molotov stated that the "peoples of Yugoslavia will find a way to freedom and liquidation of the Titoist fascist regime." He said the Yugoslav people "hate" Marshal Tito because he "sold them out to the Anglo-American imperialists." (FOF:235A)

July 21-22—Belgian Communist Party Central Committee holds plenum.

At a meeting of the Belgian Communist Party, Jean Terve, secretary of the party, delivered a report in which he pointed out that the—

vital tasks of the Party are: to raise the ideological level of Party members; to combat empiricism and the policy which sacrifices perspective to everyday interests; to involve young working class cadres in agitational-propaganda work. (FLP, 8/3/51:2)

July 23—Philbrick gives House committee information on Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor.

Testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities, Herbert A. Philbrick, a Boston advertising man who for 9 years had been an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party, divulged the names of more than 50 persons he said were members of the Communist Party. Among those named was Dutch-born Dr. Dirk J. Struik, professor of mathematics at MIT. On the following day Dr. Struik refused to tell the committee whether or not he was or had been a party member on the grounds that he would incriminate himself. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in the State of Massachusetts, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

July 24—Forty-eight American and European church personnel expelled from Communist China arrive in Hong Kong. (FOF:235H)

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July 24—Japanese claim Soviet Russia holds prisoners.

According to a Japanese white paper, over 234,000 Japanese prisoners of war died in prison camps in Communist territory, 77,657 were still alive, and another 28,797 missing. On July 25 the Kyodo News Agency reported that, according to the Soviet representative in Japan, only 516 Japanese were held in Soviet territory and that all were war criminals. (FOF:235K)

July 26—FBI arrests more "second string" Communists.

In New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco the FBI arrested 12 more "second string" Communists on charges of conspiracy against the United States. Among those arrested was Russian-born William Schneiderman, state chairman of the party in California. Schneiderman recently became a leading figure in party affairs. (FOF:237J)

July 26—Malik, Soviet United Nations delegate, denies Soviets "export revolution."

In a speech to a delegation of British Quakers in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik pointed out that in 1936 Stalin declared that "to attempt to export revolution is nonsense." According to Malik, that statement still reflected the Soviet attitude. The U.S.S.R., he said, was willing to "give pledges of non-intervention * * * directly or indirectly in internal affairs of non-Communist countries," providing those nations reciprocated. He further stated that Russia would "enter into negotiations of a most business-like character with the view to agreement." The Soviet United Nations delegate also indicated that the Soviet Union hoped that the United Nations would become a "reliable organ for the maintenance of peace" and that Russia would like to see international trade and cultural contacts expanded. (FOF:242E)

July 27—British Cabinet Minister estimates Communist military strength.

Emanuel Shinwell, British Defense Minister, estimated that the Communist-dominated countries of Europe had 5,670,000 men and women in their armed forces. The U.S.S.R. was said to have a total of 4,600,000, with 3,200,000 in the Army (215 divisions); 800,000 in the Air Force, with "more than 19,000 aircraft"; and 600,000 in the Navy, which he described as a "powerful and modern" fleet including 300 submarines. The Defense Minister stated further that the Soviet Union had 25,000 tanks in active service and 25,000 more in reserve. (FOF:242L)

July 29—Philippine Government holds suspects in plot to kill President.

The Philippine Government reported that it was holding 100 suspects in connection with a Communist plot to assassinate President Elpidio Quirino. It was reported 2 days later that 2,000 persons were held in the custody of the Filipino Army as suspected subversives. (FOF:246H)

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July 29—Seven minority groups are said to have disappeared in U.S.S.R.

According to American authorities on the Soviet Union, the names of seven minority groups, totaling 1,300,000 persons, disappeared from Soviet ethnic maps, indicating that they had been banished or liquidated. The Volga Germans were moved to central Siberia in August 1941 on grounds that during the war they were pro-German. In 1946, the Crimean Tartars, Chechens, and Ingush were moved to new locations in the U.S.S.R. Also among the group were the Kalmucks, Karachais, and Bulgarians. (FOF:246E)

July 30—Field and Green are sentenced in New York.

Federal District Judge John F. X. McGohey sentenced Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Abner Green, Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund trustees, to 6 months in jail. Both were already imprisoned for contempt of court. The new sentences for both men were to run consecutively with their previous sentences of 3 and 6 months respectively. (FOF:244N)

July 30—Soviets build radio station in Albania.

Albanian officials confirmed the report that a "powerful" radio station was being built in Tirana with Soviet equipment. The new station was to be used, it was said, to relay Soviet broadcasts. (FOF:246F)

July 30—Polish prelate urges action on Communist threat to Catholic youth.

Archbishop Stefan Wyszynski issued a pastoral letter in May, the Vatican announced on July 30, in which he urged Polish Catholics to resist Communist attempts to de-Christianize youth. (FOF:261J)

July 31—California Communists are indicted.

Twelve California Communist Party leaders were indicted by a Los Angeles Federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. The bail for seven of the Communists ranged from \$50,000 to \$75,000. (FOF:245B)

August 1—Secretary Acheson denounces Hungarians for deportations of anti-Communists.

Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson denounced the Hungarian regime for deporting anti-Communists. In the Secretary's denunciation it was implied, although not stated, that the general hostile attitude of the Communists toward the United States was responsible for the formal proclamation of the President on the same day suspending all trade concessions with the Communist bloc. (FOF:242H)

August 2—Huk guerrilla revolution in Philippines is reported.

According to a report from the United States Department of State, the Philippine Government had information that the Huk

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guerrillas had "set a date" between November and May for staging a revolution in the Philippines. It was also stated that the Huks were attempting to recruit 200,000 men. (FOF:255A)

August 2—Communist activity in State Department is revealed.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Mrs. Hede Massing, former Communist espionage agent and former wife of Gerhart Eisler, stated that she recruited two State Department officials, Noel H. Field and Laurence Duggan, as spies in 1934. According to Mrs. Massing, Alger Hiss "competed with her in an effort to get Field for his own spy apparatus but she won." (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 1, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 2—Indian Communists receive recognition in election.

The Indian Election Commission recognized the Communist Party as one of nine parties qualified to take part in India's first national elections in January. (FOF:254N)

August 3—Views of Thailand Communists are set forth in Cominform press.

In a letter signed by "K. C." entitled "U. S. Transforming Thailand Into Colony and Military Base," which appeared in the Cominform press, the following views were expressed:

Thailand, an "independent" State, is in fact a semi-colony of the U.S.-British imperialists.

* * * * *

Thailand is dependent on the United States economically and politically. Acting jointly with domestic feudal circles, the Americans recruit agents from among them and promote their henchmen to Government posts. * * *

* * * * *

The country is militarised on the orders of Stanton, U.S. Ambassador in Thailand, who, more and more, functions as actual master of the country. * * *

* * * * *

Our people welcomed with profound satisfaction the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. * * *

* * * * *

The National Peace Committee published an appeal to the people on the anniversary of the American invasion of Korea saying that it is the duty of our people to insist on the withdrawal of Thailand troops from Korea, and Viet Nam and to insist on the annulment of the unlawful "sanctions" against People's China. The Committee called upon all our people to sign the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

Our people will not allow the American imperialists to transform the country into a colony and use it as a base for crushing the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia. (FLP, 8/3/51:4)

August 3—Albania cuts ties with Vatican.

The Albanian Communist Government passed a law severing all ties between the Albanian Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican. Thereafter, the church would be subsidized by the state, which would also train the clergy. (FOF:263H)

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August 3—Cuban Popular Socialist Party publishes main points of program.

For A Lasting Peace announced that the main points of the Cuban Popular Socialist Party program were:

Defence of peace. Resistance to the despatch of Cubans to Korea. Struggle for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Re-orientation of the Cuban Uno delegation in favour of peace and disarmament.

Defence of democracy. * * *

Safeguarding the well-being of the people * * *.

To secure working-class unity. (FLP, 8/3/51:4)

August 3—Communists publish atrocity report.

For A Lasting Peace published in full text the "Report of the Women's International Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Committed by U.S.A. and Syngman Rhee Troops in Korea." (FLP, 8/3/51:1-4)

August 5—Yugoslav reports Soviet purges.

Moshe Pijade, a member of the Yugoslav Politbureau, declared that a purge rivaling that of the 1935-38 period was being carried out in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan. According to the Yugoslav leader, many Communist Party leaders in those areas were jailed for "bourgeois nationalism." (FOF:254P)

August 5-19—Third World Youth Festival held in East Berlin.

An estimated 500,000 youths, mostly from East Berlin with some from other countries, were present at the opening sessions of the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival held in the Soviet sector of Berlin. Speeches made during the festival praised the Soviet "peace" campaign, called for unity of Germany, and denounced Western rearmament. According to Communist sources, 2 million persons attended the festival, and 80 million youths in 78 countries enrolled in the peace propaganda campaign.

On August 15, 9,000 members of the Free German Youth organization from the Soviet zone of Germany who were attending the festival attempted to parade through West Berlin in an anti-American demonstration.

The festival ended with an anti-American demonstration staged by some 200,000 persons. Spokesman for the U.S. delegation was Joy Silver, it was reported.

The Communists gained "much headway" in their campaign to indoctrinate East German youth, a West German youth leader stated. (FOF:250H, 258N, 267J)

August 5—Senator McCarran reveals Communist activities in communications.

Senator Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) declared that "Communist agents and sympathizers have ready access to the Nation's most jealously guarded defense and diplomatic secrets." (FOF:253K)

A report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee based on investigation and hearings on the American Communications Association disclosed that members of the ACA, which was ex-

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pelled by the CIO for following the Communist Party line, could intercept telegraph and cable messages of the Government.

Witnesses testifying before the subcommittee at hearings held in New York during May and June, identified the president of the ACA, Joseph P. Selly, and six other ACA officers as Communists or former Communists. When called upon to testify, all seven refused to state whether or not they were, or had ever been, Communists on grounds of self-incrimination. They also refused to testify as to Communist Party membership at the time they signed the non-Communist affidavits as required by the Taft-Hartley law on the same grounds. (SISS, Hearings and Report, Subversive Infiltration in Telegraph Industry, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 7—Communist Chinese report Chinese branch of Anglican Church severs ties with parent Church of England. (FOF: 258K)

August 7—Six "second string" Communist leaders are indicted.

In Baltimore six "second string" Communist leaders were indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government. (FOF: 260D)

August 7—FBI seizes more Communists.

The FBI seized six more "second string" Communist leaders in New York, Cleveland, and Baltimore. They were charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. This third wave of seizures since June brought the total number of Communists arrested to 35. Four more were being sought by Federal police authorities. (FOF: 253C)

August 8—Communists are barred from radio artists union.

The AFL American Federation of Television and Radio Artists announced that any performer proven to be a Communist since December 31, 1945, in a Federal or State court or identified as a Communist by the Department of State or the FBI would be barred from the union. (FOF: 260E)

August 9—Rose, Canadian Communist, is freed.

Fred Rose, former Labor Progressive (Communist) MP of Canada who was sentenced to a 6-year prison term in 1946 as a member of a Soviet espionage ring, was freed from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in Montreal for good behavior. (FOF: 261B)

August 9—Merger of Burmese parties is reported.

According to a report from Burma, the Burmese Communist and the Workers and Peasants Parties merged to form a new armed threat in the areas north of Mandalay. (FOF: 261N)

August 9—Senator McCarthy names over 25 in State Department who have been under charges of Communist activities.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) in a Senate speech revealed the names of over 25 past or present employees of the State

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Department who, he said, have been under charges of Communist activities. Among those named were Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup, John Carter Vincent, and John Patton Davies, Jr. In conclusion, Senator McCarthy said:

I very much dislike having to name these individuals who are under charges of Communist activities. I begged the Secretary of State to deny them access to secret material, and told him if he did not do so I would have to name them. He refused. * * * So why should not the American people be informed when their servants are accused of Communist activities as a result of FBI investigations. (CR, 82d Cong. 1st sess.: 9703-9711)

August 10—Indian Government holds Communists.

According to the Indian Government, 1,774 Communists were held as of July 1 under the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act. During the past 5 months, it was disclosed, 4,226 were freed after a review of their cases. (FOF:261F)

August 12—Catholic officials in Hong Kong report 19 priests jailed and 80 foreign missionaries under house arrest in Peiping. (FOF: 258K)

August 14—Italian Government protests against Czechoslovak radio attacks.

The Italian Government made a diplomatic protest against the Czechoslovak Government for the "systematic slandering" over the Czechoslovak radio of the Italian Government. According to the report, the broadcasts were designed to advance the program of the Italian Communist Party. (FOF:257H)

August 14—Elizabeth Bentley calls IPR Communist.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Elizabeth T. Bentley, a former Communist spy, stated that in 1943 the Institute of Pacific Relations was described to her as "red as a rose" by Jacob Golos, the "late Red spymaster." According to Miss Bentley, he also told her that Communist spies "shouldn't touch it with a 10-foot pole" because it was too openly Communist. In further testimony Miss Bentley revealed the espionage activities of such persons as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Lauchlin Currie, Harry Dexter White, and others. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 14—Japan bans an additional 20 Communist newspapers.

The Japanese Government banned 20 more Communist newspapers, which brought the total number of Communist publications banned since 1950 to 1,765. (FOF:258H)

August 14—Indonesian Government arrests Communist leaders.

It was reported from Indonesia that 500 persons, including 5 Communist leaders, were arrested in Medan, North Sumatra, for instigating disorders. Two days later in Jakarta, 100 suspected pro-Chinese Communist plotters, including 16 members of Parliament, were arrested. (FOF:261P)

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August 15—Albania announces reorganization of educational system “on Russian lines.” (FOF :261N)

August 15—Americans attend Communist World Youth Festival, report reveals.

George Jerome Goodman of Clayton, Mo., editor of the *Harvard Crimson*, stated that 65 Americans attended the rally in East Berlin. Goodman, the report said, “posed” as a United States delegate to the Communist rally. (FOF :258N)

August 16—Chambers testifies before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Whittaker Chambers, former Communist courier, stated that Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Joseph Barnes had been identified to him as being members of a New York Communist underground cell. This information was given to him, Chambers testified, by a Hungarian-born Communist leader, J. Peters, in 1937. Peters also informed him that Leonard H. DeCaux, former trustee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, also was a Communist. During his testimony Chambers stated that Harry Dexter White, the late former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, supplied information to the Communists. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 16—Veritas reports on treatment of clergy in Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak news service Veritas reported in Rome that Archbishop Josef Beran and 250 other imprisoned priests in Czechoslovakia were being subjected to “humiliating” treatment in a “concentration monastery” located in Nova-Rise, Moravia. (FOF :270L)

August 17—FBI arrests six more Communists.

In its fourth wave of seizures the FBI arrested 6 more “second string” Communist leaders, bringing the total number arrested to 41. All six were charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. Those arrested were Steve Nelson, Irving Weissman, William Albertson, Benjamin Lowell Careathers, Sr., James Hulse Dolsen, and Andrew Rudolph Onda. (FOF :269G-L)

August 17—Indian Communist leader leaves hiding.

S. A. Dange, an Indian Communist leader, came out of hiding after a year's seclusion in the underground. A year ago Dange had “jumped bail” after his arrest for violating a ban on public meetings during a strike. (FOF :270L)

August 17—Venezuelan Communists carry on educational work.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, the Communist Party of Venezuela was engaged in an educational program involving a study of the *Short Course of the History of C. P. S. U.* (B). The periodical stated that the study—

is now in progress in all Party organisations. Theoretical conferences and Party meetings are being held for the purpose of facilitating the study.

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More than a hundred meetings devoted to the study of the history of the C. P. S. U. (B) are scheduled for Lara State alone.

The Party press including "Tribuna Popular," central organ of the Party, the theoretical journal "Cuaderno de Educacion Comunista," the "Buletin Semanal," published by the Political Bureau of the Party, as well as the Party newspapers and journals published in the different States, all contribute to a profound study of theory. (FLP, 8/17/51:2)

August 18—Indonesians arrest Communists and "fellow travelers."

The Indonesian Government announced that it had arrested 200 more "suspected revolutionary plotters" in East Java. It was said that most of those arrested were Communists and "fellow travelers." (FOF:270M)

August 20—President Truman transmits Soviet "peace" message to Congress.

President Harry S. Truman transmitted to Congress a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet together with a letter from Nikolai Shvernik, President of the U.S.S.R., which were in reply to Senate Concurrent Resolution 11 of June 26 reaffirming American friendship for all peoples, including those of the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the documents gave "no assurance that there will be any changes in the hostile and expansionist policies of the Soviet Union, which now threaten world peace." The President declared that the Soviets could "make progress toward peace" if they "stop flouting" the United Nations and "cease supporting armed aggression in defiance of the verdict of the United Nations." Progress could also be achieved toward peace, the President stated, if the Russians would help to establish peace in Germany, Austria, and Japan; stop using force to impose unpopular regimes on other nations; cease aiding subversive movements in other countries; stop distorting the motives and actions of other countries; stop violating human rights; and, finally, negotiate "in good faith" to find means for reducing armaments and controlling atomic energy. (U.S. House Doc. 229, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 22—Perjury conviction of Remington, former Commerce Department economist, is reversed.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York unanimously reversed the perjury conviction of William Walter Remington, a former Commerce Department economist, who was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined \$2,000 on charges that he had sworn falsely when he told a Federal grand jury that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. The appeals judges ruled that the trial judge had made his charge to the jury "too vague and indefinite" to guide the jury on the issue of Remington's membership in the Communist Party. The appeals judges remanded the case for new trial. (CCAD: *U.S. v. Remington*, 191 F. 2d 246)

August 22—Voroshilov denounces United States "atrocities" in Korea.

In a speech in Budapest, Soviet Marshal Klementy Y. Voroshilov denounced the United States for "open brigandage" in the Far East and "unheard-of-atrocities" in Korea. (FOF:267J)

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August 22-23—Budenz testifies before Senate subcommittee.

Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the Communist *Daily Worker*, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on August 22, stated that IPR was a Communist "captive organization" which was described by the Communist "cultural commissar," Alexander Trachtenberg, as "the little Red schoolhouse for teaching certain people in Washington how to think of the Soviet Union in the Far East."

On August 23 Budenz named 43 persons as Communists who were in some way connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 22-23—Battles between Communist Chinese troops and Nationalist guerrillas are reported from Indo-China border and Manchuria. (FOF: 274C)

August 23—Pittsburgh Communists are indicted.

A Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh indicted the six "second string" Communist leaders who were seized on August 17. All were charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. (FOF: 276L)

August 24—American Communist Party demands meeting with Secretary Acheson on Korean war solution.

The National Committee of the American Communist Party demanded in a wire to Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson that he meet with them and hear their proposals "for the peaceful solution of the Korean conflict." (FOF: 273D)

August 24—Moscow announces aid to satellites in resisting economic blockade.

In Moscow the newspaper *Izvestia* declared that the Communist satellite countries would have the "mighty support of the U.S.S.R." in breaking an economic blockade imposed by the United States. Four days later the United States Senate passed and sent to the House of Representatives a bill calling for the cutting off of economic and military aid to countries who shipped war material to the Soviet bloc. (FOF: 274F)

August 24—American Communists move headquarters.

The American Communist Party announced that it planned to move its national headquarters from 35 E. 12th Street, the same address as the New York *Daily Worker*, to a five-story building at 29 W. 125th Street, New York. According to a report in the *New York Herald Tribune*, the national headquarters of the party barred meetings "of more than 3" members as a "serious breach of security regulations." (FOF: 277G)

August 26—Formation of new American Communist "front" is reported.

According to a report in the *New York Herald Tribune*, a new "Communist front," "The Stockton (Calif.) Peace Council," was being formed and most of its officers "are underground party members." The report also stated that "the subversive American

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Peace Crusade's" Los Angeles chapter had become a "new" organization called "The Southern California Peace Crusade," but, it noted, the organization was still "a Red front." (FOF:277G)

August 26—Communists announce youth rally will not be held in 1952.

In Berlin, the Communist-controlled World Federation of Democratic Youth announced that there would be no World Youth Festival in 1952 similar to the recent one held in East Berlin. Instead, the group would convene an "international conference for the defense of the rights of youth" to take place probably in Moscow. (FOF:274L)

August 26—Indonesian Government announces arrest of 2,000 suspected subversives in West Java within 3 weeks. (FOF:278L)

August 28—FBI seizes seven leading Hawaiian Communists.

The FBI seized 7 leading Hawaiian Communists in Honolulu, raising the total number of "second string" Communist leaders arrested to 48. On the following day all seven were indicted by a Federal grand jury for conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. Six of the seven were members of the Hawaiian Communist Party Executive Board. Those arrested and indicted were: Jack Wayne Hall, Koji Ariyoshi, Dwight James Freeman, Charles Kazuyuki Fujimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, Jack Denichi Kimoto, and Dr. John Ernest Reinecke. (FOF:276J-K)

August 30—Philippines and United States conclude mutual defense pact in first of series of security pacts between anti-Communist powers in Far East. (L:1226)

August 31—Communists seize control of "leftwing" National Renovation Party, Guatemalan press reports.

According to reports in the Guatemalan press, the Communists seized control of the "pro-Govt. leftwing" National Renovation Party by electing new officers who seized the party's records. The report stated that the officers removed did not recognize the "Red coup." (FOF:287G)

August 31—British Communists urge ending trade bans and expulsion of "rightwing" Labor Party leaders.

In a statement of policy, the British Communist Party declared that "Britain's trade problems can be solved by ending bans on East-West trade." The party also gave by implication its support to Aneurin Bevan's leftist faction in the Labor Party when it urged the Laborites to expel the "present rightwing Labor leaders." (FOF:286M)

August 31—British Communists "Fight Against American Domination in Britain."

The Cominform press published an article by John Gollan, assistant editor of England's *Daily Worker*, in which the writer stated:

The apparatus of American domination is widespread * * *.

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Our programme * * * is the basis of a great Communist Crusade now in progress. The struggle to free Britain from American domination is the key slogan of the campaign. A brilliant illustrated pamphlet, "American, Go Home," published by the Party, has proved a popular weapon in the fight.

Day by day the "Daily Worker" conducts the struggle against American domination with articles by Party leaders and prominent public figures, with letters by working people and in editorials * * *.

To win back Britain's independence from America is a sacred duty for our Party. (FLP, 8/31/41:6)

August 31—American Communist leaders are found guilty.

Andrew Onda and James Dolsen, Communist Party leaders in western Pennsylvania, were convicted in Pittsburgh under the State sedition law, charging them with conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence. Both also faced a Federal trial for violation of the Smith Act. (FOF: 286D)

August 31—Three more American Communists are arrested.

Three more Communists, Frank Carlson, Frank E. Spector, and Ben Dobbs, were arrested in Los Angeles and charged with conspiracy under the Smith Act. All three were members of the California branch of the party. (FOF:286D)

August 31—Cominform reports on Portuguese Communists.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, the most recent issues of *Avante*, the illegal central organ of the Portuguese Communist Party—

report the growing struggle of the democratic forces of Portugal against the terror regime of Salazar and his protectors—the U.S.-British imperialists.

The criminal policy of the Salazar clique which has transformed Portugal and her colonies into a U.S. war base is leading to a steady deterioration in the living standards of the masses * * *.

* * * * *

The heroic Portuguese Communist Party is the heart and soul of the democratic movement, its leading and directing force * * *.

Led by the glorious Portuguese Communist Party, the democratic forces of Portugal are steadily intensifying their struggle against the fascist regime of Salazar and his U.S.-British patrons, against the preparations for another war, for peace. (FLP, 8/31/51:4)

September—International Association of Democratic Lawyers holds Fifth Congress in Berlin. (SD:50)

September—Editor of American Communist publication denounces Japanese Peace Treaty.

V. J. Jerome, writing in *Political Affairs* in an article entitled "Wall Street Orders a 'Peace' Treaty," charged that the treaty with Japan—

is in essence an imperialist chart for promoting the overall postwar strategy of United States monopoly capitalism to bring the Asian continent, as part of the entire globe, under its iron heel by force of arms. Its provisions are designed to block the consistent peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, and to defeat the surging struggles for freedom of all the Asian peoples. In line with this reactionary objective, the Treaty seeks to thwart the establishment of Japan as a democratic, demilitarized, peace-pursuing, sovereign nation. Instead, it aims, in collusion with the native monopolist-militarist ruling caste, to perpetuate the role of Japan

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as the "gendarme against Communism" in the Far East. This monstrous design—shades of the "Anti-Comintern" Axis of calamitous memory—shapes the provisions affecting the salient issues in the Treaty. * * * This war treaty can still be defeated. All energies must be put into a concerted mass effort to block its ratification by the U.S. Senate. The people of the United States, who are not a party to this raw deal with the perpetrators of Pearl Harbor, are called upon to carry on the fight for peace, democracy and the sovereignty of nations. (PA, 9/51:3, 4, 14)

September—American Communist leader, Alexander Bittelman, states main task of CPUSA is the "all-embracing issue of our time," the "struggle for peace." (PA, 9/51:28)

September—Membership in Japanese Communist Party reaches low of 56,000. (S-L:214)

September 1—Mexican Government arrests Communist leader.

Dionisio Encina, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party, was arrested for instigating a demonstration against the annual report of President Miguel Aleman in Mexico City. (FOF:287F)

September 2—*New York Herald Tribune* reports American Communist "underground" holds "mobilization" (hideout) drills. (FOF:286D)

September 4—Peking regime announces expulsion from Communist China of Archbishop Anthony Riberi, Papal Internuncio. (FOF:283D)

September 4-6—Bulgarian regime sentences alleged spies.

Bulgarian military courts sentenced 7 persons to death and 12 others to prison for allegedly engaging in espionage activities for the United States. (FOF:302F)

September 7—Soviet demands on Czechoslovak industrial production causes party reorganization.

As a result of Soviet demands upon the Czechoslovaks for more industrial production, the Czechoslovak Communist Party underwent a change in which Rudolf Slansky was removed as secretary general of the party. Slansky was reduced to membership in a new seven-member Communist political committee headed by President Klement Gottwald. In an effort to increase production Karol Bacilek was named State Control Minister 2 days later. (FOF:292A)

September 7—Japanese claim Soviets seize islands.

Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida charged in a speech at the Japanese Peace Treaty conference in San Francisco that the Soviet Union seized Hobomai and Shikotan, two small islands belonging to the Japanese home islands. (FOF:290B)

September 8—Gromyko denounces Japanese Peace Treaty signed by 48 non-Communist nations at San Francisco conference.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko declared at a press conference in San Francisco that the United States had conducted the San Francisco conference in an "ill-mannered

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and arrogant" manner. He described the peace treaty as an "aggressive" pact drawn up by the United States and Great Britain against Soviet Russia and Communist China and warned that this pact "sows the seeds of a new war in the Far East." (FOF:289H)

While 48 non-Communist nations meeting at the San Francisco conference signed the Japanese Peace Treaty, Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland refused to adhere. (FOF:289B)

Within 5 hours after the signing of the peace treaty, Japan and the United States concluded a separate defense pact relating to the maintenance of American defense forces in Japan. (FOF:290G)

September 8-9—Peace Congress is held in Norway.

At a Communist Peace Congress held in Oslo, Norway, an appeal was made to—

the Norwegian people to unite all forces to resist the attempts of the warmongers to unleash another shambles, to participate actively in the common cause of the peace-loving peoples, in their struggle for peace. Every Norwegian citizen should express his will for peace by signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact. (FLP, 9/14/51:1)

September 10—Western powers confer in Washington on Communist aggression.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, France, and Great Britain met in a conference at Washington where for 2 days they discussed measures to contain Soviet aggression. Agreement was reached on plans for a German "peace contract" to replace the Occupation Statute and on the use of West German troops in an European army. (L:1226)

September 12—Mexican Communist Party is barred from elections.

The Interior Ministry of Mexico rejected an application from the Mexican Communist Party for recognition as a political party with the right to enter slates in the next state and national elections. (FOF:303D)

September 12—Struik, MIT professor, is indicted.

Professor Dirk Jan Struik, described as an "internationally known mathematician of Dutch origin and self-styled 'good Marxist,'" was indicted on September 11, in Cambridge, Mass. Struik, who was suspended by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was charged with conspiring to overthrow the Governments of Massachusetts and the United States. (FOF:293M)

September 12—Belgrade files complaint with United Nations against Albanian attacks.

The Yugoslav Government lodged a formal complaint with the United Nations against an attack on a Yugoslav frontier post by Albania. According to the Belgrade Government, 100 clashes a month occurred with the Cominform states. (FOF:292B)

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September 13—East German Socialist Unity Party (Communist) estimates membership at 1,600,000; drop of 170,000 is due to purge 6 months ago. (FOF :298H)

September 14—Chinese Communists report guerrillas suppressed.

According to reports from Communist China through Hong Kong, 261,686 anti-Communist guerrillas were "inactivated" through "bandit-suppression" drives in South China from January to June. Five days later it was reported that 28,332 "counter-revolutionaries" were executed in Kwangtung Province in the 10 months preceding August 15. (FOF :298B)

September 14—Communist press assails Japanese Peace Treaty.

According to the Communist press, the Japanese Peace Treaty "is not a peace treaty but a treaty for the preparation of a new war in the Far East." The Communist publication went on to say:

The world knows the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the defeat of the Japanese aggressor. Without the participation of the Soviet Union there can be no talk of a peace settlement with Japan * * *.

This unlawful and unjust "treaty" is opposed by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, India, Korea, Viet Nam, Burma, the European countries of People's Democracy, countries whose overall population constitutes more than half of mankind. This treaty will never be recognised by the Japanese people who have no desire to become cannon fodder for the U.S imperialists.

This "treaty" is doomed to ignominious failure. The aggressive designs of its authors will be frustrated by the active struggle of millions of peace champions in all countries who are intensifying the campaign for signatures for a Pact of Peace, against the remilitarisation of Japan, for an overall, democratic and just peace treaty with Japan, for lasting peace throughout the world. (FLP, 9/14/51: 1)

September 14—Cominform press reports on decisions of Syrian-Lebanon Communist Party.

For A Lasting Peace contained a report on a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon. According to the Cominform account, the central committee of the party, which was "fighting in underground conditions"—

pointed out that the penetration into the Party of tendencies alien to the ideology of the working class is the political reason hampering a more rapid extension and strengthening of the basis and influence of the Party among workers, peasants and all working people. These are bourgeois-nationalist tendencies of chauvinism and cosmopolitanism which are alien to proletarian internationalism. U.S. imperialism, whose influence is strongest at present in Lebanon, continues to support and intensify in every way cosmopolitan tendencies in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

The work of the Communists in the peace movement must be improved and directed particularly at consolidating the movement organisationally and at establishing peace committees among workers, peasants and all sections of the working people. A decision concerning more active work by Communists in the peace movement—a decision directed against

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manifestations of sectarianism among the Communists—was adopted. (FLP, 9/14/51:2)

September 15—United Nations committee reports danger of overthrow of Greek Government.

In its annual report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Special Committee on the Balkans stated that six Communist countries were training guerrillas and carrying on a propaganda campaign to prepare for the forcible overthrow of the Greek Government. In the report Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Rumania were named as participants in the plot; and it recommended the continuation of the arms embargo against Albania and Bulgaria passed by the Assembly in 1949. (FOF: 299B)

September 15—North Atlantic Council confers in Ottawa on defense matters.

In Ottawa, Canada, the 12 member nations of the North Atlantic Council met to discuss the defense of Western Europe. The conference, which ended 5 days later, recommended the inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic system. (L: 1226)

September 15—Communist China denounces Japanese Peace Treaty and defense agreements with United States. (FOF: 297J)

September 16—Colombian Communists win small vote in election.

In Colombian elections, boycotted by the main opposition, the Liberals, the Conservative Congress was overwhelmingly elected. The Communists and Popular Liberals each polled less than 1 percent of the vote. (FOF: 303D)

September 16—San Marino Communists and "leftwing allies" maintain control.

Elections held September 16 at San Marino to fill posts in the new 60-member Grand Council resulted in Communists and their "leftwing allies" winning 31 seats, the Christian Democrats 27, and the neo-Fascist Industrial Patriotic Labor Association 2 seats. (FOF: 302P)

September 17—House Committee on Un-American Activities opens hearings in Los Angeles.

In public hearings in Los Angeles, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities heard testimony in which scores of Hollywood figures were linked to communism. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 4, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

September 17—Rumanian church leader is sentenced to prison.

The Rumanian military court in Bucharest sentenced Mon-signor Augustin Pacha, the 81-year-old Bishop of Timisoara, to 18 years in prison and imposed a fine of \$8,000. The Rumanian churchman was charged with being a member of a "pro-American spy ring" that allegedly operated through Catholic clergymen in

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league with the Vatican. Another clergyman and seven other codefendants were also given sentences ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment. In a countermeasure, Pope Pius XII excommunicated all Rumanian Catholics who were involved in the prosecution of Bishop Pacha. (FOF:302N)

September 17-21—Expelled CIO electrical union convenes in New York.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers union, representing 200,000 members, met in New York City and voted a "fighting fund" of \$1 million for political and organizational purposes. The union, which was expelled by the CIO as "pro-Red," urged the recalling of all non-Koreans from Korea, denounced the proceedings for the deportation of Harry Bridges, and called for unity of all labor, that is, AFL, CIO, and independent. John Clark, president of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—also a "CIO expellee"—announced plans for a unity meeting of "leftwing unaffiliated unions." Clark indicated that the "leftwing unions" were "wooing" John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. (FOF:309L)

September 19—Thousands of persons are seized in South China for political reasons.

The Canton *South China Daily News* reported that over 400,000 persons, exclusive of guerrillas, were seized in South China during the past 23 months for alleged political offenses. (FOF:314J)

September 21—Spanish Communist leader assails Franco-American agreements.

Enrique Lister, a member of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party, writing in the Cominform press in an article entitled "Butcher Franco Transforms Spain into U.S. Military Bases," stated in part:

With brazen insolence, the American imperialists and their Franco lackeys publish agreements which open wide the gates of Spain to American colonisation and accelerated transformation of our country into a military base. * * *

* * * * *

The path of shameless bartering of Spain to the American imperialists, the path taken by Franco, will open the eyes of many soldiers who will get to know the despicable role being prepared for them—the role of jailers obeying the orders of American sergeant-majors. But at the present decisive moment in the life of our homeland, to understand things is not enough. United action by all Spanish patriots is essential in order to prevent Spain from being involved in a criminal aggressive predatory war in the interests of the American imperialists. It is not enough to hate and scorn the American imperialists and their Franco lackeys. It is necessary to ensure that they become conscious of the great truth expressed in the words of Dolores Ibarruri: "Never will the Spanish people fight for the Yankees. Never will they fight against the Soviet Union whose name and example inspire all Spanish people and help them in their struggle for peace and democracy." (FLP, 9/21/51:3)

September 21—Viennese Communists stage all-day protest demonstration against rising cost of living in Austria. (FOF:307D)

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September 21—AFL unions announce campaign against “pro-Communist unions.”

In San Francisco, Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Dave Beck, head of the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters in the West; and Joseph Ryan, president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, announced plans for a campaign to “drive pro-Communist unions off the West Coast waterfronts.” The anti-Communist campaign was said to be aimed at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. (FOF:309J)

September 21—Communists assail West decision to rearm Germany and restore its sovereignty.

In a feature article entitled “Washington Conspiracy of Warmongers,” the Cominform press assailed the Foreign Ministers conference of the United States, Great Britain, and France which agreed to bring Western Germany into the Atlantic bloc and create a regular army. According to *For A Lasting Peace*—

*the Washington conspiracy puts the seal on the deal between the U.S. imperialists and the revanchist forces in Western Germany. * * **

* * * * *

The movement of protest against the Washington conspiracy of the warmongers has gripped broad strata of the German people. The French, Italian and other peoples of Europe are indefatigably resisting the armaments drive imposed on their countries by the United States, resisting the revival of German imperialism. And this struggle against the base designs of the warmongers will grow in intensity day by day. * * * The peace forces throughout the world *will intensify the struggle for demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany, for a peace treaty with a united Germany, for a Five-Power Peace Pact*—for this is the only way to ensure peace and security for all peoples in Europe, including the German people. (FLP, 9/21/51:1)

September 22—Australians reject outlawing Communist Party.

A proposed constitutional amendment permitting the Commonwealth Government of Australia to outlaw the Communist Party failed in a referendum held September 22. Liberal Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies advocated the measure in order to break the control of the Communists on key trade unions. The Labour Party, however, successfully resisted the proposal on the grounds that, while it did not favor the Communists, it was fearful that a party controlling the government could use the amendment to suppress opposition. (FOF:310D)

September 24—Italian “Titoists” claim increase.

The Italian Workers Movement, a “Titoist” Communist group, claimed that its membership had increased from 12,000 to 15,000. Leaders of the organization were Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi. (FOF:310F)

September 24—Communist-dominated Italian union seizes land.

The Peasants' Union, described as being “dominated by regular Communists,” renewed its campaign of seizing land by invading several large estates in Rome Province. (FOF:310F)

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September 24—Argentine Communists nominate Rodolfo Ghioldi for President and Senora Alcira de la Pena for Vice President. (FOF: 310J)

September 25—Subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities ends Los Angeles hearings.

The subcommittee completed 7 days of public hearings on communism in Hollywood. As a result, some 78 of 1,200 members of the Screen Writers Guild and numerous other Hollywood figures were identified as Communist Party members during the hearings, which began in Washington in March. Karl Tunberg, president of the Screen Writers Guild, appeared on the last day and accused the Communist Party of using the Radio Writers Guild and other guilds to attack his guild. Three types of witnesses testified on September 20, 21, 24, and 25: those who admitted being Communists at one time but were not at the present time; those who declared that they were not members at that time, but refused to discuss their past associations; and, finally, those who refused to answer any questions posed about Communist activities. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 5, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

September 28—Communist press assails North Atlantic Pact Council Ottawa meeting.

In its report on the Ottawa meeting of the North Atlantic Pact Council, the Cominform press stated:

The participants in the session of the so-called North Atlantic Pact Council took another step along the road of violating the international obligations assumed by them after World War Two, and agreed to revise the peace treaty with Italy, a revision long and carefully prepared by the U.S.-British imperialists with a view to reviving fascism and stepping-up rearmament in Italy.

A no less shameful act of the Ottawa conference was the endorsement of the U.S.-British proposal to include Greece and Turkey in the North-Atlantic bloc. This act is additional direct testimony to the aggressive character of the North-Atlantic bloc whose chiefs, from the very outset, took the course of extending the aggressors' coalition. While the actual inclusion of Western Germany in this coalition is masked with the "Schuman Plan" and the "Pleven Plan", and while other means for deceiving public opinion were invented to cover up the virtual inclusion of Franco Spain and Tito Yugoslavia in the "Atlantic system", the open admission into the bloc of such "Atlantic" (!) countries as Greece and Turkey completely exposed the humbug about the "regional" and "defensive" nature of the North Atlantic bloc. The truly *aggressive* nature of the Atlantic bloc in which the chief role is played by the insane American warmongers stands out in all clarity before the world. The whole world realises more and more clearly the dark designs of the organisers of this bloc, directed at unleashing an aggressive war against the peace-loving peoples. (FLP, 9/28/51:1)

September 30—Yugoslavs charge Soviet Russia is building its satellite armed forces to 1,880,000, equipped with tanks and jet planes. (FOF:318L)

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October—American Communist publication denounces President Truman and "McCarthyism."

Writing in *Political Affairs* in an article entitled "How to Fight McCarthyism," Michael Bianca stated—

the vast majority of the American people still do not see through Truman's demagoguery. One of the principal reasons for this is his pretense of fighting McCarthyism in defense of the Bill of Rights, even as he goes about destroying those rights. Truman's deeds are the opposite of his promises.

Truman and his aides point to his vetoing of the Taft-Hartley Bill; but they neglect to mention that he made no effort to have the veto upheld, and that he has vigorously executed the Act itself.

While Truman and his aides prate of this veto, the President breaks strikes and issues injunctions under the powers of the Act. While Truman laments restraints on freedom of expression he launches "loyalty" oath campaigns, publishes lists of "subversives," immediately implements the McCarran Act and sees his Justice Department turned into a vast Gestapo organization devoted to persecution and harassment of thousands of forward-looking Americans * * *.

It is clear that the struggle against McCarthyism is one level of united front action that must be supported and broadened.

At the same time, it must constantly be pointed out that the main threat to democratic rights comes from the Administration itself whose Justice Department, packed courts and FBI are the main instruments for destroying the Bill of Rights.

While supporting all actions against McCarthyism, it is absolutely essential to build united action on such immediate and pressing issues as an end to the Smith Act arrests, the right to reasonable bail, against any and all attacks on the Bill of Rights, and for the repeal of the Smith Act. (PA, 10/51:26, 27, 29, 30)

October—Indian Communist leaders begin to concentrate entire energies of party on coming general election. (M:136)

October 1—Chinese Nationalists estimate death toll under Communist regime.

Chinese Nationalist sources on Formosa disclosed that the Chinese Communists had killed 15,672,000 in purges and permitted 20,000,000 others to die from famine during the 2 years of Communist control of the mainland. (FOF:314E)

October 1—Stalin reassures Chinese Communist leader.

In a message to Mao Tse-tung, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin declared that Soviet-Chinese Communist friendship was "a firm guarantee of peace and security in the Far East." (FOF:314E)

October 2—Royal Institute estimates purge figure in Soviet bloc.

According to the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London, 150,000 Communist Party leaders and members were imprisoned and 1,000,000 persons deported in the Soviet-bloc countries since the Yugoslav-Cominform break. (FOF:338M)

October 3—Vietminh Communist rebel forces launch fall offensive in extreme northern Indo-China, French sources announce. (FOF:314G)

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October 4—University of Chicago removes editor who attended Communist-sponsored youth festival.

Because he had attended the August meetings of the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in East Berlin, Alan D. Kimmel was dismissed as editor of the University of Chicago publication, the *Maroon*. The periodical was subsequently suspended until a new editor could be elected. (FOF:326B)

October 6—British report results of Malayan Communist campaign.

The following is an accounting of the guerrilla warfare casualties in Malaya since June 1, 1948:

2,812 civilians, police, and soldiers were killed by the Communists, 2,363 wounded, 896 missing (318 British troops killed and 465 wounded); 2,376 guerrillas were killed, 1,129 wounded, 823 captured, and 593 surrendered. The current guerrilla forces were estimated at 3,000 to 5,000, made up mostly of Chinese who operated from jungle hideouts. It was reported that 100,000 Malayan police and 40,000 troops were attempting to destroy the revolutionists. (FOF:323C)

October 6—Stalin denies Soviet tests a threat and attacks United States on atomic controls.

In a *Pravda* interview, Premier Joseph Stalin denied that Soviet Russia's atomic tests were "a threat to the security of the U.S." "If the U.S. is not thinking of attacking the Soviet Union," he said, "the alarm of leaders of the U.S. should be considered as pointless and false, for the Soviet Union does not contemplate ever attacking the U.S. or any other country." "Leaders of the U.S.A. cannot fail to know," he went on, "that the Soviet Union is not only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition" and for terminating its output. Stalin charged that "the Atlantic bloc" had thwarted efforts to establish world atomic control and that, in the event of an American attack upon the Soviet Union, "the U.S. will use the atomic bomb." He stated that the Soviet Union "stands for the prohibition * * * discontinuance of the production" and "establishment of international control so that decision concerning the prohibition" and "use of the atomic weapon and concerning the use of atomic bombs already produced exclusively for civilian purposes will be fulfilled with all exactness and conscientiousness." The United States plan of control, he declared, would permit "continuance of (A-bomb) production and in such quantities as coincide with the quantity of raw materials at the disposal of some countries or others." (FOF:322A-B)

October 6—*Daily Worker* gets new publisher.

The New York *Daily Worker* announced the incorporation of its new publisher, Publishers New Press, Inc., which replaced the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc. Current stockholders include Mrs. Susan Woodruff, 82; Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed, 81; Miss Ann Pennypacker, 75; Miss Grace Hutchins, 66; and John Gates, the editor. They were joined by 10 new stockholders, among whom

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all but 3 were "admitted Communists or known pro-Communists." Two of the new stockholders were novelist Howard Fast and writer Richard O. Boyer. President was Joseph Dermer of the New York Furriers' Joint Council. (FOF:326C)

October 6—Communist China states armed forces have five million members. (FOF:323E)

October 6—British Malayan High Commissioner is killed by Communists.

Sir Henry L. G. Gurney, British High Commissioner who had set out to crush the Communist Malayan terrorists by 1952, was ambushed and killed by 38 Malayan guerrillas on a road north of Kuala Lumpur. (FOF:323B)

October 7-14—French Communists lose in rural elections.

In the elections of the departmental councils in rural France the Communists made proportionately the poorest showing. They lost 98 of the 176 council seats they previously had held. (FOF:334K)

October 8—Gus Hall, fugitive American Communist leader, is arrested.

Gus Hall, the national secretary of the American Communist Party, was arrested in Mexico City and deported 2 days later to Laredo, Tex., where FBI agents remanded him to a Federal prison in Texarkana, Tex., to begin his sentence. Hall had "jumped" bail in July in order to escape a 5-year prison sentence. Three other leading American Communists of the 11 sentenced for conspiracy were still missing. (FOF:326A)

October 9—Communist vote drops 40 percent in 1951 Norwegian elections, as compared with 1947 returns. (FOF:350F)

October 10—General Eisenhower estimates Soviet military strength.

In Paris, General Dwight D. Eisenhower told the NATO planning committee that the Soviet Union had forces totaling four million men in 175 army divisions, of which 67 to 75 were fully mechanized. (FOF:323A)

October 11-15—Indian Communists hold All-India Party Conference "underground" in Calcutta and adopt draft Programme and Statement of Policy of May. (M:123, 124)

October 12—Soviet propaganda expenditures are revealed.

Assistant Secretary of State Edward W. Barrett, speaking at the Centennial Conference on Communications at Northwestern University, declared that the Soviet Union spends \$928 million a year and its satellites \$481 million on propaganda. (FOF:350M)

October 13—Venezuelan Government suppresses revolt in Caracas said to have been fomented by illegal Communist and Democratic Action parties. (L:1226)

October 15—Indian Communist leader is arrested.

Godavaribai Parulekar, an Indian Communist known as Goda Rani or Queen Goda, was arrested in her jungle hideout near

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Bombay. The woman Communist leader was charged with trying to revive a rebel "bow and arrow" force which she had led against police authorities in 1947. (FOF:334M)

October 16—Soviet Union claims all POWs are repatriated except war criminals.

After ignoring several requests from the United Nations for information on German, Japanese, and Italian war prisoners, the Soviet Union informed the United Nations that it had repatriated all war prisoners except those who were held under sentence or facing trial for what the Soviet Government termed "war crimes." (FOF:331L)

October 17—Polish regime sentences nine for anti-State activity.

The Polish court in Lublin sentenced nine persons, including four Roman Catholic priests, to death for allegedly engaging in underground activities against the Communist regime. (FOF:350F)

October 17—British press reports disappearance of scientists.

The London *Daily Mail* reported that Dennis O'Connor, described as "a Communist," and William Campbell, both former researchers on radioactive isotopes at the National Institute of Medical Research, disappeared abroad after failing to return from September leaves of absence. (FOF:334H)

October 20—VOA reports uprising in Kazak SSR (Soviet Socialist Republic).

The Voice of America reported that it had learned of an uprising of peasants on collective farms in Kazak SSR (Kazakhstan) 2 months ago. Cause of the uprising was the seizure of small private garden plots under a new government collectivization plan. The uprising was described as being "probably the USSR's most serious in a decade." (FOF:338J)

October 21—*Bolshevik* defends long-range Communist plans.

Bolshevik, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party, defended plans of Communist parties in the capitalist countries to turn those countries into so-called "people's democracies" after gaining the majority in the present parliaments. (FOF:338H)

October 23-28—Yugoslav Communists hold Anti-Cominform Peace Assembly.

Yugoslav Communists held an Anti-Cominform Peace Assembly in Zagreb at which they adopted the following resolutions:

(1) upholding the sovereignty of individual nations, self-determination for colonial peoples, settlement of international disputes by negotiation, disarmament and strengthening of the UN; (2) condemning all acts of aggression whether military, economic or subversive. (FOF:346J)

October 24—Crisis in satellite states is reported.

According to a report in the *New York Times* from Vienna, the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe were in an economic "state of crisis" brought about by lagging production. The report indicated that "none will fulfill state plans for this year." (FOF:338M)

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October 25—Communists lose in British elections over 1950 figure.

At the general elections in England, the British Communist Party polled only 21,640 votes. In February 1950, the party had polled 91,815. As a consequence, all 100 Communist candidates had to forfeit their £150 deposits because they had failed to win one eighth of the vote in their districts. (FOF:348N)

October 25—Remington, former U.S. Government employee, is reindicted.

William W. Remington, former Government economist, was reindicted in New York by a Federal grand jury on charges of perjury. Remington was accused of lying during his trial when he denied that he passed Government secrets to a Soviet spy courier; that he attended Communist Party meetings; that he asked anyone to join the party; and that he paid dues and knew of the existence of the Young Communist League at Dartmouth while a student at the university. (FOF:342E)

October 27—Iranian police reveal Communist plans.

According to the Iranian police who seized Communist plans in a raid on the outlawed Communist Tudeh Party's headquarters in Teheran, the Communists planned to kill Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi and stage a Soviet invasion of northern Iran. (FOF:346G)

October 28—Swiss Communist strength is reduced in elections.

At elections held in 1951, Swiss voters elected a predominantly Conservative National Council. The Communist strength in the 196-member council was reduced from seven to five. (FOF:350G)

October 29—The Netherlands discovers Czechoslovak Communist spy ring operating 2 years in Lowlands. (FOF:347A)

October 29—Chinese Communist Cultural Mission begins tour of India. (FOF:350B)

October 30—Training of anti-Greek forces is reported.

Rangel de Castro of Brazil, chairman of the United Nations Balkans Committee, declared that Albania and Bulgaria were training "12,000 well-equipped guerrillas" for a new campaign against the Greeks. (FOF:354K)

October 30—Iranian authorities battle 5,000 Communist-led demonstrators.

The Iranian police and Army troops battled 5,000 Communist-led students who marched from Teheran University to Parliament Square. The purpose of the march was to protest against the Anglo-American plan for a Middle Eastern defense and England's actions against Egypt over the question of Suez. (FOF:346G)

October 31—Steps are taken to try deposed Polish Communist leader.

The Polish Parliament deprived former Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka of parliamentary immunity in order that he could

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be tried on charges of Titoism. Scheduled for similar trials on charges of carrying on "dangerous activities" were Lieutenant General Marian Spychalski, former Defense Minister, and Josef Putek, the former Minister of Posts and Telegraph. (FOF: 358C)

October 31—Prime Minister Nehru declines China visit.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declined an invitation to visit Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, in Peking because of "preoccupations" with Indian affairs. (FOF:250B)

October 31—Tito states position in event of war.

Marshal Tito declared at a press conference of 80 Western newsmen that the West could "count on" Yugoslavia for support in the event of a world war, but the Yugoslav dictator made it clear that Yugoslavia would not tolerate interference with its internal affairs. (FOF:356K)

October 31—Argentine Communist is shot.

Rodolfo Ghioldi, Communist candidate for the Argentine presidency, was shot and seriously wounded while making a speech in Parana. (FOF:358D)

November—American Communist publication urges United States to coexist peacefully with Soviet Russia, "unfailing champion of world peace."

In an article entitled "The Soviet Union's Consistent Peace Policy: Lessons from History" appearing in *Political Affairs*, Pettis Perry concluded:

To press forward in the fight for peace, the advanced peace forces, especially the Communists, must bring before the people the full meaning of the consistent struggle of the Soviet Union over the years for the unity of nations, for the principle of non-intervention and national sovereignty, for the maintenance of peace. On this occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution it is important to bring before the American people the lessons of history—what the cost has been in human lives and well-being because of the past refusals of governments to join in the concerted peace front repeatedly and ardently proposed by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has proved itself an unfailing champion of world peace. Despite the slanders and falsifications of the war-inciters, this truth is increasingly breaking through on all sides. The test of the desire for peace is and can only be the desire for friendly co-operation with the Soviet Union, for peaceful co-existence. (PA, 11/51:11)

November—Inner struggle in Indian Communist Party is revealed in changes of leadership.

The frequent changes in the leadership of the party since 1947 appeared to indicate that there was taking place—

a struggle between groups looking respectively to Moscow and Peking. The "extreme left" leadership of 1948-9 referred to Mao as an "opportunist." Its successors in 1950-1 were alternatively flattering to China and to the Soviet Union. The fourth general Secretary, Ghosh, who was elected in November 1951, laid the greater stress on the Chinese orientation, and was criticized as an "opportunist" in the Cominform journal by Anna Pauker. (S-W:319)

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November 1-4—Austrian Communists hold 15th Party Congress.

For A Lasting Peace carried the following report of the 15th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party:

The report on the political situation and the tasks of the Party was delivered by Johann Koplenig, Chairman of the Party. Dwelling in detail on the political changes in the international situation since the 14th Party Congress and, having characterised the political and economic situation in Austria, Koplenig underlined that the coalition Figl-Scharf Government and its partner the neo-fascist "Independent Union" are destroying Austria's sovereignty and national independence on orders from the American imperialists, converting Western Austria into a springboard of the American incendiaries of a new war. He pointed out that the "Marshall Plan" subordinated Austria's economy to U. S. capital and brought the country and the people to ruin and impoverishment.

The policy of Marshallisation is meeting with increased resistance from the working people and above all from the working class. This struggle is headed by the Communist Party of Austria. Koplenig spoke at length on the growth in Austria of the democratic movement for freedom, national independence and peace. Proof of this is the fact that more than 850,000 Austrians have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact. (FLP, 11/9/51:4)

November 2—Cominform reports 562 million sign "Appeal for a Peace Pact." (FLP, 11/2/51:1)

November 2—British Communist leader hails Soviet Union on anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution.

Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, wrote in *For A Lasting Peace*:

On this great anniversary, the progressive forces in Britain are inspired by the Soviet Union's untiring fight for peace, by the splendid victories being achieved in the transition from Socialism to Communism.

These mighty achievements represent the triumph of Marxism-Leninism—that theory which transforms the world, which is expressed in the living movement of millions throughout the world building Socialism or fighting for their emancipation from capitalist and imperialist exploitation, that theory which is the sure and certain guide to a bright future for all mankind.

We, British Communists, salute the great Soviet people. We send our warmest fraternal greetings to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), whose leadership [sic] has made possible the amazing successes in the land of Socialism.

We express our admiration, our affection and our undying gratitude to the wise leader of the Soviet people, Comrade J. V. Stalin, who brilliantly carries forward the cause of the immortal Lenin. (FLP, 11/2/51:5)

November 2—Communists hail 34th anniversary of "Great October Socialist Revolution."

In an article commemorating the 34th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, entitled "Soviet Union—Indestructible Bulwark of World Peace," the Cominform press stated:

The leading force in the struggle of the working people against the aggressors and warmongers, against the restoration of German and Japanese militarism, for peace, democracy and Socialism are the glorious, militant Communist and Workers' Parties guided by the great and invincible Lenin-Stalin teaching. The Communists are inspiring millions of working people by their valour and boundless faith in the justice of their cause. Learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which brought the peoples of the U. S. S. R. to the victory

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of Socialism, the Communist Parties are closing their ranks, reinforcing the unity of the working class, intensifying political and organisational work among the masses * * *.

Long live the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—indestructible bulwark of world peace! (FLP, 11/2/51:1)

November 2—Communists lead demonstrations in Teheran against British policy in Iran and Egypt. (FOF:355F)

November 3—Representative Kersten discloses plan to aid anti-Communist undergrounds.

Representative Charles J. Kersten (R.-Wis.) sponsored a bill which provided that a \$100 million fund contained in the United States foreign aid program should be used to help "selected persons * * * residing in or escaped from" the Soviet Union and its satellite states to become "elements" of Atlantic Pact forces, or to be used "for other purposes" that the President thought would contribute to Atlantic and United States defense. (FOF: 354A)

November 3—Moscow warns Turkey on joining NATO.

In a note to Turkey, the Soviet Government declared that it "cannot remain indifferent" to Turkey's "joining the aggressive Atlantic bloc and allowing its territory to be used for the establishment of foreign military bases on Soviet frontiers." Moscow demanded an "explanation" of Turkey's action since that country has "no connection whatever with the Atlantic." Airfields in Turkey, the note stated, were built by the United States for the purpose of carrying out "aggressive aims" against the U.S.S.R. Two days later the United States denounced the Soviet note as an attempt "to frighten a prospective new member" of NATO and "misrepresent the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty." (FOF: 355D)

November 7—Communists and police clash in Beirut and Damascus.

On the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Communists and police clashed in riots that took place in Beirut and Damascus. (FOF: 355H)

November 9—Albanian Communists express unity of purpose with world Communist movement on anniversary of Albanian Labour Party.

Writing in the Cominform press on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour, Bedri Spahiu, secretary of the party's central committee, declared:

The U. S. and British imperialists and their satellites are feverishly preparing another war. The Albanian Party of Labour represents the interests of the working masses of the country, and, consequently, stands opposed to war, for peace, against imperialism, for the freedom of the peoples. The Party always remembers the words of the great Stalin that the peoples are able to prevent the imperialists from unleashing a new world war, that peace will be preserved and consolidated provided the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands. The Party of Labour is the standard-bearer of peace in our country. (FLP, 11/9/51: 3)

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November 11—Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is formed in United States.

According to the *New York Herald Tribune*, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was organized "presumably as a Communist front." Among those listed as "founders" were: Rev. Dr. Paul Lehmann of Princeton Theological Seminary, Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith of Wellesley College, Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes of Cambridge, Mass., and I. F. Stone of the N.Y. *Daily Compass*. In a Chicago speech on October 26, Stone remarked that in the Soviet Union there was "better" freedom than in the United States. (FOF:365L)

According to a report released by the Committee on Un-American Activities:

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI * * *. The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. * * * One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material. (HCUA, House Rept. 187, 86th Cong., 1st sess., Annual Report for 1958:34)

November 12—Brazilian court sentences Communist editor to prison.

In Rio de Janeiro a Brazilian court sentenced Pedro Motta Lima, editor of the Communist newspaper *Imprensa Popular*, to 2 years in prison for the publication of a letter that resulted in friction between Brazil and the United States. (FOF:374B)

November 12—Chinese Communist extortion racket is revealed in United States.

The practice of extorting funds from Chinese-Americans on a nationwide scale was revealed. According to Chinese-American sources, millions of dollars were being extracted from a majority of the 80,000 Chinese living in the United States. Letters from relatives in Communist China indicated that if funds were not forthcoming they would be threatened with torture, death, and the desecration of ancestral graves. Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) demanded that the United States take action against this practice. (FOF:361F)

November 12—Japanese Communists and "leftist" students jeer Emperor.

An estimated 3,000 "leftist" students jeered Japanese Emperor Hirohito on his visit to Kyoto University, an ancient center of Japanese culture. Singing Communist songs, the students attempted to disrupt official ceremonies. In Otsu, the Communists plastered the walls with posters denouncing the Emperor when he visited there 3 days later. The Emperor was charged with making a "useless" state visit, and the posters further indicated that the \$300,000 it cost should go to "the Japanese people." (FOF:364D)

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November 13—Reno, American scientist, is indicted.

Franklin Victor Reno of Englewood, Colo., was indicted in Baltimore on a charge of concealing his membership in the Communist Party. Reno was a scientist who worked at the United States Army Proving Grounds in Aberdeen, Md., until 1949. (FOF: 365L)

November 13—United Nations rejects Soviet-sponsored proposal to admit Communist China. (FOF: 362M)

November 14—Spanish Communists celebrate 20th anniversary of *Mundo Obrero*.

The Communists celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of *Mundo Obrero*, the "central organ of the Communist Party of Spain." The Cominform press stated that despite—

the persecution to which "Mundo Obrero" was and is now subjected, it continues uninterruptedly to lead the struggle of the working class and the entire Spanish people for peace, democracy and national independence. (FLP, 11/16/51: 2)

November 14—United States Army report charges Communist atrocities in Korea.

According to a report released by the United States Army, the Communists killed about 5,500 American and 290 other non-Korean United Nations prisoners of war during the Korean conflict. Colonel James M. Hanley, chief of the 8th Army's Judge Advocate Section, declared that the summaries of the atrocity reports "are far from complete but show a record of killings and barbarism unique even in the Communist world." (FOF: 361B)

November 14—Yugoslavia and United States conclude arms aid pact under Mutual Security Program.

Marshal Tito and United States Ambassador George V. Allen signed an agreement in Belgrade, whereby the United States undertook to supply Yugoslavia with military equipment, materials, and services under the Mutual Security Program. By the terms of the pact Yugoslavia agreed to use American arms "exclusively in furtherance of the charter of the * * * [United Nations]" and for "strengthening the defenses of the Yugoslav * * * [Government] against aggression." Provisions were made to set up a United States mission to observe how the aid was used. (FOF: 363G)

November 14-15—French coal miners strike.

French Communists took the initiative in starting a strike of 100,000 of France's 160,000 coal miners which had been called by Communist and Socialist union leaders. (FOF: 367A)

November 15—American-Soviet Friendship organization holds rally in New York.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship sponsored a "world peace rally" in New York. Attending the rally were 1,600 persons who heard addresses from the Soviet Ambas-

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sador Alexander S. Panyushkin, Paul Robeson, and Corliss Lamont. (FOF:373C)

November 16—Cominform press reports on progress of campaign "For A Pact of Peace" in Poland, Italy, France, Lebanon, Great Britain, and other countries. (FLP, 11/16/51:1)

November 16—Burmese Communist rebels again cut 385-mile Rangoon-Mandalay railroad. (FOF:369K)

November 16—Greek Government sentences persons instigating revival of Communist underground.

A special southern Greece military tribunal in Athens concluded its work when it handed out 12 death sentences, 3 life imprisonment sentences, and 15 shorter prison terms to persons who were convicted of attempting to revive the Greek Communist underground. Forty-seven of those brought before the tribunal were acquitted. Set up during the civil war, the tribunal, having served its purpose, was dissolved the next day. (FOF:370K)

November 16—Israeli Sailors Union stages strike.

In the ports of Haifa and Jaffa, 800 seamen of the Israeli Sailors Union staged a "resignation" strike against the role of Histadrut, the Israeli trade union federation, in the affairs of the union. The Sailors Union was controlled by the "pro-Soviet" Mapam Party. (FOF:373K)

November 16—Massachusetts Legislature outlaws Communist Party.

The Massachusetts Legislature outlawed the Communist Party, banned the party from the ballot, and established fines or imprisonment for membership in the party or in any other group declared subversive by the Superior Court. (FOF:373D)

November 17—World Federation of Trade Unions reasserts aims to cripple NATO.

Meeting in Berlin, the World Federation of Trade Unions announced that it would "redouble" its efforts to sabotage Western defense preparations through pro-Communist unions in the West. The Federation hailed the recent New York and Hamburg dock strikes. (FOF:371C)

November 18—A thousand Communist-led students seize Teheran University buildings for several hours in demonstration. (FOF:371E)

November 20—New York Peace Information Center officials are acquitted.

In Washington, United States District Judge Matthew F. McGuire acquitted the Peace Information Center and five of its officers of the charges brought against them for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. In the charges the Government accused them of circulating the "Stockholm Peace Appeal" on orders from the World Congress of the Defenders of the Peace located at that time in Paris. Judge McGuire ruled that no agency connection had been proved. (FOF:373C)

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November 20—Greeks claim Communist threat is curbed.

Jean Politis, Greek delegate to the United Nations, told the Special Political Committee of the Assembly that the United Nations could dispense with its Special Balkans Committee because the defenses of Greece were sufficiently strong to check any Communist threat. (FOF:370J)

November 21—Soviet Russia warns on Middle Eastern defense arrangement.

The Soviet Union warned Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq against aligning themselves with the United States-sponsored Middle Eastern defense arrangement. According to the Soviet Government, the proposed pact was "aggressive" and "hostile" to the U.S.S.R. (FOF:371N)

November 22—Senate Subcommittee reports on subversion.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in a report on the Independent Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers of America, said "it is imperative" that the "absolute Communist control" of a small segment of the railroad industry, as revealed by the testimony, be broken. The union, bargaining agent for approximately 2,200 dining car and railroad food workers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, broke away from the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union in 1947.

During the hearings held in July, August, and September, Solon C. Bell, the union's president, three vice presidents, the secretary-treasurer, two Midwest representatives, and seven organizers were identified as members of the Communist Party by witnesses before the subcommittee. (SISS, Hearings and Report, Subversive Influence in the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

November 22—U.S.S.R. asks United Nations to investigate American organization of subversive movements.

The U.S.S.R. asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to investigate alleged attempts by the United States to organize subversive organizations within Communist countries. According to the Soviet Government, inclusion of funds for anti-Communist underground movements in the latest Mutual Security Act was "a new aggressive act." The Soviet note went on to say that this action was a violation of the 1933 agreement under which Soviet-American diplomatic relations were established. (FOF:370H)

November 23—Japanese Communists publish "Immediate Demands."

The "Immediate Demands of Communist Party of Japan" published in *For A Lasting Peace* were characterized by such headings as: "Sufferings of Japanese People Under American Occupation"; "Yoshida Government—Moral-Political Pillar of American Occupation"; "Inevitability of National-Liberation Democratic Revolution"; and "Forces of Revolution—United National-Liberation Democratic Front." (FLP, 11/23/51:3)

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November 24-26—Guatemalan officials refuse to attend anti-Communist convention.

Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, President of Guatemala, and other government officials refused to attend a convention of the National Civic Committee and anti-Communist university students in Guatemala City, although they had "attended major leftist rallies." The convention, which was attended by 176 anti-Communist groups, denied the charges of the government that Guatemalan anti-Communists were subversive, stressing that communism was alien to the Catholic religion of most Guatemalans. The convention demanded that the government be purged of its Communist influence. (FOF:382E)

November 24—Communists inspire land riots in Indonesia.

According to a report by Antara news agency, 112 persons were killed in October in land-reform riots which had, apparently, been inspired by the Communists on Flores Island, an East Indonesian Christian center. (FOF:389N)

November 24—Eastern European organizations urge United Nations investigation of Soviet genocide.

In an appeal to Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson eight organizations, representing 12 million Americans of Polish, Czechoslovak, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Greek, Latvian, and Estonian ancestry, urged that the United Nations investigate Soviet crimes of genocide. (FOF:379J)

November 26—NATO officer reports Soviet attack unlikely.

General Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, told a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council meeting in Rome that there were no signs of an imminent Soviet attack on Western Europe. (FOF:379B)

November 27—Cease-fire is laid down in Korean war near 38th parallel by United Nations and Communist negotiators. (FOF:377B)

November 27-29—Third All-Union Peace Conference is held in Moscow.

At the Third All-Union Peace Conference, N. S. Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee remarked:

Nearly 600 million signatures have been collected so far to the Peace Pact Appeal. Thus, about one half of the adult population of the world have affixed their signatures to the demand for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

* * * * *

Collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace was preceded by numerous peace conferences held in all the Union and autonomous republics, territories and regions of the country. We are not afraid, said the delegates attending these conferences, of the brazen aggressors who threaten the peaceful life of the peoples, we are not afraid of their atom bombs or threats. We, Soviet people, are not remaking nature, raising forests in deserts, bringing moisture to waterless steppes, building new towns and creating new values, for the bloodthirsty Anglo-American imperialists to reduce our towns and villages to ruins. We have the means with which to uphold the fruits of our peaceful labour. (FLP, 11/30/51:1)

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November 30—Convening of Spanish Peace Congress in Mexico is reported.

According to the Cominform press, the Spanish Peace Congress was held in Mexico with 1,659 attending delegates. Dr. Jose Giral, former head of the Spanish Republican Government, said in opening the congress:

The Spanish people will never go to war against the Soviet Union. Spaniards will never turn their guns against a country for which they have nothing but gratitude * * * and which by its firm peace policy inspires the best hopes of the peoples for peace. (FLP, 11/30/51:1)

November 30—Cominform press reports meeting of Central Committee of Tunisian Communist Party.

For A Lasting Peace reported that at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Tunisian Communist Party a report by Mohammed Ennafaa, secretary of the party, was discussed. Ennafaa "stressed the significance of the movement for unity which was manifest during the recent strikes and also during the solidarity demonstrations with the people of Egypt, organized jointly by the Communist Party" and other groups. He emphasized the need for establishing a "national front in order to win real national independence," the Communist report stated. (FLP, 11/30/51:3)

November 30—East German Communist leader hails Soviet aid in establishing regime and denounces alignment of West Germany with West.

Heinrich Rau, a member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, wrote the following in an article published in the Cominform press under the title "Aid of Soviet Union to German Democratic Republic":

The building of peace economy in the German Democratic Republic was made possible and is being successfully carried out thanks to the friendly aid rendered our people by the Soviet Union * * *.

The incorporation of Western Germany into the "Schuman Plan" and the Atlantic war bloc, the formation of a West German army under U.S. command, the switching of the West German economy onto a war footing—all these can bring Western Germany to catastrophe if the German people do not take their fate into their own hands * * *. The West German monopolists who have been ordered to support the American policy of war preparations and to revive German imperialism in the interests of American plans for world conquest, are, with their predatory traditions, an additional threat to the peace in Europe * * *.

To halt this disastrous course of development in Western Germany and to ensure peace—such is the main task of all patriotic and peace-loving forces of the German people * * *. The peace movement throughout Germany draws strength from the consistent, invariable peace policy and the might of the Soviet Union and from the peace movement throughout the world. The bold and consistent struggle waged by the Soviet Union for a united, independent and peace-loving Germany constitutes aid of the greatest significance for the struggle waged by the German people for national existence. (FLP, 11/30/51:4)

December 3—Turkish National Assembly passes law making leadership of Communist group punishable by death. (FOF:398J)

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December 5—Tito releases Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac from prison "conditionally."

The Yugoslav Government announced Roman Catholic Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac of Zagreb was released from prison. The conditional release of the Yugoslav prelate decreed that the Archbishop would function only as a parish priest in his native town of Krasic near Zagreb and could not issue pastoral letters or public statements nor advise his followers on public and personal conduct. (FOF : 386H-J)

December 6—Communist-led youths riot in Teheran.

In a 5-hour battle between 10,000 police, troops, and anti-Communist Iranian Nationalists and 5,000 Communist-led youths who shouted death threats to Mossadegh, 5 persons were reported killed and 200 injured in Teheran. (FOF : 387G)

December 7—Cominform press reports on "peace" movement in United States.

A review in the Cominform press on the "peace" movement in the United States stated that the national committee of the American Peace Crusade had set a goal of one million signatures to the Pact of Peace Appeal. The article quoted from a commentary by William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, which appeared in the *Daily Worker* of November 26, 1951, in which he observed :

The sole sane answer to it [to prevent "unleashing a new world war" as a result of "Wall Street's criminal policy"] is for the masses of our people, particularly organized labor, to insist, in their irresistible strength, that the United States join with the U.S.S.R., People's China, Britain, and France, in a five-power conference and proceed to work out a general peace pact that will lift from the world the frightful menace of another great war. (FLP, 12/7/51 :1)

December 7—Gottwald, Czechoslovak Communist leader, denounces Slansky as Titoist.

Czechoslovak President Klement Gottwald denounced former Vice Premier Rudolf Slansky as a Titoist and declared that the Czechoslovak Communist leader was preparing to flee to the West at the time of his arrest. Gottwald accused Slansky of conspiring with former Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, who was imprisoned on charges of plotting with the West to overthrow the Communist regime of Gottwald. The Czechoslovak President declared that in September, when Slansky was deposed as secretary general of the Communist Party, it was thought that he had made honest mistakes. According to Gottwald, his connivance with "agents of American imperialism" was discovered later.

Prague radio announced that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was at that time undergoing a purge that reached "from the lower ranks up to the highest level." (FOF : 395K)

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December 10—Non-Communists win in Australian Miners' Federation.

As a result of elections in the Australian Miners' Federation, the anti-Communist Labor Party won control for the first time since 1933. (FOF:406E)

December 10—Senator McCarthy cites formation of Communist labor group.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) stated in Milwaukee that Harry Bridges and other "leftwing labor leaders" met in New York City in order to plan the formation of a "Communist labor federation." (FOF:398B)

December 10—Pennsylvania General Assembly completes action on bill to outlaw Communist Party. (FOF:398C)

December 13—State Department dismisses John Stewart Service.

The United States Department of State dismissed career diplomat John Stewart Service after the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board established that there were grounds for "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. Cleared by a grand jury and six times by the Loyalty Security Board of the State Department, Service was said not to have actually been disloyal. The basis for the charges were his disclosure of classified material to *Amerasia* in 1945. (FOF:397P)

December 14—Iranian Communists stage demonstration in Teheran.

Ten thousand Iranian Communists staged a demonstration in Teheran. They promised to rebuild their "peace" headquarters which had been wrecked by Iranian Nationalists in recent riots. (FOF:404D)

December 14—Communists charge America and Britain with "imperialism" in Middle and Near East.

In a feature article appearing in the Cominform press under the title "Aggressive Action of British Imperialists Against Egyptian People," the Communists expressed the following view on British and American activity in the Near and Middle East:

In their criminal designs of preparing a new world war, the U.S.-British imperialists reserve for Egypt, just as for the other countries of the Near and Middle East, the fate of not only a war base, but also of a reservoir of "manpower." Without the knowledge or consent of the peoples and governments of these countries they announced the establishment of a "Middle East Command" with the intention of subjecting them to military occupation.

The struggle of the peoples of Egypt and other countries for the withdrawal of foreign troops, against the creation of strategic bases on their territories, against the attempts to force the aggressive pact on them, is meeting with warm sympathy and support from all peace-loving peoples.

Imperialism, brazenly resorting to force and threats, seeks to strangle the national liberation movement of the peoples in the Near and Middle East. (FLP, 12/14/51:1)

December 17—Rome reports on fate of Catholic missionaries in China.

Fides Agency, the Rome foreign mission news service, disclosed that 1,238 Roman Catholic missionaries were expelled from Com-

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munist China in 1951; at least 300 were imprisoned; while 2,500 priests, 600 brothers, and 5,000 nuns, both native and foreign, were still active in China. (FOF:491M)

December 17—Dutch civil servants are prohibited from joining Communist Party.

Premier Willem Drees of The Netherlands announced that Dutch civil servants would be prohibited from becoming members of the Communist Party. Under the regulation "a few dozen" minor officials would be discharged, the government stated. (FOF:406F)

December 17—Paul Robeson leads group charging America with genocide.

In petitions submitted to the United Nations by the Civil Rights Congress, the United States was charged with genocide against the Negroes. According to the petition, "15 million black Americans" were subjected to "conditions making for premature death, poverty and disease." Head of the New York delegation was Paul Robeson. Raphael Lemkin, originator of the United Nations Genocide Convention, stated that the Civil Rights Congress petitions were a Communist attempt to divert world attention from Soviet genocide against the Baltic and other Russian-dominated peoples. (FOF:403F)

December 19—Vishinsky assails United States on anti-Communist aid measure.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky made what was said to be his "angriest speech of the assembly session" when he demanded that the United Nations prevent the United States from aiding anti-Communist underground movements in the Communist countries. In reply to Vishinsky's remark that the \$100 million fund in the Mutual Security Act was for the purpose of fomenting civil war in Communist countries, Representative Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) pointed out that the fund was only for the aid of "people who have managed to flee to this side of the Iron Curtain" and that the Bolsheviks, ever since gaining power in Russia, have fomented Communist revolutions in other countries. (FOF:402L)

December 19-20—Mexican Communist Party holds conference.

Reporting on the conference of the Mexican Communist Party held December 19-20, the Cominform press stated that the conference—

focused the attention of the Party on the need for a united front of democratic opposition with a view to defeating the reactionary policy of national betrayal and slavish subordination to American imperialism, pursued by President Aleman.

To defeat the reactionary candidate, and to ensure the election of a popular candidate, and in this way to bring about a radical change in the present situation in Mexico, ensure peace, better living conditions for the people, to secure democratic rights and national independence—such were the tasks advanced in his report by Comrade Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Party. (FLP, 1/18/52: 2)

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December 21—United Nations rejects Soviet Russia's complaint of American aid to anti-Communist underground movements.

By a vote of 39 to 5 the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly rejected the demand of the Soviet Union that the United Nations ask the United States to revoke its Mutual Security Act because of its provisions to aid anti-Communist movements in Eastern Europe. (FOF:411K)

December 21—Cominform reports on All-Burma Youth Festival.

In a report on the All-Burma Youth Festival, the Communist press stated:

The mass youth organisations in Burma are engaged in active work in defence of peace. An All-Burma Youth Festival was held in Rangoon at which 10,000 signatures were collected to the Appeal for a Peace Pact. Participants in the festival adopted a resolution in defence of peace, against the U. S. aggression in Korea and against the separate "peace" treaty with Japan. (FLP, 12/21/51:1)

December 21—Togliatti, Italy's Communist leader, claims "The Sole Correct Path For Mankind" is "path of Socialism" under leadership of Stalin and Soviet Union.

An extensive theoretical and historical analysis of the world Communist movement by Palmiro Togliatti, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, concluded:

Today, as at all decisive moments of the long historical period separating us from the victory of the October Revolution, we are confident that the sole correct path for mankind is the path indicated and offered to the world by the Soviet Union and Stalin who heads it. This is the path of Socialism, i. e., the path of democracy, socialist justice and progress. This is the path of extending the activities of the progressive forces, which, in conditions of peace among the peoples, must lead in every country to reorganisation of the economic structure, to complete abolition of the privileges of the dominant classes, and to the formation of a classless society. This is the path of peaceful co-existence of different economic and social systems, a path ensuring the necessary progress for civilization with the least sacrifice and the least risk. We suggest this path for all, and shall do everything in our power to ensure that mankind as a whole takes this path. But if, unfortunately for all, the lunatics heading the camp of dying imperialism, lose their heads completely and try to hurl the people into the abyss of another war, then—and of this we are confident—by our strength, the strength of the working class and of the peoples who want independence and peace, and by the might of all peace-loving states, and in the first place the might of the Soviet Union and the wisdom of its leaders, the road of these lunatics will be barred and they will get the lesson they deserve. A new world, really united in building a new, Socialist society, must and will arise from the ruins of capitalism and imperialism. (FLP, 12/21/51:3)

December 23—East European exiles charge Soviet Union with genocide.

The Central and Eastern European Conference, whose headquarters were in Washington, made an appeal to the United Nations Assembly to act against the Soviet Union under the terms of the genocide convention. According to the conference, the Communists were executing a "preconceived plan to destroy systematically the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Rumania." (FOF:411L)

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December 27—Rumanian regime executes four alleged spies for United States. (FOF: 411F)

December 27—Hall, American Communist leader, receives extended sentence.

Gus Hall, secretary of the CPUSA, was sentenced in New York to an additional 3 years in prison for contempt of court. Hall had "jumped bail" in an effort to avoid serving his 5-year prison term for conspiracy. (FOF: 421D)

December 28—Communists claim final victory is theirs in year's review of Communist movement.

In a feature article reviewing the world Communist movement for the year 1951, the Cominform press observed:

Having registered remarkable victories in 1951, the great camp which rallies all that is advanced and progressive in the world—the camp of peace, democracy, and Socialism—enters the New Year, 1952, strong, mighty and invincible * * *.

Year by year, the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grows stronger and prospers * * *.

The People of China, consolidating the system of the dictatorship of people's democracy, are solving and have already solved a number of most important economic-political tasks * * *.

During the past year, the European countries of people's democracy recorded significant achievements in building Socialism * * *.

In the past year, the movement of the peoples for peace—the active and conscious expression by the peoples of their will—acquired enormous dimensions * * *.

Impressive evidence of the mass and organized character of the peace movement in 1951 is the signature campaign for a Peace Pact. Over 600 million people—nearly half the adult population of the world—have participated so far in this world-wide ballot * * *.

The international working-class movement added new glorious pages to the history of the working-class struggle in the past year * * *.

The ranks of the glorious French and Italian Communist Parties are growing and acquiring increased strength despite police terror and fascist raids * * *.

In the past year the international Communist movement was enriched with outstanding works of creative Marxism * * *.

The rays of the sun of Communism penetrate to the most remote corners of the earth. The all-conquering ideas of Communism fill the hearts and minds of all working people * * *.

The camp of imperialism and war is experiencing a profound crisis; it is becoming weaker and is heading towards its inevitable doom. The camp of peace and democracy is united as never before, it is growing and becoming stronger, year by year it gathers more strength. This camp is winning, it will win the final victory, since the Communist Parties are its advanced detachment and their militant banner—the great and invincible teaching of Lenin-Stalin. (FLP, 12/28/51:1)

December 28—Japanese national peace conference is reported held in Tokyo.

A national peace conference was held in Tokyo, Japan, which discussed, according to the Cominform press—

questions relating to the struggle for peace in the period following the ratification by the Japanese Parliament of the "peace treaty" and the "security pact," and decided to intensify the struggle against the introduction of conscription and rearming of Japan, for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers, and for Japan's participation in the international economic conference. (FLP, 12/28/51:1)

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December 28—Iranian Communists hold rally.

In Teheran, the Communist "[Association] * * * to Fight the Imperialist Oil Companies in Iran" held a rally in which it protested against any type of British, American, or International Bank involvement in Iranian oil operations. The Tudeh (Communist) Party, which had been outlawed almost 2 years before, declared its intention to run several candidates for Parliament under the auspices of the association. (FOF:419J)

December 29—Israel's "No. 2 Communist" is arrested.

Fuad Nimeh Nassar, described as Israel's "No. 2 Communist," was arrested by Jordan police at a secret Communist printing establishment near Amman. (FOF:421P)

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1952—Indian Communists adopt policy of Popular Front.

Under this plan the Communists succeeded in attracting a "few dupes"; but in the general election of 1952 the Communists, under their own label—

did comparatively well, especially in Hyderabad territory, where their brief rule seemed to have won them more friends than foes. Though completely dwarfed in parliament by Congress, they won enough seats to form the largest single opposition group. (S-W:318)

January 1—Stalin's message offers "sympathy" to Japanese for continued occupation.

In a New Year's message to the Japanese people made by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin at the request of the Japanese Kyodo news agency, the Soviet dictator expressed his "deep sympathy" because Japan was "trapped in a serious situation under foreign [United States] occupation," and he wished the Japanese "success in fighting for the freedom of your own country." (FOF:3J)

January 2—Chinese Communist leader urges greater victories in Korean war.

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese Communist Government, said in a celebration at Peiping that the Chinese Communist Army had to achieve "still greater victories" in 1952 and that it must "resist American aggression" and aid Korea. He also demanded that the Chinese people "launch vigorously" and "uncompromisingly a large-scale struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy" at home. (FOF:1G)

January 3—Communist Chinese take over some posts in Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, a non-Communist group in governing coalition. (FOF:3N)

January 4—British Communist Party opens "mass campaign to end the colonial war in Malaya," Cominform press reports.

According to an article in *For A Lasting Peace*, the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party decided at its Decem-

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ber meeting "to open a mass campaign to end the colonial war in Malaya." The party resolution stated:

The campaign to end the war in Malaya will give a new political impetus to the demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt. It will strengthen the whole anti-imperialist fight and lead directly to more expressions of solidarity with the people of Egypt, Persia and the whole of the Middle East. It will stimulate greater support for all colonial liberation movements and against oppression in Africa and the West Indies. It will develop greater political conviction within the Labour Movement on the whole character of the fight against imperialism and war. (FLP, 1/4/52:2)

January 5—Anti-Communist demonstrations are banned in Guatemala.

The "leftist-dominated" Government of Guatemala banned anti-Communist demonstrations. According to the government, the anti-Communist groups were "harboring subversives." (FOF:10F)

January 5-6—Danish Communists plan congress, Cominform press reports.

The Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party met in Copenhagen to discuss the political situation and make plans for the 17th Communist Party Congress to be held in May. In a report of the central committee's work Axel Larsen, chairman of the party, said:

We have just entered upon a new year. Fierce battles lie ahead, battles which will be fought against the background of the struggle in Denmark between the forces of peace and the forces of war. In this situation the Communist Party of Denmark is conducting a policy of peace. This is the policy of the Danish people.

The central committee also adopted a resolution supporting "the demand for a peaceful settlement of differences among the five Great Powers and for a Pact of Peace between them." (FLP, 1/25/52:3)

January 6—Chinese Nationalists report on subversive activity in Formosa.

According to reports from authorities within the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa, 4 convicted Communist spies were executed before a firing squad in Taipei and 629 Communist underground agents surrendered in Formosa during the past 2 months. Premier Chen Cheng warned that the Communists had "intensified their campaign of infiltration into Formosa" with the intention of conquering the island "from within." (FOF:3N)

January 7—West German Communists fail in attempt to organize anti-Schuman Plan strikes in West German industries. (FOF:4C)

January 8—Soviet citizens replace Austrian Communists, report states.

According to a report from American officials in Vienna, hundreds of Austrian Communists were fired from jobs in the Russian sector and replaced with Soviet citizens. (FOF:8M)

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January 8—Malenkov praise leads to speculation as Stalin's heir-apparent.

Deputy Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU(B), was praised in the Soviet press as "a true pupil of Lenin" and "a co-adviser of Comrade Stalin" on the occasion of his 50th birthday. Regarded as chief of domestic policies, Malenkov was awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration. Because of the honors accorded Malenkov, speculation arose that he might rank as heir-apparent to Stalin. (FOF:9H)

January 10—Poles are sentenced as alleged American spies.

A Polish military court in Warsaw sentenced three Poles to death and two to life imprisonment as alleged members of an American spy ring said to have been operating from Berlin. (FOF:18E)

January 11—Anthony Eden warns United Nations on Southeast Asia.

In a speech at Columbia University in New York, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that the United Nations must be prepared to resist Communist aggression in Southeast Asia with the same "solid" action as in Korea. (FOF:13L)

January 11—Communists report 596,302,298 signatures collected in "Pact of Peace" campaign. (FLP, 1/11/52:1)

January 11—Communists and Socialists oppose Schuman Plan as plan is ratified by a vote of 232 to 143 in West German Bundestag. (L:1228)

January 11—Spanish Communists urge national front against Franco.

The Cominform press reprinted excerpts from *Mundo Obrero*, organ of the Spanish Communist Party, in which the Spanish Communists stated in part that:

The main thing is to intensify action for unity between Socialists and Communists; the main thing is to march forward towards the establishment of a powerful National Anti-Franco Front. Socialist comrades and all working people must be helped to understand that the solution of the Spanish problem lies in bringing about the fullest unity of the anti-Franco forces and that it is necessary to take this path resolutely and boldly. (FLP, 1/11/52:2)

January 11—Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society praises Stalin message, Communist press reports.

Replying to Stalin's New Year's Day message, the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society wrote:

Your message testifies to the deep sympathy and friendship of the Soviet Union for our people, a message which helps the Japanese people to a deeper understanding of the traditional foreign policy of the Soviet Union, founded on preserving world peace, friendship among the peoples and respect for the sovereignty of nations, a message which inspires all honest people in Japan, waging the struggle for peace, freedom and independence. (FLP, 1/11/52:1)

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January 11—United Nations Assembly rejects Soviet anti-American resolution.

The General Assembly of the United Nations rejected a Soviet resolution charging the United States with aggression because of Mutual Security aid allocated to East European anti-Communists. (FOF:15J)

January 12-13—Central Committee of Swiss Party of Labor denounces "American imperialism."

According to the Cominform press, the Central Committee of the Swiss Party of Labor held a meeting at which it adopted a manifesto proclaiming that "the ruling classes of Switzerland are supporting the war preparations of American imperialism." The manifesto stated:

To pursue this policy and suppress the just protests of the people, the Government has resorted to discharging officials, and to framed trials aimed against freedom of thought. This is evident from the shameful sentence passed on Pierre Nicole, and the investigation begun against Emile Arnold, member of Parliament. (FLP, 1/25/52: 3)

January 17—New York *Daily Worker* 28th anniversary is celebrated.

The Cominform press carried the following commentary on the celebration in Manhattan Center of the 28th anniversary of the *Daily Worker*:

The progressive public in the U.S. recently celebrated the 28th anniversary of the issue of the first number of the "Daily Worker"—militant champion of the working people of America. A gathering of 3,500 including wellknown public figures, journalists, editors of democratic newspapers, worker-correspondents and readers of the "Daily Worker"—attended a public meeting in Manhattan Centre * * *. The meeting turned into a demonstration of protest against the persecution of the progressive press now taking place in the U.S.A.

Speakers pointed out that freedom of the press in the U.S.A. is enjoyed only by the imperialists and their lackeys, by enemies of the working people. They urged intensified struggle to defend newspapers such as the "Daily Worker" which fight for peace and workers' rights.

John Pittman, foreign editor of the "Daily Worker," stressed that the paper would carry on despite persecution, because it expresses the highest interests of the majority of the American people and supports the forces throughout the world, headed by the Soviet Union, are battling for peace. (FLP, 2/1/52: 4)

January 17—Soviet Union denounces West on Kashmir issue.

In the United Nations Security Council, the Soviet Union charged that the United States and Great Britain were prolonging the Kashmir dispute with the intention of stationing American and British "occupation troops" in Kashmir under pretense of policing a plebiscite for the United Nations. The Soviet Government favored a plan for settling the dispute through a Constituent Assembly rather than a plebiscite. (FOF:24A)

January 18—French security forces arrest Tunisian Nationalist and Communist leaders.

After France refused to grant Tunisia immediate autonomy, fighting broke out in several Tunisian towns. The general disorders increased after Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Neodestour (New Constitution) Party, and 11 other Nationalist and Communist leaders were arrested. Battles be-

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tween the natives and French troops and police continued for a week. (FOF: 23G-H)

January 18—Communists commemorate Lenin's death.

The Cominform in an article entitled "Triumph of All-Conquering Lenin Ideas" commemorating the death of Lenin commented:

The East is awake! The earth is burning under the feet of the colonisers. And neither punitive expeditions and wars, terror and atrocities, nor false promises of a sham independence on the part of the imperialists can extinguish the spreading flames of struggle for national liberation. And should the imperialists succeed in unleashing world war, this will but accelerate the end of the entire capitalist system.

Leninism lives and triumphs. It cannot be silenced or altered to suit the tastes of the Right-wing Socialists, Titoites and other betrayers and enemies of the people. The peoples of the world are maturing rapidly. Day by day they are beginning to see more clearly that truth is on the side of Leninism. The teaching of Lenin-Stalin is all-powerful because it is true, because it correctly reflects the vital interests of the toiling masses, the vital requirements of the development of society.

Leninism triumphed, it is triumphing, it will triumph! (FLP, 1/18/52: 1)

January 18-19—Algerian Communists prepare for Sixth Congress.

The Central Committee of the Algerian Communist Party held a meeting to prepare for the party's Sixth Congress scheduled for February 22-24. In a closing speech, Larbi Bouhali, secretary of the party, called on Communists "to be in the van of the fighters for peace and freedom." (FLP, 2/1/52: 6)

January 19—General Van Fleet feels victory certain in Korea.

General James A. Van Fleet, United States 8th Army commander, declared that his men were well prepared for whatever might occur in Korea and he felt that "they will win." The general described the Korean war as a "blessing" in that it spurred the free world to acquire sufficient strength to "knock down" the Communists and, if necessary, "wipe them out * * * on all fronts, everywhere there are free people." "There had to be a Korea, either here or somewhere else in the world," he observed. (FOF: 21F)

January 20—Italian Communist leader denounces "foreign imperialism" in 31st anniversary speech.

Speaking in Naples at a celebration of the 31st anniversary of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti stated that the interests of Italy should be placed above the interests of "foreign imperialism." A Cominform account of the speech concluded:

We demand an end to false campaigns designed to sow among the Italian people enmity for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the People's Democracies, for the Chinese people. We demand, first of all, an end to the campaign of falsehood and discrimination directed against citizens who see that things are not going well, and therefore, demand that a new political course be steered. (FLP, 2/1/52: 3)

January 21—Pospelov, Soviet leader, states nothing can stop march of communism.

In a speech at the Bolshoi Theater celebrating the 28th anniversary of Lenin's death Peter Pospelov, director of the Marx-

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Lenin-Engels Institute in Moscow, declared that Asia was undergoing "a gigantic anti-imperialist revolution" led by Communists and "no force whatever" could stop it. He further stated that "American * * * [and] British imperialists will only accelerate the death of world capitalism" if they "dare force a 3d world war." (FOF:21G)

January 22—Communist activity in American Communications Association is revealed.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, two former officers of the American Communications Association stated that its leaders had stolen the elections of the New York union in 1946 and 1948 by forging ballots in order to stay in power. The leaders, who were identified as Communists or former Communists, had refused to deny this charge in testimony the previous year. (SISS, Supplemental Hearings, Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

January 23—Brazilians are alerted to prevent Peace Congress.

The Brazilian Government alerted all 23 state and territorial governors in order to prevent a meeting of the Communist-inspired "Continental Peace Congress" in Brazil. Originally the congress was scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro in January, but the date was changed to March 11-16. (FOF:34K)

January 23-25—Election gains and losses of Indian Communists are reported.

According to reports from New Delhi, the Indian Communists gained in parliamentary elections in the southern states of Travancore-Cochin, Madras, and Hyderabad, although they lost ground in West Bengal. A week later Prime Minister Nehru of the Congress Party called a conference of leading party aides to discuss the Communist gains. (FOF:34F)

January 24—Iranian police raid Communist youth club.

Iranian police raided a Communist youth club in Teheran, and it was reported that they discovered evidence that ballot boxes had been stuffed with fraudulent votes for candidates supported by the Communists during the current parliamentary election. (FOF:30D)

January 24—Nepalese Government takes action against Communists.

In Katmandu, the Government of Nepal suppressed an attempted revolt by Dr. K. I. Singh's dissident Congress Party faction and the Communists who had demanded inclusion of the Communists in the government. King Tribhubana granted extraordinary powers to crush the revolt, and on the following day Prime Minister Matricka Prasad Koirala outlawed the Communist Party. (FOF:34G)

January 24—United Nations Headquarters in Tokyo reports Korean truce negotiations in Panmunjom reach "complete state of paralysis." (FOF:21C)

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January 25—Guatemalan revolutionary party is reported dissolved.

Following the dissolution of the Labor Revolutionary Party of Guatemala, Victor Manuel Gutierrez, founder of the party, announced his intention of joining "the nation's other Communist party, the local Red Group." (FOF:34L)

January 25—Guatemalan Communists criticize shortcomings of their press.

According to a report in the Cominform press, the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guatemala discussed the work of *Octubre*, the party's newspaper, criticized its work, and revealed its shortcomings. Among the criticisms noted were:

Its pages do not show the need to fight for peace from the standpoint of Guatemala's development and the interests of its people. It confines itself to reporting the struggle for peace in other countries, but even this is not done adequately. Also weak is "Octubre's" reporting and popularizing of the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the Chinese People's Republic. Unsatisfactory, too, is its exposure of the imperialists' policy of preparing war under the slogan of an anti-Communist crusade. (FLP, 1/25/52: 4)

January 25—Transjordan Communists appeal for release of leader.

For A Lasting Peace reported that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Transjordan published an appeal—

calling on the people to struggle for the release of Comrade Nassar, leader of the Communist Party, arrested by the Transjordan authorities on a trumped-up charge * * *. The Central Committee declares that only the "struggle of the people of Transjordan with the support of democratic public opinion throughout the world can frustrate this foul design." (FLP, 1/25/52: 4)

January 25—Communist press cites threat to peace in Balkans.

In an article entitled "Tito-Plastiras Conspiracy—Threat to Peace in the Balkans" published in the Cominform press by Georgis Kastrinos, American policy in the Balkans was described as aggressive and a threat to the peace. Kastrinos wrote:

The Tito gang and the monarcho-fascists, acting on American orders, are feverishly preparing for war. This is the object of their collaboration. Yugoslavia and Greece have been turned into war camps with hundreds of military bases, airfields and ports. They allocate more than three-quarters of their budgets for war purposes. Fascist terror is rampant in both countries. By means of hunger and mass terror, prisons and concentration camps, torture, executions and assassination of patriots, the Tito gang and the Athens monarcho-fascists seek to plunge the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece into war against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

The fascist cliques in Belgrade and Athens docilely obey all the orders of the American aggressors. But the peoples of Greece and Yugoslavia want peace and are fighting for peace. Their eyes are turned to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the invincible Soviet Union and its wise leader Comrade Stalin. (FLP, 1/25/52: 3)

January 28—Western powers warn Communists on new aggressions in Southeast Asia.

American, British, and French delegates to the United Nations meeting in Paris warned Soviet Russia and Communist China that if they attempted any new aggressions in Southeast Asia

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they would meet with the same resistance as in the case of Korea. (FOF:30P)

January 30—Hostile Soviet actions against Moslems are reported.

In a summary of recent developments appearing in the *New York Times* relating to Soviet oppression of Moslems, it was pointed out that several Communist Party leaders were removed in the Kazakh and Turkmen Republics for "bourgeois nationalism." Most of the mosques have been closed, the *Times* reported, and observances of Moslem religious holidays and dietary laws have been discouraged. Any mention of past independence has been deleted from history books of the two republics. (FOF:34C)

January 31—New York City school superintendent acts against teachers refusing to discuss alleged Communist activities.

Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of the New York City schools, suspended eight teachers for refusing to answer questions regarding alleged Communist connections. Earlier, 8 other teachers were dismissed on similar grounds; 10 resigned when called for interrogation; and 3, against whom no formal charges were filed, admitted having been Communists in the past. The 16 suspended or removed teachers were members or officials of the Teachers Union Local 555, described as "a United Public Workers affiliate accused of being pro-Communist." (FOF:41E)

February—American Communist publication emphasizes "peace" propaganda theme.

Claudia Jones, author of an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "The Struggle for Peace in the United States," stated:

President Truman, in his capacity as chief political servitor of U.S. imperialism, once again proposed, in his recent State of the Union Message to Congress a criminal crusade of force and violence against the vast majority of the human race. Truman, though demagogically prating about peace, glorified Wall Street's aggressive expansionism which is now flagrantly directed against the colored peoples of Asia and Africa, and proposed an unrestrained armaments race * * *.

As Communists we struggle for peace, equality, freedom and Socialism—we struggle for the best interests of the working class, the Negro people, the farming masses, the vast majority of the American people. To fulfill these high Communist principles, we must learn from the people and we must shed all moods of "spontaneity" in the peace struggle. The mastery of the united front tactic, the deepening of our ideological weapons, must be strengthened.

To work to unite all people who understand that our country is in danger of war and fascism; to work so that our nation is not reviewed with fear and loathing by the peoples of the world; to root our peace struggle basically among the working class and Negro people—this is the path to the achievement of the correct main line of our Party in this period. That main line seeks the emergence of an anti-fascist, anti-monopoly, people's peace coalition, that will lead to a people's front against war and fascism strong enough to curb the warmongers in 1952 and thus open to all the American people a vista of happiness, security, equality and peace. (PA, 2/52:1, 20)

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February 1—Communist press cites trial of American Communist as “Fascist Frame-Up in Pittsburgh.”

The following excerpts are from a report in *For A Lasting Peace* on the trial of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist:

Nelson—true representative of the American working class, armed with the great ideas of peace and Socialism, standing in the court of the fascist-minded reactionaries and warmongers, holds aloft the banner of his Party.

“I’m in the Communist Party—the party of the working class—because I believe in it with every fibre of my body”—he says.

With merciless logic, he unravels the real reasons for the frame-up and shows who are the real culprits. The main culprits in this frame-up, said Nelson, are the Mellons and Morgans who own much of Pittsburgh and who control United States Steel Corporation. These rich men are making millions out of the war in Korea. These men say “if you interfere with our war plans you will go to jail.” These men are responsible for the high prices and taxes that result from this shameful war. And I as a Communist, said Nelson, have never hesitated to denounce this war and I never will.

Books, ideas and genuine democrats in the dock, sworn fascists elevated to judgeships—such is the state of affairs today in the Truman “citadel of liberty.”

But Comrade Nelson knows and feels that millions of working people in America and all over the world are with him in his struggle. It is this knowledge and this confidence that give him the strength and courage to hurl defiance at his despicable persecutors—the enemies of democracy and peace. (FLP, 2/1/52: 6)

February 2—Malik, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, charges West with starting World War III.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik charged in the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that the Western allies had “already started” World War III and were plotting to expand the war from Korea and Southeast Asia. (FOF: 38D)

February 4—Vatican reports on religious suppression under communism.

According to Vatican sources, 108 of the principal Catholic prelates in the Communist-controlled areas of Europe and Asia were imprisoned, exiled, or otherwise barred from performing their religious duties. (FOF: 55C)

February 4—French Communist press states Thorez directs party from Soviet Russia.

Although Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the Communist Party, was in the Soviet Union undergoing treatment for paralysis of an arm and leg caused by a stroke, he still directed activities of the French Communist Party, according to the Paris Communist press, *L’Humanité*. (FOF: 49L)

February 4—Indian Communist leader forecasts future line of action.

Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party, declared that the party, which was strengthened by its election record in the southern states of India, would work for the establishment of a more “democratic” constitution without resorting to violence. (FOF: 49N)

February 5—Bulgarian legal system is remodeled to conform with Soviet system. (FOF: 50B)

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February 5—Senate Subcommittee charges Soviet propaganda floods United States.

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee charged that Soviet propaganda was flooding the United States at American expense and that it was not labeled as required by law. The subcommittee blamed the Justice Department in part. The four principal United States concerns importing Communist publications were the Four Continent Book Corporation, Imported Publications and Products Company, Universal Distributors Company, and Stechert-Hafner Inc. The first two companies cited were registered as foreign agents. (FOF: 65F)

February 8—"Leftist" Guatemalan groups form alliance.

In Guatemala, the "leftist" Revolutionary Action, Popular Front, the Socialist, and National Renovation Parties, which supported the government and worked "closely" with the Communist Party, established a political alliance. (FOF: 50F)

February 8—Cominform press reports on "Mass Movement in Syria and Lebanon for Peace and Independence."

According to *For A Lasting Peace*—

the movement for peace and national independence is growing [in the Middle East] despite the terror of the imperialist agents. In recent weeks monster demonstrations of workers and students against the Anglo-American scheme for a "Middle East Command" and in support of the people of Egypt and Tunisia were held in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and other towns in Syria and in Beirut—capital of the Lebanon. "Tunisia Day"—a day of solidarity with the people of Tunisia, who have risen against the French colonisers for the freedom and independence of their country—was held on February 1 in Syria and the Lebanon, and in all countries of the Near and Middle East and in North Africa.

The preparation for the conference in defence of peace and national independence of the countries of the Near and Middle East and North Africa has developed into a broad popular movement which is supported by all patriotic circles. (FLP, 2/8/52: 1)

February 8—Communists denounce "Racist Barbarity in U.S.A."

Discussing the petition of the American Civil Rights Congress regarding the so-called "crime of genocide against the Negro people," the Cominform press commented:

Negro working people are the last to get jobs and the first to get sacked, they are used for the most dangerous and lowest paid labor. Even official statistics are forced to acknowledge the inhuman conditions in which the Negro people live. The mortality rate among Negroes is far in excess of the annual average in the U.S.

Negroes have but one right which the U.S. Government does not dispute: the right to die, to perish from hunger, from the noose of the lynch law, and the right to die in Korea and elsewhere for Wall Street interests. As for American freedom, 15,000,000 Negroes long ago characterized it as "freedom to lynch."

The tragic conditions of the Negro people in the U.S. are yet another exposure before the whole world in the sham of American "democracy," of the real nature of sanguinary American imperialism. (FLP, 2/8/52: 4)

February 9—Communists are not without success in Indian elections.

Returns in the still incomplete Indian national election gave 249 seats to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party,

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but the Communists were not without some success. They, together with "allied leftists," won 26 seats and won in one state, Tripura, where they had been agitating for agrarian reform. Less than a week before Kumar Ghosh, secretary general of the party, said that his party, strengthened by its election record in southern states, would work for a more "democratic" constitution without resorting to violence. (FOF:49M-N)

February 9—Anti-Communist weekly radio program is banned in Guatemala.

A private radio station in Guatemala City banned a weekly program which was sponsored by anti-Communist students. It was said that the action was taken allegedly as the result of government pressure. (FOF:50F)

February 12—French Communists fail to organize general strike.

In their first test of strength since 1948, the French Communist Party failed to organize a nationwide 1-day general strike as a so-called "trial of strength." Non-Communist unions opposed the strike while only small groups of coal miners, building, auto, and transport workers went on strike. The purpose of the general strike was to demonstrate against the police ban on a celebration of the 1934 anti-Fascist riots in Paris. (FOF:49L)

February 13—Madras Government of India releases imprisoned Communists.

The Madras Government in India released 106 Communists who were being held under the Preventive Detention Act. The Communists had won 61 seats in the 375-member State Assembly of Madras. (FOF:58B)

February 13—East German Communists urge German unity on Big Four.

In notes to the U.S.S.R., United States, Great Britain, and France, the East German Communist regime urged that the four powers take "speedy" action to conclude a peace treaty with a unified Germany. The Communists claimed that rearmament of the West raised the threat of a third world war and also "a murderous war between German brothers." (FOF:46D)

February 15—Communists praise "national-liberation movement" in Malaya.

The Cominform press stated that "U.S.-British warmongers" had concluded an agreement which would "convert Malaya into a war base against People's China." This action, the Communists stated, has given "a further impulse to the national-liberation movement." The report went on to say:

The just struggle of the people of Malaya for peace, freedom and independence meets with ever-growing support on the part of the advanced working people in Britain who, responding to the call issued by the British Communist Party, are campaigning to "Stop the war in Malaya!" (FLP, 2/15/52: 1)

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February 15—Indian Communist leader denounces “anti-Communist slander.”

Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party, denounced the “anti-Communist slander spread by reaction alleging that the Communists seek chaos in the country.” The Cominform press quoted Ghosh as saying:

The Communists wanted the defeat of the Congress . . . not to create chaos but to form an alternate government of people's unity to solve the problem of the people. (FLP, 2/15/52: 4)

February 15—Communists denounce colonialism in Belgian Congo.

According to the Cominform press, the Belgian Congo in Africa, “an important source of raw materials, above all uranium, for the U.S. warmongers,” was—

no longer the “quiet” rear base of imperialism. It is becoming a participant in the world front of the struggle of the peoples for peace, of the struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialist enslavement. This is evident from the recent actions of Congo workers, particularly, the strike in the capital, Leopoldville.

The newspaper “Drapeau Rouge”—central organ of the Communist Party of Belgium—published a letter from a group of Negro workers in the Congo addressed to all Belgian toilers. In this letter the Congo workers call upon the working people of Belgium to help them in the struggle against the Belgian colonisers who have brought endless suffering, poverty, hunger and physical extermination to the peoples of the Congo. (FLP, 2/15/52: 1)

February 15—Communist press denounces anti-Communist activities of West German Government.

In addition to denouncing the “accelerated tempo of preparation for war by West German revanchists,” the Cominform press denounced the Bonn Government for its anti-Communist activities. “The Bonn militarists” in their “impotent rage,” it stated—seek to suppress the protests and resistance of the population. In order to terrorise the population and find a pretext for banning the Communist Party—an act which is now being prepared—they mobilise thousands of police and secret service agents who, without warning, raided the premises of the Communist Party of Germany and wrought chaos there. They are trying to disrupt the work of the Communist Party of Germany—the leader of the West German working people in the struggle for peace, for the unity of Germany. (FLP, 2/15/52: 1)

February 17—House Committee on Un-American Activities reports on Communist activities in the United States.

In its Annual Report for 1951, the House Committee on Un-American Activities made numerous legislative recommendations, including (1) punishing, by execution or life sentence, persons convicted of espionage against the United States in peacetime, as well as in time of war; (2) broadening the law dealing with unauthorized use of classified Government papers to include transportation of such papers in interstate or foreign commerce; (3) permitting use as evidence the results of wiretapping in matters affecting national security; (4) effecting greater latitude in granting immunity from prosecution to resisting witnesses in order to obtain information essential to investigations—congressional, executive, or judicial; and (5) revoking the commission

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of any U.S. officer commissioned in the Armed Forces when such officer refuses to testify on past or present Communist Party membership.

The committee also reported on its investigation of attempted Communist infiltration into farm and veteran organizations and concluded that such attempts had been largely repulsed. During its 1951 Hollywood investigations, the committee disclosed that some 300 persons connected with the industry were identified as either past or present members of the Communist Party and that Communist influence in Hollywood had prompted contributions of approximately \$1 million to four Communist-front organizations which had operated in the State of California. The committee also reported on investigations in two vital defense production areas—Maryland and Massachusetts—and also in Hawaii where, it was disclosed, the largest labor union was under Communist control. (HCUA, House Rept. 2431, 82d Cong., 2d sess., Annual Report for Year 1951)

February 19—Weyl identifies Alger Hiss and others as Communists.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations, Nathaniel Weyl, a writer, stated that he had belonged to the same Communist cell in Washington in 1934 as Alger Hiss. Weyl also named Lee Pressman, Charles Kramer, Nathan Witt, Henry Collins, John Abt, and Victor Perlo, all of whom were at that time Government employees. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 8, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

February 19—Tibet army is integrated into Communist Chinese "Liberation Army," Indian report states. (FOF:54L)

February 20—Swedish Communist leader is charged with espionage.

The Swedish Government in Stockholm charged Johan Fritiof Enbom, Swedish Communist editor and agitator, with "gross espionage" for Soviet Russia. (FOF:74L)

February 21—Mexican Communists are believed to have influenced government's decision on arms aid negotiations.

The Mexican Government announced that it did not accept an offer of arms aid from the United States in exchange for a "strongly anti-Communist" policy by Mexico. It was believed that strong political pressure by the Mexican Communists influenced the government to suspend negotiations during the duration of the Mexican election campaign. (FOF:74P)

February 21—NATO Council forecasts Soviet strategy.

According to specialists on Soviet strategy, who discussed the long-range course of future Soviet policy at the Lisbon meeting of the NATO Council, the Soviet Government would wage "cold war" in Europe in order to disrupt the Western alliance, neutralize Germany, and promote the overthrow of Tito in Yugoslavia so as to discourage "Titoism." The specialists also stated that the Soviets would foment strife and revolution wherever possible in non-Communist Asia. (FOF:53J-K)

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February 21—Japanese Communists stage riots against United States.

In Tokyo and many other Japanese cities, the Communists staged "Anti-Colonization of Japan" riots against the United States. Many policemen were injured and rioters arrested during the disorders. On the following day the police raided suspected Communist hideouts in the Tokyo area. (FOF: 62M)

February 22—Communists charge United Nations forces in Korea with germ warfare.

North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Hon Yong renewed the Communist charge that the United Nations forces in Korea were resorting to germ warfare. The Foreign Minister said in a radio broadcast that the Allies had rained "fleas, lice, bugs, ants, grasshoppers," and "spiders" on North Korea. Two days later the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chou En-lai made the accusation over a Peking radio broadcast that the United Nations forces were waging a "callously brutal germ warfare." (FOF: 62J)

February 23—North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council meeting in Lisbon agrees to raise 50 divisions for West European defense by end of year. (L: 1228)

February 24—West European countries join in United States embargo of strategic goods.

United States Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced that Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Great Britain, and West Germany joined the United States in imposing an embargo on shipment of strategic goods to countries of the Soviet bloc. (FOF: 62F)

February 25—Former FBI undercover agent reveals information on Communist Party in Michigan.

In testimony before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities Richard F. O'Hair, former FBI undercover operative who had posed as a Communist from 1943 to 1947, stated that the main objective of the party in Michigan was "complete domination of the trade-union movement." This accomplishment, he said, would provide the Communists with a "political organization" and with union treasuries which could "be raided and funds diverted" for Communist Party purposes. (HCUA, Hearings, Communism in the Detroit Area, part 1, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

February 25—Tito regime restricts religious freedom.

The Yugoslav Government reported that all the republics of Yugoslavia had banned religious teaching in the primary and secondary public schools under the constitutional provision requiring the separation of church and state. According to a report, the churches were told that they were free to teach religion, if they did not conduct "political propaganda against the state." (FOF: 66G)

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February 25—Swiss Communist leader is expelled from party.

The Communist Party in Switzerland expelled its president, Leon Nicole, charging him with being an "adversary of the working classes." Recently, Nicole resigned as editor of *Voix Ouvrière*, the Swiss Communist newspaper; established a rival paper; and accused other leaders in the party with "deviationism" and "political terrorism." (FOF: 66F)

February 26-27—Italian Communists lead 60,000 miners on strike for better pay and working conditions. (FOF: 66D)

February 27—*Pravda* "corrects" Soviet historians and leaders on 19th century Russian influence in central Asia.

According to *Pravda*, the Communist Party leaders and historians in Uzbek, SSR, located in central Asia, made serious errors in discrediting the influence of Czarist Russia on central Asia in the 19th century. Russia was a major influence for the good, *Pravda* stated, even under the Czars because its early Bolshevik group was "the center of the world revolutionary movement." (FOF: 66C)

February 28—Prime Minister Nehru attacks Indian Communists.

At a news conference, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru charged that the Indian Communists were "utterly disruptionist" and that they were guided by "factors of extra-territorial allegiance." (FOF: 74E)

February 29—Woman undercover operative for FBI reports on Communist activities in Michigan.

In testimony before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Detroit, Mrs. Bereniece Baldwin, a grandmother who served as an undercover operative for the FBI within the Communist Party, divulged the names of more than 100 persons, who, according to her testimony, were leading or active members of Communist Party cells throughout the State of Michigan. (HCUA, Hearings, Communism in the Detroit Area, part 1, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

February 29—Communist press lauds "liberation movement" in colonial areas.

A feature article entitled "National-Liberation Movement of Peoples in Colonial and Dependent Countries," appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, contained the following comments on colonialism:

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries no longer desire to nor can they live in the old way, in the chains of imperialist bondage. The millionfold masses are waging a selfless and heroic struggle against the colonial yoke, for freedom and independence. The crisis of the colonial system of imperialism, based on plunder, absence of rights, ruthless exploitation and streams of blood, has assumed an unprecedentedly sharp character.

The vast scale of the national-liberation struggle waged by the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries is a characteristic feature of the present international situation. This struggle proves irrefutably that there is taking place the process of disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism.

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A powerful national-liberation movement is spreading on an ever increasing scale all over colonial Asia; it is spreading day by day in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and in the countries of Latin America.

After touching upon the struggle "for freedom and independence" in Vietnam, Japan, India, the Middle East, and North Africa, the article went on:

The just national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples encounters warm sympathy and support among the working people of all countries. This struggle is part of the general battle waged by the peoples against imperialism, against the camp of reaction and war. The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries are called upon to render the utmost help to the national-liberation movement.

The article also commented upon the work of the French and British Communist parties in aiding the "liberation movement," as follows:

The imperialists cannot launch the new war now being prepared against the democratic states, without first securing their rear-lines and curbing "their colonies." Continuing the war in Korea, Viet-Nam and Malaya, the American, British and French imperialists strive to ensure for themselves bases for unleashing aggression against People's China. The U.S. aggressors are going all out to build a new, Middle-East aggressive alliance, to bring the Arab countries into the Atlantic bloc, and transform their territories into war bases and their peoples into cannon fodder for an imperialist war.

Contrasting the "camp of war" with the "camp of peace," the article then concluded:

Success in the revolutionary struggle waged by the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies is guaranteed by the spreading on a vast scale of the all-conquering ideas of Lenin-Stalin, by utilisation of the rich revolutionary experience of the Soviet Union, the new China and the People's Democracies. Irreconcilable and ever growing struggle against the imperialist yoke—such is the pathway for the hundreds of millions of working people in the colonial and dependent countries towards freedom, national independence and peace. (FLP, 2/29/52: 1)

March—Indian Communist leaders hail election results.

At a meeting in Bombay the Politbureau of the Indian Communist Party issued a statement—

commending the tremendous swing of the people towards the Communist Party and the spectacular victory of the United Front as a vindication of the Party's policies.

The general elections which had taken place at the end of 1951—had provided an excellent opportunity to the Communist Party to enlist sympathisers, restore mass contact and revitalise the Party which now emerged as the main opposition to the Congress in the Union Parliament and in the State Legislatures of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and West Bengal * * *.

Among the immediate consequences of the elections one was that the centre of gravity appeared to be shifting from Bombay to the South. (M:165)

March–April—Activities of Communists are revealed at Los Angeles trial.

Witnesses appearing at the trial of 14 secondary leaders of the Communist Party brought to light the activities of the Communist defendants.

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On March 7, Daniel Scarletto, 32, a former FBI undercover operative in the Communist Party, stated that the party had an underground organization in Los Angeles. On March 12, he revealed that in 1950 members of the CPUSA discussed sabotaging American warplanes.

Timothy Evans, Jr., 34, a former FBI undercover operative, testified on March 21 that the CPUSA did not fight for Negro rights "as an end within itself" but "as a means of gathering forces" for "final and ultimate victory of socialism."

William Ford, a member of the CPUSA from 1945-1948, testified on April 7 that the Communists thought war with the Soviet Union was inevitable but that they urged forestalling it until the U.S.S.R. was ready. He also testified that Communist campaigns for good causes were held solely to rally support.

On April 15, Leonard Patterson, a former Communist leader, testified that Mrs. Loretta Stack, one of the party members on trial, was formerly Lottie Keith, the widow of Irving Keith who had been killed in the Spanish Civil War, a former member of the CPSU, and a graduate of its Moscow training school in street warfare. (FOF: 210A-C)

March 1—Guatemalan Congress elects "Communist party-liner" President.

In Guatemala, the Congress elected Julio Estrada de la Hoz, described as a "Communist party-liner," as successor to the "pro-Red" Alberto Alvarado Fuentes as Congress President. This post is equivalent to that of the U.S. Vice President. Less than a week before, American congressional leaders, Representatives John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) and Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass.), stated that Guatemala was a "beachhead" of communism. (FOF: 75A)

March 1—Greek Government takes action against Communist network.

Following a 15-day trial in an Athens military court, 8 persons were sentenced to death, 4 to life imprisonment, 10 received shorter terms, while 7 were acquitted. According to the court, the accused were charged with being members of a Communist spy network and the Communist underground directed by radio from the Cominform countries. According to testimony of Greek officials, the activities of the group had been under surveillance for 2 years. They stated that the Greek Democratic Union of the Left, described as "leftwing," served as a "front" for the outlawed Communist Party, secured funds from behind the Iron Curtain, and tried to infiltrate the Greek Government. (FOF: 74C)

March 1—Chamber of Commerce reports drop in American Communist Party membership.

According to a report by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Communist Party dropped to 35,000 "hard-core" members, and "fellow-travelers and dupes" had been "disillusioned or frightened away in droves." (FOF: 72G)

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March 2—American Communists select presidential candidate in Progressive Party.

According to a story in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "high Communist Party officials" selected Vincent William Hallinan, California attorney for Harry Bridges, as the presidential candidate on the Progressive Party ticket. Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild, was the choice for Vice President. (FOF:72H)

March 3—Supreme Court upholds New York State's Feinberg law.

By a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the Feinberg Law which, in effect, would prevent members of subversive organizations from teaching in New York public schools.

The legislature had found that members of subversive groups, particularly of the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations, had been infiltrating into public employment in the public schools of the State, and were using their positions to advocate and teach doctrines following the prescribed party line or group dogma without regard to truth or free inquiry. In the majority opinion, Justice Minton said:

A teacher works in a sensitive area in a schoolroom. There he shapes the attitude of young minds towards the society in which they live. In this, the state has a vital concern. It must preserve the integrity of the schools. That the school authorities have the right and the duty to screen the officials, teachers, and employees as to their fitness to maintain the integrity of the schools as a part of ordered society, cannot be doubted.

In commenting upon the procedure set up in the New York law, Justice Minton further said, if—

a person is found to be unfit and is disqualified from employment in the public school system because of membership in a listed organization, he is not thereby denied the right of free speech and assembly. His freedom of choice between membership in the organization and employment in the school system might be limited, but not his freedom of speech or assembly * * *.

Justices Black and Douglas dissented on grounds that the statute allegedly infringed upon rights of free speech and association. Justice Frankfurter dissented on the ground that, under the declaratory judgment procedure adopted by the appellants, the appeal presented no present "controversy" appropriate for judicial decision, and should be dismissed for that reason. (SCD: *Adler v. Board of Education of the City of New York*, 342 U.S. 485)

March 4—Argentine police kill Communist leader.

Argentine police authorities shot to death Jaime Quiles, a leader of the Argentine Communist Party. According to a report of the shooting, Quiles fired on the police as they attempted to search his home in Junin. (FOF:74N)

March 4—United States proposes inquiry into Communist charges that this country engaged in germ warfare in North Korea. (L: 1229)

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March 4—Communists are blamed for unsettled strike in Chile.

President Gabriel Gonzales Videla declared a state of emergency in the northern Chilean provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca when negotiations failed to settle a strike by 12,037 nitrate workers. The Communist Party of Chile was blamed for instigating the strike. (FOF:82C)

March 7—Communists denounce NATO meeting as "Warmongers' Deal in Lisbon."

After denouncing the so-called "growing contradictions in the aggressors' camp" as a consequence of the NATO meeting at Lisbon, the Cominform press concluded:

The masses in Western Europe, indignant at the criminal activity of the "Atlantic" policy-makers, more and more resolutely refuse to submit to the American dictat. They insist that their governments put an end to the policy of war preparation, that they cease plundering their own peoples in the interests of the American imperialist aggressors, and that they step out along the pathway of peaceful development, the pathway of friendship, co-operation and peace among the peoples. (FLP, 3/7/52:1)

March 7—Cominform press states, "All Honest People Brand Crimes of U.S. Imperialists in Korea" for use of bacteriological weapons. (FLP, 3/7/52:1)

March 8—Chinese Communists renew germ warfare charge.

Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, charged over the Peking radio that the United States had extended "germ warfare" to Manchuria. He also stated that captured fliers would be tried as war criminals. General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, stated that the germ warfare charge was "completely, absolutely * * * [and] categorically false." United Nations officials in Korea declared that the Chinese Communists were attempting to shift the blame for plagues in North Korea and Manchuria to the United States. (FOF:77C)

March 8—Communists lose in Australian labor union election.

Labor Party members of the Australian Federated Iron Workers Association replaced Communist officers of the union by a margin of 2-1 as the result of elections held March 8. (FOF:90B)

March 10—United States Supreme Court rules on Communists.

In three rulings handed down by the United States Supreme Court, it (1) upheld, 5-3, contempt sentences imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina on 6 attorneys for the 11 convicted U.S. Communist leaders; (2) ruled, 5-4, that alien Communists facing deportation may be held without bail if the Attorney General considers their freedom a danger to the Nation; and (3) decided, 6-2, that aliens may be deported solely because they once were members of the Communist Party. (SCD: *Sacher v. U.S.*, 343 U.S. 1; *Carlson v. Landon*, 342 U.S. 524; *Harisiades v. Shaughnessy*, 342 U.S. 580)

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March 11—Former Communist charges Communists run Ford Local 600.

According to testimony given in Detroit before a subcommittee the House Committee on Un-American Activities by former Communist Elesio Romano, Ford Local 600, the largest local of the UAW, with an estimated membership of fifty to sixty thousand, was controlled by Communists. The international representative of the CIO United Auto Workers charged that the local was controlled by 150 to 175 party members backed by "a couple thousand" so-called "fellow travelers." (HCUA, Hearings, Communism in the Detroit Area, part 2, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

March 12—Italian Communist Party membership drops.

Paid membership in the Italian Communist Party was placed at 2,059,000. The previous year membership in the party was estimated to be 2,112,000. (FOF: 90H)

March 14—Soviet United Nations delegate accuses United States of germ warfare in Korea.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik stated in the United Nations Disarmament Commission that the United States was using germ warfare in Korea for the purpose of "mass killing of civilian population." The Soviet delegate demanded that the Commission take action "immediately" to ban germ warfare. United States delegate Benjamin V. Cohen said in reply that the Communist charge of germ warfare was "false, unwarranted * * * [and] uncorroborated." (FOF: 85F)

March 14—Indo-Soviet Cultural Festival and Convention is held in Bombay.

At the Indo-Soviet Cultural Festival and Convention in Bombay, the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society was created to replace the Friends of the Soviet Union, an organization which had become "too exposed as a Party front and had been designated as such by the Government of India." (M: 186)

March 14—Canadian Communist leader announces new program on 30th anniversary of Workers' Party.

Tim Buck, the secretary general of the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada, wrote in the Cominform press that the 30th anniversary of the Canadian party was marked by the appearance of the party's new program, "Canada's Road to Socialism," which was, according to Buck, "the most important document published by our Party since its foundation." The new program, Buck reported—

outlines the path of a popular struggle for a broad coalition of all democratic forces, a government of people's unity and the achievement of People's Democracy as the path of struggle for Canadian independence, for peace and Socialism. The conception set forth in the program was inspired by international developments, successful construction of Communist society in the Soviet Union, the great victory of the People's Revolution in China, the tremendous successes achieved by the People's Democracies,

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the Program of the British Communist Party and the new theoretical contributions being made on the question of People's Democracy as a form of the organisations of society in the transition from capitalism to Socialism; but its applicability in Canada derives from the profound developments that have taken place since our Party was founded. (FLP, 3/14/52: 3)

March 14—Communists denounce "Monstrous Crimes of U.S. Imperialists" in Korea.

In an article appearing in the Cominform press entitled "Peoples of World Protest Against Monstrous Crimes of U.S. Imperialists," the publication declared: "Make Criminals of Germ Warfare Answer for Their Crimes!" The Communist accusation against the U.S. stated:

The peoples of the world have branded with shame the despicable U.S. rulers who have unleashed criminal bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. Mankind sees ever more clearly that the U.S. imperialists seek, by resorting to the horrors of germ warfare and at the cost of millions of lives, to achieve world domination * * *.

The peoples of the world condemn the cannibal acts of the U.S. Government, demand an end to the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the U.S. invaders, and severe punishment for the brutes who unleashed germ warfare. To the criminal actions of the American barbarians, the working people in all countries and all progressive mankind will reply with a further intensification of the struggle for peace and against the misanthropic designs of the imperialist warmongers. (FLP, 3/14/52: 1)

March 16—Senate subcommittee cites United Public Workers of America as being under "Communist leadership."

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee urged in a report, based on hearings held in 1951, that the rank-and-file members of the independent United Public Workers of America strip themselves of their "Communist leadership."

The subcommittee also recommended that the union president, Abraham Flaxer, whom it described as "one of the tried fanatics" of the Communist Party, be cited for contempt of Congress for "failing and refusing to produce before the subcommittee the membership records of the United Public Workers of America." (SISS, Report, Subversive Control of the United Public Workers of America, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

Three days later President Abram Flaxer was cited for contempt of Congress. In 1951 Flaxer had refused to produce the records of the union. (FOF: 89J)

March 17—CIO United Auto Workers take over union local because "Communist-ridden."

The CIO United Auto Workers assumed direct administration of its Local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich., because it was said to be "Communist-ridden." On the preceding day, five minor local officials who had been cleared of Communist charges by the local in 1950 were dismissed after witnesses appearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Detroit identified the five as Communists. (FOF: 89N)

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March 17—Munitions Board Chairman cites danger of Communist-led unions.

In testimony before a Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, John D. Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, stated that Communist-led unions were a real threat. (SCLPW, Hearings, Communist Domination of Unions and National Security, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

March 18—Mexican Government rejects Diego Rivera mural as "pro-Red."

The Mexican Government rejected a mural painted by Diego Rivera which was to have been included in a Mexican Government art exhibition in Paris because of its "pro-Red, anti-U.S. theme." The painting was held for "safekeeping" several days and given to the artist when he returned an advance payment of 10,000 pesos. "Nightmare of War and Dream of Peace," the title of the mural, depicted a "saintly Stalin and Mao Tse-tung offering a peace pact to Westerners, one of whom is a villainous Uncle Sam." According to Rivera, the painting was rejected because of "pressure of North American imperialists." (FOF:91D)

March 18—Secretary of State Dean Acheson calls advance of Communists in Indo-China "serious." (FOF: 86D)

March 18—NLRB Chairman testifies on non-Communist affidavits filed with the NLRB.

Paul M. Herzog, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on labor's role in removing Communists from unions but, he said, the task "may not yet be complete." (SCLPW, Hearings, Communist Domination of Unions and National Security, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

March 19—Three officials of IPR deny Communist control before Senate subcommittee.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, William L. Holland, secretary general; William W. Lockwood, trustee; and Jerome D. Greene, former official, stated that the Institute of Pacific Relations, past or present, was never Communist controlled. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 11, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

March 21—Soviet Union breaks relations with Cuba.

Diplomatic relations were severed between the Soviet Union and Cuba when the Cuban Government barred two Soviet "diplomatic couriers" arriving from Mexico from entering Cuba unless they submitted to a search of their luggage by the Havana customs inspectors. The Cuban Government, according to a report, believed that the couriers carried material for Communist agi-

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tators in Cuba. The report stated that the Soviet Legation in Havana was said to be the center of Communist espionage and propaganda activities for Latin America. (FOF:106N)

March 21—Cominform press calls House of Representatives investigation of Katyn Forest massacre American "frame-up." (FLP, 3/21/52:3)

March 21—Communist protests against alleged germ warfare by United States published in Cominform press.

Under the title "Monstrous Crimes of American Imperialists Evoke Wrath and Indignation of Peoples," the Cominform press published protests from Communist sources against what the Communists claimed was America's use of germ warfare in Korea. Protests came from the Soviet Union, Communist China, North Korea, peace committees in Italy, the Dutch Communists, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Belgian Communist Party, the East German regime, and the New York *Daily Worker*. (FLP, 3/21/52:1)

March 21—Communist press denounces Eisenhower visit to Turkey and Greece.

For A Lasting Peace denounced the visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhower to Greece and Turkey as a "search of cannon fodder in preparation for unleashing another war." General Eisenhower was, according to the Communists, the "American gauleiter in Europe." (FLP, 3/21/52:4)

March 21—Cominform press broadens attack on alleged American use of germ warfare.

In a page 1 article entitled "Straitjacket and Criminals of Bacteriological War!" the Cominform press stated:

For nearly two months, beginning with January 28, the U.S. imperialist plunderers, systematically and on a mass scale, have been dropping insects infected with bacteria of dreadful epidemic diseases on the positions held by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers, on areas behind the lines in the Korean People's Democratic Republic and in North-East China.

History has never known such monstrous crimes. The cannibalism of savages and the horrors of the medieval inquisition pale before the cold-blooded, calculated villainy of the American imperialist militarists * * *.

Peoples of the world! The decisive say lies with you. The fate of mankind depends on you. State borders are not impenetrable walls. To-day lethal bacilli are dropped on Korea and China; tomorrow they may find their way to densely populated India, to the countries of the Near East, and Europe. Do you want the plague and cholera to come to your homes and destroy your children and all that you hold dear? If not, you must stay the hands of the killers!

American mothers and all honest people in America! If you do not want your sons in Korea to perish at the hands of scoundrels—countrymen of yours—if you do not want epidemics of plague, cholera and other infectious diseases to spread throughout the world because of these villains, if you do not want your sons—U.S. military pilots—to be tried by the peoples as criminals responsible for conducting bacteriological war, then curb the criminals ensconced in the Pentagon and in the White House! * * *.

The united front of the peoples can and must put an end to the monstrous crime of the American bandits, put an immediate stop to this method of

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mass extermination of people, and stigmatize for all time the names of the American inspirers and organisers of bacteriological war. (FLP, 3/21/52:1)

March 22—Italian Defense Minister claims revolutionary communism is "finished" in Italy.

Randolfo Pacciardi, Defense Minister of Italy, stated that "communism as a revolution[ary] movement in Italy is finished." Italy's chief problem, he said, was to find work for 1,750,000 unemployed. (FOF:98C)

March 23—Anti-Communist Guatemalan group demands expulsion of Communists from government.

The Anti-Communist Civic Committee of Guatemala held rallies throughout that country and demanded that the Communist Party be outlawed and that its members and friends be expelled from the government. (FOF:98J)

March 23—Yugoslav Government convicts spies.

Twenty-two persons in the Kosovo region in Yugoslavia near Albania were convicted of engaging in espionage against the Tito regime. Sentences ranging from 1 year to 15 years were handed down to the convicted persons. (FOF:97N)

March 23—Tito orders weeding out of Communist Party members.

Marshal Tito ordered that officials of the Communist Party weed out about 100,000 "unreliable" members. Party leaders were told not to use the police methods employed in the Soviet Union and satellite purges. (FOF:97N)

March 23—President Truman expresses United States views on foreign policy and on Communist menace.

In a State Department publication President Harry S. Truman stated:

The purpose of American foreign policy is to defend the independence and the integrity of the republic. To do this we must build peace in the world; not peace at any price, but a peace in which the peoples of all countries—big and little alike—can live free from the fear of aggression. Everything we do in our relations with other countries has that paramount aim.

According to President Truman, the United States was "turning back the threat of Communism," and not "waiting to put out fires when trouble starts in some faraway place." (FOF:93G)

March 24—Soviet Union controls Albanian Army, exile states.

In Belgrade, Din Fetehi, a "self-exiled" Albanian Army officer, declared that the Albanian Army had a Soviet Army major in command of every regiment. (FOF:97P)

March 25—Titoist movement is reported in Brazilian Communist Party.

Brazilian police raided Communist hideouts and uncovered evidence that a new Titoist anti-Soviet Brazilian Revolutionary Party was emerging. (FOF:98E)

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March 25—Brazilian Communists reaffirm party program on 30th anniversary.

On the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Brazilian Communist Party, Brazilian Communists reaffirmed the party line as laid down during the previous month. In his report to the central committee at that time, Luis Carlos Prestes, leader of the party, stated:

The movement of our people for liberation is indivisibly linked with the worldwide struggle for peace. The struggle for world peace, against the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, helps the struggle of our people for national liberation. And in equal measure, intensification of our struggle for peace and national liberation is the best contribution to the great cause of world peace. This signifies that from now on we shall wage the struggle for national liberation under the banner of the struggle for peace. This is a new phenomenon which must be clearly understood to enable us more firmly to carry out the correct political line of our Party at the present moment. Our basic aim is to fight for a firm and lasting peace and to achieve it we must subordinate all our activity to this cardinal task of the moment. (FLP, 3/28/52:1)

March 25—Western powers reject Soviet proposal for Big Four peace pact with “unified, armed, and neutralized” Germany. (FOF: 93L)

March 26—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Malik charges Secretary Acheson is instigator of germ warfare.

In a speech in which he refused permission to the United Nations to allow an International Red Cross investigation of the charges that the United States carried on germ warfare in North Korea, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik called the Red Cross “incompetent” and charged Secretary of State Dean Acheson with being “an instigator, an advocate * * * [and] one of the organizers of the use of bacteriological warfare.” (FOF:93C)

March 26—Secretary Acheson cites Russian intransigence on German-Austrian treaties.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson stated in Washington that the United States “will not be deflected” by the Soviet Union from enabling Germany “to play its part in building a strong European community” capable of defeating “aggression or subversion.” New Soviet proposals to “discuss” a German peace treaty, he said, reminded the United States of “7 fruitless years of discussions with Soviet representatives about an Austrian Treaty.” (FOF:94D)

March 26—Brazilian Government acts against Communists in army.

President Getulio Vargas accepted the resignation of General Newton Estillac Leal, the Minister of War in the Brazilian Government. The general was accused of alleged “tolerance” of Communist activities in the army. General Ciro Espirito Santo Cardoso succeeded Leal. According to the government, its precautions succeeded in breaking up plans by the Communists for “subversive outbreaks” in the army on March 25, the 30th anniversary of the Brazilian Communist Party. On March 22, Security Police revealed the arrest of the chauffeur for General

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Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, chief of the Superior (Combined) General Staff, as a Communist agent. On March 25, police also disclosed that raids on Communist hideouts had uncovered evidence of a new, Titoist Brazilian Revolutionary Party. (FOF:98E)

March 28-29—Japanese police seize 198 in raids on Communist centers.

Japanese police arrested 198 persons in raids on secret Communist propaganda centers in the Tokyo area. (FOF:110L)

March 30—Greeks execute four Communists.

Four Greek Communists were executed near Athens after being convicted of carrying on underground Communist activities. The death sentences of four others were commuted to life imprisonment. The Moscow radio denounced the executions as an "atrocious crime," and a complaint was forwarded to the United Nations against the Greek Government by Greek exiles residing in Egypt. (FOF:106B)

March 30—Teheran is placed under martial law after Communist riots.

After an outbreak of Communist-led riots, in which at least five persons were killed and attempts were made to raid the United States Information Service Library, Teheran was placed under martial law. The rioters denounced "American germ warfare" in Korea. (FOF:102M)

March 31—Albanian dictator reveals facts on Communist Party purge.

Marshal Enver Hoxha, Premier of Albania, declared in a speech to the Albanian Labor (Communist) Party Congress that the party had recently purged itself of about 6,000 "unreliable" members. The Albanian Communist leader stated that party membership was 44,418 as against 45,382 in November 1948. He said current membership included 11,000 new members gained since November 1948. This indicated that "about 12,000 had been expelled or left the party since that time." (FOF:122J)

April 1—Five leaders of "leftwing" Italian Catholics break with Communists.

Five "leftwing" Catholic leaders broke with the Italian Communist Party and rejoined the Catholic Church. They were Felice Balvo, Sandro d'Ostiani, Mario Motta, Ubaldo Scassellati, and Giorgio Sebrecondi. (FOF:106J)

April 1—Stalin states peaceful coexistence is possible.

In reply to questions by American newspaper and radio editors, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin said that the world was not then any closer to war than it was 2 or 3 years ago. He stated that possibly it "would be beneficial" to hold a conference of the heads of the world's most powerful states and that the—

peaceful co-existence of capitalism * * * [and] Communism is fully possible given the mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to perform obligations which have been assumed, observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. (FOF: 101G)

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April 1—Communist holds high post in San Marino.

In San Marino, Domenico Morganti, a Communist, and Mariano Ceccoli, a "pro-Red Socialist," were installed as Captains Regent and thus became "the small republic's highest officials." Morganti was said to be the first member of the Communist Party to hold this position. (FOF: 106L)

April 1—Six Maryland Communists are convicted.

A jury in Baltimore, Md., convicted six Communists on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Those convicted were: Philip Frankfeld, Maryland chairman until 1951; his wife, Regina; George Aloysius Meyers, present chairman; Leroy H. Wood, Washington branch chairman; Maurice Louis Braverman, Baltimore attorney; and Dorothy Rose Blumberg. (FOF: 105J)

April 1—Malayan Government estimates Communist terrorists destroyed yield of 600,000 rubber trees in 1951 plantation raids. (FOF: 110P)

April 3—Japanese Communists are convicted of espionage.

An American military court in Japan convicted seven Japanese Communists on charges of spying on United States forces. All were given sentences from 3 to 7 years in prison. (FOF: 110L)

April 4—Maryland Communists are sentenced to prison.

Six Maryland Communists, convicted by a Baltimore jury, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 2 to 5 years and fined \$1,000 each. (FOF: 113F)

April 5—Italian court imprisons 49 for inciting uprising.

The Court of Assizes in Lucera, Italy, handed down sentences ranging from 2 months to 6 years to 49 persons charged with instigating a "pro-Red seditious uprising in 1950." (FOF: 114C)

April 6—Italians imprison ex-Communist partisans.

The Court of Assizes in Lucca, Italy, handed down prison sentences ranging from 12 to 30 years to 41 former Communist partisans. During World War II the convicted persons killed 21 anti-Communists who were said to have prevented the formation of an independent "Soviet" state in northeastern Italy. (FOF: 114C)

April 8—Bullitt, former American ambassador, testifies concerning activities of Alger and Donald Hiss and Owen Lattimore.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, William C. Bullitt, former United States ambassador to France and the Soviet Union, stated that Edouard Daladier, former French Premier, told him in 1939 that Donald and Alger Hiss, at that time officials in the State Department, were "Soviet agents." According to Mr. Bullitt, he so informed the State Department and urged an investigation, but nothing was done.

The former ambassador characterized Owen Lattimore's actions in two instances as indicating he was either a "charlatan" or was

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pushing Soviet objectives in Asia. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 13, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

April 11—British Communists drop executive committeeman.

Arthur Horner, secretary of the National Union of Mine Workers, was removed from the party's executive committee for having supported some "anti-Communist" and "pro-Labor" policies of his union. (FOF: 122K)

April 11—British Communist leader urges action against Conservatives.

Harry Pollitt told the British Communists in a speech at the party's annual convention in London that they should try to work with local Labor Party groups against the Conservatives. (FOF: 122K)

April 11—American film and stage director's admission of past Communist ties is made public.

In testimony on April 10 in executive session before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Elia Kazan, a Broadway and Hollywood director, admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1936. He testified that he, with playwright Clifford Odets, and other Communist Party members were members of the now defunct Group Theater of New York. However, Kazan stated that Odets left the party about the same time that he did. Among those identified by him were J. Edward Bromberg and Morris Carnovsky. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 7, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

April 11—Cominform press reports end of Second Congress of Albanian Party of Labor. (FLP, 4/11/52: 2)

April 11—Cominform press publishes protests against alleged "Crimes of American Imperialists!"

Protests against the alleged use of germ warfare by the United States were published in *For A Lasting Peace*. Among Communist sources sending such reports were the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic, World Peace Council, the Iranian Society of Peace Partisans, French Communists, the All-India Peace Council, Board of the Democratic Women's Union of Austria, the "progressive press" of Latin American countries, and Norwegian Communist sources. (FLP, 4/11/52: 1)

April 11-14—British Communist Party holds 22d Congress.

At the 22d Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, the following resolutions were "unanimously" adopted:

a protest resolution against the use by the Americans of the bacteriological weapon in Korea and China, against the use of chemicals for poisoning crops in Malaya; a resolution urging struggle for democratic rights and liberties; a resolution against race discrimination, a composite resolution on work in the sphere of culture; a special resolution on Spain; a resolution on propaganda and literature, etc. (FLP, 4/18/52: 2)

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April 12-16—Communists sponsor conference on children in Vienna.

The First International Conference for the Defense of Children was convened in Vienna. Sponsored by the Communists, the conference resolved to make June 1 an annual Children's Day throughout the world. The conference declared that many children were "still hungry and threatened by child labor and illiteracy" and charged that "many children are at present being killed by [United States] bacteriological warfare" in Asia. (FOF:118G)

April 13-14—Communist Party of Luxembourg holds congress in Niederkorn. (FLP, 4/25/52: 2)

April 15—Trial of 16 "second string" Communist leaders on conspiracy charges begins in New York. (FOF: 122D)

April 16—Secretary Acheson charges Soviet "peace" drive is myth.

In a news conference, United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson stated that he did not think that the Soviet Union was concentrating on a "peace offensive." According to the Secretary, "an extraordinarily large part" of Soviet propaganda was centered upon charges of germ warfare by the United States in Korea and suggestions for an investigation of the charges were "brushed over by the Soviet Union without so much as a comment." "The campaign goes on," he said, "with a vast amount of space in all media—radio, press * * * [and] otherwise." "That I would not call a 'peace offensive,'" the Secretary said. (FOF: 117G)

April 18—Communists and Sikhs win control in north Indian elections.

The Indian Communists and Sikhs joined forces and won control of the Patiala-East Punjab States Union Parliament in northern India near Kashmir and Tibet. Three days later the Hyderabad State lifted a ban on the Communist Party after completing a drive against a "peasant rebellion" movement led by the Communists. (FOF: 129K)

April 18—Cominform press publishes Communist protests against alleged American germ warfare.

Under the title "Curb The Germ War Criminals!" *For A Lasting Peace* published protests from Communist sources against an alleged American germ warfare campaign. Among the protests published were those of Communists in People's China, Syria, Lebanon, Brazil, France, Australia, The Netherlands, and the "Spanish Anti-Fascists" residing in Mexico. (FLP, 4/18/52: 1)

April 19—Chinese Communists expel and imprison religious missionaries.

According to Catholic sources in Hong Kong, Communist China was expelling 100 foreign Catholic missionaries a month. Only 1,435 of the 4,200 living in China when the Communists gained control remain. The United States State Department reported 2 days later that 13 Protestant and 20 Catholic American mis-

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sionaries were imprisoned or under house arrest in Communist China. (FOF:127B)

April 25—Trinidad court orders departure of British Communist labor leader.

A Trinidad court ordered Ferdinand Smith, former secretary of the National Maritime Union of America, to leave the island. A British Communist, Smith left the United States in 1951 when deportation proceedings were initiated against him. Forced to leave Trinidad with Smith was William Strachan, the London secretary of the Caribbean Labor Congress. (FOF:147H)

April 25—East German Communists purge party.

According to an announcement from the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of East Germany, 150,696 of its 1,600,000 members were purged in the past 18 months as "unreliables." (FOF:142J)

April 25—Cominform press publishes May Day declaration of underground Spanish Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain made the following May Day statement through its underground broadcasting station "Independent Spain," which was published in the Cominform publication:

The working people of Spain will demand the conclusion of a five-power Peace Pact, an end to bestial crimes of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, outlawing the bacteriological weapon, and will demonstrate the resolve of all Spaniards to regain national independence under the slogans "American, clear out of Spain!", "Down with the fascist traders of the homeland!" (FLP, 4/25/52:2)

April 26—Chinese Communist narcotics ring in Korea and Japan is revealed.

At a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in New York, it was revealed that Communist China had in operation a Communist-directed narcotics ring whose objective was to make drug addicts of United Nations troops in Korea and Japan, to spread addiction among Japanese civilians, and to finance the activities of the Communist Party in the Orient from proceeds from the sale of drugs. According to Harry Anslinger, United States Treasury Department Narcotics Bureau commissioner, the Chinese Communists increased the production of poppies in Jehol Province as a source of heroin. (FOF:136A-B)

April 27—General Ridgway estimates Communist strength in Korea.

According to General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of United Nations Forces in Korea, Communist troop strength was "well over" 750,000 men, mostly Chinese, with an air force of 1,500 planes, over 50 percent of which were jet planes. (FOF:134L)

April 29—Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) Mutual Security Treaty for Pacific defense goes into effect as ratifications are deposited in Canberra. (FOF:134H)

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April 30—Tito rejects membership in NATO.

Marshal Tito declared that Yugoslavia would not join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because of its "special position" and "bad experience in the past with such agreements." The Yugoslav dictator stated, however, that Yugoslavia could put two million men in the field to resist aggression. (FOF: 142F)

May 1—East German Communist leader warns against arming West Germany.

In a May Day speech Wilhelm Pieck, President of the East German regime, declared that East Germany would have to "organize the armed forces of our country" if West Germany proceeded with its plans for an European army and the peace contract with the Western powers.

On May 7, the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party sent a letter to Soviet Premier Stalin promising to form "defense" forces "against aggression." It was estimated that East Germany had 50,000 infantry-trained men in its People's Police "alert units" in addition to 10,000 men in a "Sea Police" navy. (FOF: 142H-J)

May 1—Japanese Communists riot in Tokyo.

At a May Day rally held in Tokyo, the Communists enlisted 10,000 of the 400,000 persons attending and attempted to break through police lines and enter Imperial Palace grounds. The rioters, who were eventually overcome by Tokyo police with tear gas, clubs, and firing of warning shots, shouted anti-American slogans and derogatory epithets against the Japanese Government. (FOF: 140J)

May 1—Japanese Communist newspaper resumes publication.

After a 21-month suspension by General Douglas MacArthur, the Japanese Communist newspaper *Red Flag* resumed publication. On the same day a secret Communist "Free Japan" radio station began broadcasts in Japanese. (FOF: 143B)

May 1-7—Korean truce deadlock narrows to prisoner-exchange issue as warfare continues on land, sea, and air.

The Communists insisted upon forced return of prisoners of war held by the United Nations. However, on May 7, President Truman, General Matthew B. Ridgway, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden issued statements declaring that the United Nations would not accept forced prisoner repatriation. According to a broadcast from Peking radio, the Korean truce talks had reached their "most crucial deadlock." (FOF: 141C)

May 1—Stalin reviews parade and hears America denounced.

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin reviewed the parade of Soviet troops, armor, and jet planes at the May Day celebration held in Moscow's Red Square. Principal speaker for the occasion was Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, who said that the Soviet Union could

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deal "imperialistic aggressors" a devastating blow if they attacked the Soviet Union. The Soviet marshal denounced "American barbarians" for the "use of germ weapons" in Korea and China. (FOF:140L)

May 2—British Communist leader cites "Growing Crisis of Colonial System of Imperialism."

In an article published in *For A Lasting Peace*, R. Palme Dutt, vice chairman of the British Communist Party, made the following commentary on the subject of colonialism:

From the battle front of the Korean people and Chinese Volunteers against the U. S. aggressors, the advancing tide of the struggle for liberation extends to Viet Nam, Malaya, Burma, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, to Iran and Egypt, to Tunis and Morocco, to South Africa and the West Indies * * *.

The teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the alliance of the working people of the imperialist countries with the national-liberation movement of the colonial and dependent peoples as the essential strategy for a common victory are more than ever confirmed by the present situation. Only such a joint struggle for national independence and equal rights of all peoples can create the basis for future fraternal relations and cooperation * * *.

The liberation struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples is entering on its greatest period of advance. The victory of this struggle is indissolubly bound up with the victory of the aims of democracy, national independence and peace throughout the world. (FLP, 5/2/52: 4)

May 3—Thousands of Czechoslovaks are held in forced labor camps.

According to a report from Paris, 300,000 persons were held in 247 forced labor camps in Czechoslovakia. Many of the imprisoned worked in uranium and other mines under the direction of Soviet police authorities. (FOF:146P)

May 5—General Bradley cites possibility of Soviet aggression.

General Omar N. Bradley declared that the growing strength of the Soviet Union would be a serious threat by the year 1954 and that Soviet atomic advances and industrial mobilization might even have reached the point where Russia "might risk a major aggression now." (FOF:144F)

May 5—Indian Government prevents Communists from joining Ceylon Communist insurgents.

The Government of India refused to issue visas for Communist-sponsored Indians to go to Ceylon for the purpose of joining a resistance movement to oppose the Ceylonese Government. (FOF:146P)

May 8—Canadians prevent American supporter of "peace" drive from attending congress in Toronto.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, an American author and teacher who "supports pro-Soviet 'peace' drives," was returned to the United States upon his arrival in Toronto to attend a Canadian peace congress. (FOF:154A)

May 8-15—Soviet Russians and East German Communists threaten blockade of Berlin over question of West German peace contract and rearmament. (FOF:150J-K)

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May 9—Israeli Communist leader denounces American policy in Israel.

S. Mikunis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Israel, writing in the Cominform press, stated:

As a result of the enalaving loans and treaties concluded by the Ben-Gurion Government with the U.S. Government of the "extension" to Israel of Point Four of the "Truman Programme", of the treaty of "friendship, trade and shipping" and the treaty covering "American loans", as a result of the political and military commitments assumed by the Israel Government, M. Davis, U.S. Ambassador in Tel-Aviv, and the Chief of the Appropriations Commission have become, in point of fact, the political, economic and military bosses of Israel. Under their control and on their instructions, and in accordance with the aggressive plans of American-British imperialism against the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy, in accordance with the plans for suppressing the national-liberation movement, an Israel army is being trained, while aerodromes, strategic highways, supply bases and strategic points are being built * * *.

The Communist Party of Israel is waging a resolute struggle against the falsehoods and slander levelled at the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. The Communist Party tells the people the truth about the camp of peace and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union, educates the masses in the spirit of love and respect for the Soviet Union, fights for broad economic and cultural cooperation between Israel and the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of Israel, true to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism and guided by the great historical experience of the heroic Lenin-Stalin Party, is intensifying its struggle to rally the working class and the broad masses of the people for defence of peace.

The Communist Party of Israel calls on the working people of the country for solidarity with the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the peoples of the East; it is marching in the van of all the patriotic and progressive forces battling for national independence, democracy and friendship among the nations, for the everyday demands of the working masses, for a happy future for the people of Israel. (FLP, 5/9/52: 4)

May 9—Outbreaks occur in Algeria as Communists demonstrate on May Day despite ban by French authorities. (FLP, 5/9/52: 1)

May 10—Cominform press reports on Canadian Peace Congress held in Canada.

Dr. James Endicott delivered the main speech at the Canadian Peace Congress in Toronto. He urged the conference to discuss and adopt the decision of the World Peace Council on the matter of the peace pact and controlled reduction of armaments. Turning to the question of germ warfare, Endicott pointed out, according to a report of the conference in the Cominform press—

that on the basis of his personal investigation conducted during his visit to China he had become convinced of the correctness of the charge that the United States was using the bacteriological weapon against the Chinese people. (FLP, 5/16/52: 1)

May 11—West German police quell Communist riots against peace contract.

In Essen, German police were compelled to resort to gunfire in order to break up riots between 30,000 Communist youths and anti-Communists. Communists from all parts of West Germany congregated to protest against the West German peace contract and rearmament. Other Communist demonstrations took place in Duesseldorf, Hamburg, and Kiel. (FOF:150K)

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May 12—Brazilian Government investigates infiltration into armed forces.

Police authorities in Brazil reported that 150 suspects, including several high-ranking officers, were arrested as a result of an investigation of Communist infiltration into the armed forces. (FOF:154E)

May 12—Yugoslav Communist editors are sentenced to prison.

Ranko Petkovic, former deputy foreign editor of *Borba*, the official Yugoslav Communist paper, and four other former *Borba* editors were sentenced from 5 to 8 years in prison in Belgrade after confessing that they supported the Cominform in its struggle against the Tito regime. (FOF:173L)

May 14—East German regime denounces West proposal for unification.

The East German response to the Allied notes proposing German unification charged that the Western powers were trying to partition Germany "forever" by rejecting the proposal of the Soviet Union. According to East German Communists, the West planned to incorporate West Germany into the Atlantic Pact Alliance in "preparation of a new war." (FOF:150H)

May 15—North Korean Communist leader charges United Nations forces with "criminal acts."

Lieutenant General Nam Il of North Korea declared during the Panmunjom truce conference that the United Nations forces committed the following "criminal acts, all concrete facts":

Insults, torture, forcible writing of petitions in blood, threatenings, confinement, mass murder, shooting and machinegunning, making experiments with poison gas, germ weapons and atomic bombs.

Admiral C. Turner Joy, chief of the United Nations truce team, stated that the charges made by the North Korean Communist leader were "ridiculous." (FOF:149G)

May 16-17—Cominform press reports meeting of Algerian Communists.

The Algerian Communist Party's Central Committee held a meeting at which it discussed the "struggle against colonial repression," the Cominform press reported. In a concluding speech Larbi Bouhali, secretary of the party, stressed—

that the pathway to continuation of the struggle against the French colonisers should be action and unity of all. He particularly stressed the need for a broad campaign against repressions in relation to progressive public figures. He also stressed the significance of the Algerian Front in Defence of Freedom in which the Communists must be the best activists and expressed confidence that the future would bring new victories. (FLP, 5/30/52: 4)

May 21—East German leader cites peace contract as instigator of war.

Otto Grotewohl, Premier of the East German regime, told an East German political rally that conclusion of the peace contract with West Germany and the West would bring Germany "to the brink of civil war" and a "3d world war." (FOF:158J)

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May 22—Indian Parliament approves Prime Minister Nehru's anti-Communist policies.

The Indian Parliament approved the anti-Communist policies of the Nehru Government when the Prime Minister described the Indian Communist Party as "counter-revolutionary and completely out of date." The Prime Minister went on to say that India "will never pay the price the Soviet Union and China have paid to achieve progress." (FOF:183C)

May 22—Soviet Russia protests American aid to Iran.

The Soviet Government, in a note, protested against Iran's acceptance of American military aid. However, on May 25, American authorities dismissed the protest as another attempt to "intimidate" the Iranian Government. The State Department denied that U.S. aid to Iran violated a 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty. (FOF:183J)

May 22—*Compass* editor balks at Committee on Un-American Activities inquiry.

Tom O'Connor, managing editor of the New York *Compass*, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he was not, and for the past 10 years had not been, a member of the Communist Party. O'Connor, who had been identified as a member of the party by three witnesses who had admitted party membership during the late 1930's and early 1940's, refused to say if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities Among Professional Groups in the Los Angeles Area, parts 1 and 2, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

May 23—Communists denounce American "atrocities" on Kojima Island.

In an article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "End the Atrocities of American Imperialists!" the Communists declared that:

The Communist and Workers' Parties, all progressive public organisations and all peace partisans will bring the truth about Kojima Island [Riots of Communist prisoners-of-war had broken out on Kojima Island in the spring requiring the United Nations forces to take action to restore order.] to the broadest sections of the population. Let all honest people to whom peace is dear pass sentence on the enemies of mankind, the sanguinary American butchers, plotting a new world massacre, plotting to enslave the peace-loving peoples and install a regime of fascist reaction on earth. (FLP, 5/23/52:1)

May 24—United States bars departure of Communists.

The Department of State announced that it would continue to bar Communists, "fellow travelers," or other persons from travel abroad if it was considered not in the "best interest" of the United States. (FOF:170E)

May 25—*New York Times* reports dismissal of six American United Nations employees accused of Communist activity. (FOF:170C)

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May 26—Communists riot in Berlin and Paris in protest against signing of "Peace Contract" between West Germany and West.

Two major steps were taken toward strengthening the West European defense system when the West German Government, the United States, Great Britain, and France signed a peace contract extending a wider range of authority to West Germany. On the following day, West Germany and five other West European countries signed an agreement creating the European Defense Community with a joint European Army. Soviet Russia warned the West against these measures. The Communists retaliated by threatening to institute a new Berlin blockade. Riots broke out in Berlin and Paris. (FOF:165C)

May 26—AFL United Textile Workers dismiss entire Canadian staff following charges of communism. (FOF:169F)

May 26—Communist-led May Day riots in Tokyo lead to arrest of 969 persons. (FOF:174M)

May 26-29—German Communists react vigorously to West German-Allied pacts.

The East German Communist regime reacted vigorously against the conclusion of the West German peace contract. On May 26, the East German Government retaliated by reinforcing the guard on its West German border in order to "prevent infiltration of subversive elements, spies and terrorists." It announced on May 27 that no travel would be permitted from West Berlin and West Germany except by a special permit after May 30. British Foreign Secretary Eden flew to West Berlin on May 28 to assure the city of Allied support in the event of a new Communist blockade.

On May 28, the Communist Free German Youth, meeting in Leipzig, voted to "delegate our best youth" to the People's Police. Walter Ulbricht, the East German Deputy Premier, told the FGYY to "learn from the Chinese and Korean peace fighters." On May 29, Communist demonstrators invaded the American sector of Berlin and clashed with German police. Three hundred rioters were arrested.

On May 29, Moscow's *Pravda* declared that it was time for Germany to "take its destiny into its own hands" and resist the West. (FOF:166F-G)

May 28—Yugoslav regime expresses need for more aid.

According to the Yugopress News Agency, the United States, Great Britain, and France had given Yugoslavia "substantial" amounts of raw materials during the past year but it was insufficient to meet requirements. From the United States, the Tito regime received grants-in-aid amounting to \$29 million in the spring of 1951 and from the three powers \$120 million for fiscal 1951-1952. (FOF:173F-K)

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May 28—French Communists riot on arrival of General Ridgway.

Riots broke out in Paris upon the arrival of General Matthew B. Ridgway to succeed General Eisenhower as Allied Supreme Commander. Jacques Duclos, leader of the Communists in the French National Assembly and acting secretary general of the Communist Party, was arrested during the riots in which French police fought off 5,000 Communists who attempted to break into the Place de la Republique in order to hold an anti-Ridgway rally. One demonstrator was shot to death, 37 policemen and many rioters were injured, and 700 rioters arrested. According to a report of the riot, Duclos, 55, was arrested because a pistol and a blackjack were found in his car near the scene of the riot. On May 29, he was indicted on charges of plotting against the security of the state. On May 25, Andre Stil, editor of *L'Humanite*, was arrested for inciting unlawful demonstrations. Charles Brune, the Minister of the Interior, declared that the Communists had planned continuous "action" during the summer and fall against NATO but did not have the "capacity" to disrupt the defense program of France. (FOF: 166H)

May 29—Elizabeth Bentley cites possibility of Communist groups in Government.

Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist courier, testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, stated that two Communist espionage groups were probably still working in the United States Government. According to Miss Bentley, she knew of the existence of four cells, but only two had been exposed. (SISS, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, part 13, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

May 29—General Nathan F. Twining, Acting Air Force Chief of Staff, states U.S.S.R. has twice as many combat planes as United States. (FOF: 177D)

May 30—Communists control Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

Premier Vulko Chervenkov was named president and Ferdinand Kosovski, president of the National Assembly, was named secretary of the new National Committee of the Fatherland Front. The Front was a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats, and the splinter Zveno Party. Prior to this, Communists had not occupied top posts in the Fatherland Front. (FOF: 175A)

May 30—Communists appeal "For a Peace Treaty with Germany, For Lasting Peace in Europe."

An article in *For A Lasting Peace*, under the above title, stressed the need for unified action in Germany as follows:

Throughout Germany, the rebuff to the foreign plunderers and their servile lackeys is gaining in strength day by day. Unity of the working class is of paramount significance for the success of this popular struggle for a just peace treaty, against remilitarisation, for the democratic unity of Germany. Experience shows that wherever the Communist, Social-Democratic, Christian and non-party workers acted together they always achieved the biggest successes in their struggle. To strengthen and extend this unity of action of the working class—such is the immediate task.

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Great energy is born only for noble aims. And great is the energy now being generated in the German people because they are fighting for peace, for the creation of a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany. In their struggle for this aim the German people have a solid base—the German Democratic Republic which, for all Germans, is a vivid example of a genuinely democratic, peace-loving German State which shows to all honest Germans the pathway to peace, to a bright future.

Victory in this just struggle will go to the German people. The guarantee of this is their unswerving will to realise their aim, the fraternal support of all peace-loving forces, of the entire camp of peace and democracy headed by the great and mighty Soviet Union. (FLP, 5/30/52: 1)

May 30—National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States urges defeat of Smith labor bill and repeal of Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley Acts. (FLP, 5/30/52: 2)

June—American Communist publication cites need to give “truth” on American “aggression” and “germ warfare” in Korea.

Writing an article in *Political Affairs* entitled “American People Can Halt the War!” Richard Walker stated:

These documents [published by the Communist investigating commissions, Women's International Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Committed by U.S.A. and Syngman Rhee Troops in Korea and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which placed blame for germ warfare on the United States] are detailed with names, dates, places and full descriptions of the incidents investigated. The details will be, for most Americans, horrifying and revolting. But unless the American people know what is being perpetrated in their name, they can be unwittingly led into supporting actions for which they must later atone before outraged humanity * * *.

It is vitally necessary that these documents exposing the facts of the imperialist aggressors' “liberation” of the Korean people reach the masses of Americans. A bold and determined exposure of the crimes and plans of the Wall Street imperialists and their Washington lackeys will be a powerful weapon in the struggle for a cease-fire.

Such a struggle for clarity among the American masses and for the organization of their peace sentiment will be facilitated, moreover, by the daily facts of life. As the people see the mounting profits in the coffers of the Wall Street billionaires and feel in their own stomachs the declining living standards of the masses, they will understand whom a continuation of the war in Asia benefits, and who must pay for it in blood and sacrifice. And victory in the struggle to end the war in Korea will be a long step toward a political settlement in Asia, toward the resumption of negotiation with the Soviet Union, and the establishment of conditions for a lasting peace. (PA, 6/52: 13, 14)

June—Benjamin J. Davis, American Negro Communist leader, urges “Peace and Negro Liberation.”

An article written by Benjamin J. Davis appearing in *Political Affairs*, monthly publication of the CPUSA, stated:

The principal lesson to be drawn from this new and sharpening element is that the Negro liberation movement is objectively a movement for peace and against war, and that the working class and all other peace forces must give the most determined and uncompromising support to this movement in all of its aspects.

To win the Negro people—the Negro liberation movement—as a conscious sector of the people's coalition for peace, is a responsibility and opportunity that falls heaviest upon the advanced white workers, trade unionists and peace forces. It is they who must wage the struggle against the Right danger, against the poison of national and white chauvinism, which is spewed forth by a lily-white ruling class at war with colored, colonial peoples.

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Winning the Negro workers and masses for peace is not just winning another section of the country's population. It is mobilizing a people whose right to self-determination and nationhood in the Black Belt, where they are a majority, is denied by the very imperialism which is pretending to liberate another colored nation from so-called "Communist tyranny." We must expose this pious fraud and find the way of raising the timely world-wide demand that the Wall Street "liberators" free the Negro nation imprisoned on the American mainland from the tightening reins of pro-fascist oppression. Let them do this before they pretend to fight for the liberation of the Korean people! (PA, 6/52:54)

June 2—British veterans reject proposal banning Communists.

The British Legion, described as the leading organization of British war veterans, rejected a proposal banning Communists from the ranks of the organization. (FOF:178B)

June 3—Ana Pauker, Rumanian Communist leader, is purged.

According to an announcement by the Rumanian Communist Party, Ana Pauker, Vice Premier and Rumanian Foreign Minister, was reprimanded for "Rightist deviations" and dropped from the Politbureau and the secretariat of the central committee. Ana Pauker was the highest ranking woman official in any of the nations under Communist domination. (FOF:174P)

June 4—French workers ignore call to strike by Communist leaders of General Confederation of Labor.

The Communist leaders of the General Confederation of Labor called a strike in protest against the arrest of Jacques Duclos, secretary general of the French Communist Party and one of 156 Communists held for instigating the anti-Ridgway riots the week before. It was reported that nearly all French workers ignored the call to strike. (FOF:173F)

June 7—Prime Minister Nehru lauds Soviet Union.

In an address before a New Delhi conference on integrating and improving the lot of 19 million aborigines residing in frontier regions, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru condemned the "political activities" of Christian missionaries among the tribal populations of India, but lauded the Soviet Union as the "only country" with a "wise * * * [and] successful policy in winning over the people living in outlying areas." (FOF:183A)

June 9-12—New York *Daily Worker* editor testifies before Subversive Activities Control Board.

Testifying before the Subversive Activities Control Board, John Gates, editor of the New York *Daily Worker*, insisted that the Communist Party would "never go underground of its own accord" but rather was being driven underground by Government harassment. According to Gates, the CPUSA was "fully autonomous" and had views identical to those of the CPSU (B) only because "there is no difference between the national interests of the people of the U.S. and * * * of Russia." Gates denied that there was any central direction of world communism from the Soviet Union. (FOF:194N)

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June 10—Former Communist testifies at New York trial.

At the New York trial of the 16 secondary Communist leaders, John Lautner, former official in the Communist Party, testified that in 1948 the party initiated plans for going underground. According to Lautner, it foresaw the loss of 90 percent of its membership. The New York State section alone, he said, expected a drop from 30,000 to 3,000. The underground, he said, would be organized in groups of threes. The top group of three would give orders to three units of three persons each, and so on down. According to Lautner's testimony, he prepared hiding places for party leaders, concealed 1,000 printing and mimeograph machines, listed "ham" radio operators, and compiled a list of persons responsible for party funds. He also testified that in 1949 Communist Party students were taught that "in case of a war against the Soviet Union, the task of every Communist would be to wage a struggle, if necessary, against our own imperialist government." (FOF:194L-M)

June 16—Italians arrest five Communists in Leghorn as members of a sabotage ring active against United States Army installations there. (FOF:191C)

June 16—Extent of slave labor in Communist-controlled countries is revealed in hearings.

Beginning June 16, the United Nations Special Committee on Forced Labor heard testimony concerning the extent of slave labor in Communist countries.

The first witness before the committee, Dr. Jan Papanek, former Czech delegate to the U.N., testified that 350,000 individuals had been confined to 247 penal or compulsory labor camps in Czechoslovakia since the Communist coup in 1948. On June 18, Albert K. Herling, research director for the Committee of Inquiry into Forced Labor and representing the International League for the Rights of Man, testified that "one of every 40 persons in the working force is in forced labor camps" in the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. Mr. Herling submitted maps indicating the location of the various camps. According to Mr. Herling, Rumania had 45 camps with 250,000 prisoners, and 1,257,000 persons deported to similar camps in the Soviet Union; Czechoslovakia had 179 camps with 350,000 forced laborers; Poland had from 20 to 30 camps with 1,200 to 3,000 prisoners in each camp; Hungary had 95 camps, 120,000 slave laborers, and 76,000 deported to Soviet Russia; and Bulgaria had 30 camps containing 100,000 prisoners.

On June 25, Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL, speaking for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, testified that Communist China was using from one to two-million individuals as slave laborers and that this force was second only to that of the Soviet Union. Another witness, Colonel Vasili Ershov, former Soviet Army officer, revealed that the Soviet Union had from 17 to 18 million forced laborers. (FOF:119P, 200A)

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June 16-17—Communist-organized strikes and demonstrations against General Ridgway's visit to Rome and Naples are thwarted. (FOF:191A)

June 17—Baltic States committee estimates number of Baltic nationals in slave labor camps.

The Baltic National Committee in West Germany, an organization of exiles from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, charged that the Soviets had sent 1,500,000 persons, or one fourth of the combined population, from the Baltic States to slave labor camps. (FOF:191H)

June 17—Premier de Gasperi attacks Communists in Chamber of Deputies.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the visit of General Matthew B. Ridgway, NATO Supreme Commander, Premier Alcide de Gasperi told Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communists, that the Communists had no "right to prepare a revolution in Italy" and "if present laws are not sufficient to curb you we shall make new ones." (FOF:191C)

June 18—French Interior Minister discloses action planned against Communists.

Charles Brune, French Minister of the Interior, stated that the government did not plan to outlaw the Communist Party because "hidden in clandestinity it would be still more dangerous than in the light of day." The Minister further declared that legislation was planned to prevent Communists from holding key posts in the government and defense establishments. (FOF:191D)

June 18—Soviets urge protocol outlawing germ warfare.

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and United Nations delegate, proposed that the Security Council pass a measure urging all states to ratify a 1925 Geneva Protocol against germ warfare, which had never been accepted by the United States. Ernest A. Gross, American delegate, accused the Soviet Union of "fraud" on grounds that its leaders could not be trusted to keep signed agreements. Mr. Gross proposed that Malik's measure be referred to the Disarmament Committee. He also stated that in spite of the mild speech by Malik there was no evidence that the Soviet Union had abandoned its "campaign of lies" about the alleged use of germ warfare by United Nations forces in Korea. According to Mr. Gross, it would be a "fraud on the whole world" to put faith in Soviet "paper promises" not to stockpile and use germ weapons. According to a report of the debate, the American delegate declared that the United Nations would have to have an enforceable method of outlawing certain weapons in order to insure that "no one can use them because no one has them." "Aggression is the enemy—not the particular weapons used," he said. Mr. Gross cited two reservations to the Soviet ratification of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the ratifications of other countries: it did not apply with respect to nations that did not ratify the

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protocol or to "enemy" states that waged germ warfare first. According to Mr. Gross, Soviet Russia "had trumped up an excuse for using germ weapons whenever it saw fit by accusing the U.N. of doing so in Korea." The account ended with a comment by Malik that the speech by Mr. Gross was a "mendacious" and "slandorous outbreak" and that the Council had "not heard a more aggressive statement throughout its whole existence." (FOF: 189C-F)

June 19—French Politbureau is criticized on peace campaign.

Etienne Fajon, a French Communist, criticized the French Politbureau in a statement said to have been prepared by the ailing French Communist Party Secretary General Maurice Thorez for its failure to enlist support of "all Frenchmen" in the "pro-Soviet 'fight for peace.'" Fajon declared that the failure of the recent anti-NATO demonstrations was due to erroneous concentration on class warfare. (FOF: 199K)

June 20—Cominform press demands French "Free Jacques Duclos!" described as "the French patriot." (FLP, 6/20/52: 1)

June 20—Italy expels *Pravda* correspondent.

The Italian Government expelled Olga Tchetchetkina, correspondent for *Pravda*, for articles attacking the Italian Government and for aiding Communist Party propaganda during a recent visit to Italy of General Matthew B. Ridgway. (FOF: 199L)

June 20—Refugees from Eastern European satellites dwindle.

According to a Munich dispatch in the *New York Times*, deserters from the Communist armies and other Eastern European refugees to the West have "recently dwindled to almost nothing." This, the article explained, was because Iron Curtain "security police have managed to tighten barriers" and "word has leaked back * * * that life for refugees in the democratic world is far from happy" because of inadequate provisions to care for and resettle them. (FOF: 207D)

June 22—American Air Force general reveals Soviet air strength.

In a speech at a Republic Aviation Corporation dinner in New York, General Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the United States Strategic Air Command, said that the Soviet Air Force has 20,000 aircraft in organized units, 20,000 in reserve, and can rely upon "several thousand" more from its satellite countries. According to General LeMay, the United States Air Force would not be "strong" as compared to the Soviet Union before 1955. (FOF: 199K)

June 23-28—Kennan sees Soviet "hate" campaign prelude to war, according to report.

United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, George F. Kennan, who conferred with Secretary of State Dean Acheson during the latter's visit to London, was said to have reported that the anti-American "hate" propaganda campaign had reached such a pitch

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in the Soviet Union that it sounded as if the Soviet leaders were preparing the Soviet people psychologically for war. (FOF:205G)

June 25—Dutch Communists poll 328,571 votes of 5,335,064, cast in parliamentary election. (FOF:199G)

June 25—All-India Peace Council celebrates second anniversary of Korean war.

The All-India Peace Council designated the second anniversary of the Korean war as "Korea Day." The council called upon all peace committees throughout India—

to hold public meetings on that day to voice the Indian people's desire for an end to the Korean war; to increase their efforts in the campaign to ban germ warfare; to demand all governments, especially that of the United States, to observe the Geneva Convention prohibiting the use of germ weapons, and to propose the establishment of a court for the trial of germ warfare war criminals.

The All-India Peace Council also expressed its opposition to "American crimes" on Koje Island. (M:176)

June 26—Extent of Soviet forced labor camps is revealed.

According to reports by the Secretariat of NATO in Paris, nearly all of the approximately 2 million European Axis and 800,000 Japanese World War II prisoners of war working as slave laborers on Siberian railroad construction during the latter part of 1946 had died. The remaining prisoners were still being held in the Soviet Union. Forced labor, as carried on by the Soviet Union, resulted in the deportation of "whole nations" of people in the Baltic States, according to anti-Communist sources in Eastern Europe. (FOF:207C)

June 27—Communist press reports Thailand Communist Party adopts new program at Second National Conference.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, Prasong Vong-Vivat, secretary general of the Thailand Communist Party, delivered a report entitled "Mobilise the Millions of People in the Struggle for Independence and Democracy," at its Second National Conference. The conference adopted a new program for the Thailand Communist Party. (FLP, 6/27/52:3)

June 27—Cominform press cites "Tito Fascist Clique—Worst Enemy of Peace, Democracy and Socialism." (FLP, 6/27/52:1)

June 27—General Ridgway is denounced in Communist press.

In an article entitled "Ridgway, Clear Out and Take Adenauer With You!" the Cominform press stated that the arrival—

of plague-General Ridgway in Western Germany evoked a storm of tumultuous protests among all honest Germans. (FLP, 6/27/52:1)

June 28—Soviet Union offers Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and Latvian emigrants in Great Britain special favors for return to homelands. (FOF:207E)

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June 30—"Red Dean" of Canterbury praises Communist China.

According to a report from the Communist Chinese New China News Agency, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, stated after a tour of Communist China that Communist China was "the greatest hope of the world." Dr. Johnson said that he had seen evidence of germ warfare by the United Nations forces "with my own eyes." (FOF :205M)

June 30—German Communists vow continued action against West Berlin.

The Berlin Socialist Unity Party (Communist) sent a message to Premier Stalin promising to "mobilize the populace of West Berlin to mass activities * * * [and] political strikes" against the anti-Communist regime of Mayor Ernst Reuter. (FOF :206G)

July—Japanese Communists celebrate 30th birthday.

At a celebration of the 30th birthday of the Japanese Communist Party, emphasis upon anti-American activity was given "doctrinal expression." Tokuda, the party's secretary general, laid down the—

thesis that Japan was no longer an imperialist Power but had become a colony. Though humiliating to Japanese national pride, this slogan had the advantage that it enabled communists to support any form of anti-western nationalism that might appear in Japan. (S-W :316)

July 1—French release Duclos.

By order of a Paris appeals court, the acting secretary general of the French Communist Party, Jacques Duclos, was released from Sante Prison. The court ruled that his immunity as a deputy in the French National Assembly had been violated when he was arrested near the scene of Communist riots on May 28 and charged with plotting against the security of the state. According to the court, Duclos was not arrested in the act of committing a crime, which was the only circumstance under which a deputy could be arrested without the approval of the Assembly. French officials stated, however, that they would request the Assembly to revoke Duclos' immunity so that he could be tried for subversion. (FOF :206M)

July 1-6—World Peace Council meets in East Berlin.

The "Soviet-sponsored" World Peace Council decided to call a major "Congress of the People for Peace" in Vienna beginning December 5. The purpose of the proposed meeting was to oppose the West German peace contract and the European Defense Community. (FOF :214J)

July 2—Senate Judiciary Committee charges Lattimore as an instrument of "Soviet conspiracy."

In a report published by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Professor Owen J. Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University was charged with being "a conscious articulate instrument of the

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Soviet conspiracy" and with falsely testifying before its Subcommittee on Internal Security, March 1 and 3, 1952.

The committee charged that the "Institute of Pacific Relations has not maintained the character of an objective, scholarly, and research organization"; that it "has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence"; and that a "small core of officials and staff members [who] carried the main burden of IPR activities and directed its administration and policies * * * were either Communist or pro-Communist."

The committee report recommended that the Department of Justice call a grand jury for the purpose of determining whether Professor Lattimore and John Paton Davies, Jr., deputy director of the State Department's Office of Political Affairs in Bonn, Germany, should be indicted on charges of perjury. (SJC, Senate Report 2050, 82d Cong., 2d sess., Institute of Pacific Relations)

July 2—Katyn Forest Massacre guilt is laid to Soviet Russia.

An interim report of House of Representatives Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre concluded that "the Soviet NKVD (Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs) committed the massacre [of thousands] of Polish Army officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia, not later than the spring of 1940." (HKFM, Interim Report, Investigation and Study of Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of Katyn Forest Massacre, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

July 3—Soviets block Red Cross probe into germ warfare charge.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik vetoed the American proposal in the United Nations Security Council which requested the International Red Cross to investigate the germ warfare charge against the United Nations Forces in Korea. (FOF:205K)

July 4-6—American Progressive Party holds national convention.

At its national convention held in Chicago, the Progressive Party ratified nominations previously decided upon by the party leaders. Vincent William Hallinan, a San Francisco lawyer who was serving a 6-month jail sentence for contempt of court, was nominated for President, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, former publisher of the Negro newspaper *California Eagle*, for Vice President. Two planks in the party platform called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and strong civil rights guarantees. (FOF:217M)

July 6—British Communist Party leader is expelled from Italy.

William Gallacher, former Member of Parliament and chairman of the British Communist Party, was expelled from Italy while conducting a speaking tour. Also expelled was Julian Strykowski, a correspondent for the Polish Press Agency, and a group of Russian artists. (FOF:215F)

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July 7—Leading French Communist is arrested.

Marius Colombini, a member of the French Communist Party Central Committee and an official in the General Confederation of Labor, was arrested in Toulon on charges of instigating a "subversive plot." (FOF:215F)

July 8—French Communists are accused of sabotage.

The French Government accused the Communists of plotting since 1948 to sabotage the railroads in southern France. According to the government, evidence supporting the charge was found in raids on headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor and the Communist Party in Frejus. (FOF:215F)

July 9—East German regime prepares to create a "people's democracy."

Walter Ulbricht, Deputy Premier of East Germany, announced plans to liquidate the five East German state governments as a measure toward establishing a German Communist "people's democracy." (FOF:214K)

July 9—British Communists demonstrate against General Ridgway.

When General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of American forces in Europe and Supreme Allied Commander of NATO, landed in London on his first tour of the NATO countries, British Communists staged a "Go home, Ridgway" demonstration at the airport and outside the United States Embassy. (FOF:214M)

July 9—Soviets veto American resolution denouncing germ warfare charges.

In the United Nations Security Council, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik cast the Soviet Union's 52d veto to defeat an American resolution which demanded that the Communist germ warfare charges against the United Nations forces in Korea be branded as "false." (FOF:213F)

July 10—British Foreign Office radio operator is convicted of espionage.

William Martin Marshall, a radio operator in the British Foreign Office, was sentenced to 5 years in prison for handing over secret information to Pavel S. Kuznetsov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in London. (FOF:222J)

July 11—World Peace Council urges "struggle against remilitarisation of Japan and for a Democratic Japan."

In an article relating to the resolution of the World Peace Council on Japan, the Cominform press stated that the Japanese Peace Treaty and the security arrangements made by the United States with Japan—

constitute a danger to peaceful development not only of the Japanese people and the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, but also of the peoples in the rest of the world * * *. The rapid rearmament of Japan, the maintenance of U.S. occupation troops and of numerous war bases on Japanese territory, the signing of the so-called peace treaty with the puppet regime of Chiang Kai-shek accompanied by the American support of aggressive groups in other parts of Asia, only confirm that Japan is being used as a base for aggression.

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Faced with this threat of the extension of the war in Asia, the World Peace Council considers that:

The San Francisco treaty and the agreements arising therefrom are invalid because of their disregard of international agreements, and must be replaced by a genuine treaty, signed by all interested states.

That treaty should provide:

a) For the withdrawal of all occupation troops and prohibition of the establishment of foreign military bases in Japan.

b) For full sovereignty for the Japanese people and recognition of the need for their democratic and peaceful development. (FLP, 7/11/52:1)

July 12—Soviets reopen Danube but restrict excursion trips.

The Soviet Union reopened the Danube to Austrian shipping in the Soviet zone, but they refused to allow American, British, or French tourists to take excursion trips into Soviet-occupied territory. (FOF :234J)

July 12—East German Communists pledge strengthening regime.

At the close of its party congress in East Berlin, the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party approved a program for strengthening government control over the state and enlarging the armed forces. Two days later the party cabled to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin a promise to fulfill these objectives. (FOF :222G-H)

July 13—United States Government announces decision to provide Tito with heavy military equipment including jet planes, tanks, and artillery. (FOF :222F)

July 13—Moscow *Pravda* and other Communist papers attack vice presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon as "extreme reactionary." (FOF :224G)

July 15—Philbrick, former FBI operative, names "Red Dean" Communist.

Writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Herbert A. Philbrick, former undercover operative for the FBI in the American Communist Party, stated that he met the Very Reverend Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the so-called Red Dean of Canterbury, at a "secret, closed Communist meeting" November 16, 1948, in Boston "under conditions that could have meant but one thing: that the Dean was a highly important underground member of the Communist * * * [International] who used the Church of England as a 'cover' for his pro-Soviet activities." (FOF :221K)

July 17—Stalin receives Italian Socialist leader.

Soviet Premier Stalin granted an interview to Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian leftwing Socialists and deputy chairman of the World Peace Council. Nenni was in Moscow to receive a Stalin Peace Prize. (FOF :230D)

July 18—Imprisoned French Communist editor is ordered released.

A Paris court ordered that Andre Stil, editor of the Paris Communist newspaper *l'Humanité*, be released from prison on grounds that his detention was not necessary to establish the

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validity of the charges placed against him. Stil, however, was required to face trial on charges of provoking violence and plotting against the Government of France. (FOF:230C)

July 18—Cominform press reports on anniversary of Japanese Communist Party.

For A Lasting Peace reported that "meetings and rallies were held in all towns" from July 12 to 15 in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan. According to the account:

Twenty-four meetings and rallies, including eight in Tokyo, were held on July 12. July 13 saw 12 meetings attended by over 5,000 people. The Government, acting on orders from the U.S. occupationists, did its utmost to prevent the rallies and demonstrations in honour of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party. Tokyo and its Western suburbs and particularly Musashino, were virtually under martial law, the entire state police and 27,000 Tokyo municipal police were mobilised. On July 15, in different parts of the country over 80 meetings and rallies were held with more than 50,000 people taking part.

The Cominform report concluded with a list of congratulatory messages sent from the Communist parties in China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, "and from other Communist and Workers' Parties." (FLP, 7/18/52: 1)

July 21—General Clark states Communists build up strength during truce talks.

General Mark W. Clark, commander of United Nations Forces in Korea, declared in an interview that the Communists had increased their ground forces in North Korea from 500,000 to 1,000,000 and their strength in air power from 1,000 to 2,000 during the truce negotiations. The general stated, however, that the Communists would be unable to sustain an offensive for more than 3 weeks. (FOF:229G)

July 25—Chinese Communist leader reports on "Consolidation of Communist Party of China."

Writing in the Cominform press, An Tzu-wen, vice director, Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, reported that during the second half of 1951 the—

Communist Party of China began a large-scale movement to consolidate the basic organisations of the Party, to raise the quality of the members, increase the purity and the fighting capacity of the Party, and in this way, enable the Party to shoulder successfully the great historic task of leading the Chinese people through the stage of New Democracy to Socialism and Communism.

Ever since its establishment, the Communist Party of China has consistently built itself up in accordance with the Lenin-Stalin theory of the Party and on the model of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., thereby enabling itself to become the Bolshevik Party of the Chinese working class.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"If we want to carry on the revolution, we must have a revolutionary party of the Lenin-Stalin type. Without such a revolutionary party, built in accordance with the revolutionary theory and style of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people to vanquish imperialism and its jackals * * *. The Communist Party of China is precisely a party established and developed after the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Since the Communist

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Party of China came into being, the Chinese revolution has assumed an entirely new physiognomy." (FLP, 7/25/52: 3)

July 29—FBI cites revolutionary character of Communist Party.

A documented FBI report released by Senator Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, sets forth proof the CPUSA "teaches" and "advocates" the "overthrow" and "destruction" of the United States Government by "force" and "violence." (SISS, Report, Documentary Proof that the Communist Party, U.S.A., Teaches and Advocates the Overthrow and Destruction of the United States Government by Force and Violence, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

July 31—Moscow states *America* was suspended for lack of readers.

According to the Soviet Government, the United States magazine *America* was suspended from circulation in the Soviet Union because too few Soviet citizens wanted to read it and not because its circulation in the U.S.S.R. was suppressed. The Soviet Government also refused a proposal to permit its Soviet *Information Bulletin* to be revived in the United States in exchange for free distribution of *America* in the U.S.S.R. According to Moscow, the *Information Bulletin* was suspended in the United States in an attempt to suppress "truthful information" about the Soviet Union. (FOF: 255A)

August—American Communist Party urges "united front" in presidential campaign.

An editorial in the American Communist publication *Political Affairs*, entitled "The Real Issues in the 1952 Elections," stated:

The Communist Party realizes that the American working class, still under the ideological sway of the reformist aides of imperialism, is not yet conscious of the objective of Socialism as the way out. The Communist Party, contrary to the villifying and distorting Smith Act frameup accusations of "conspiracy" and "force and violence" levelled at it by Wall Street and its spokesmen, strives to guide the people's day-to-day struggles toward the achievement of ever greater immediate gains, of ever greater measures of democracy, of ever greater guarantees of peace. It dedicates its efforts toward bringing about a mighty people's coalition that can check the war-and-fascism course of the monopolies and elect an anti-monopoly peace government of the people. Such a democratic people's government concerned with the people's welfare, will rally the popular masses to curb the monopolies, undermine their power, and restrain and defeat their violence against the people. With the increasing role and leadership of the working class and its vanguard Communist Party, such a democratic people's government will open up the road for the accelerated advance of the working masses to the Socialist transformation of society. In this way, the Communist Party strives to win the working class and its allies for the perspective of the American Road to Peace, Democracy and Socialism. (PA, 8/52: 12)

August—Cominform press reports meeting of American Communists.

For A Lasting Peace reported on a National Conference of the CPUSA held in early August, which was attended by 150 delegates from 11 States. The conference approved the election platform of the party. It also, the report continued—

sent a telegram to Truman demanding an immediate cease fire in Korea, and another to Attorney General McGranery demanding that the FBI cease interfering with the "legal political activities of a legal political party"—the U.S. Communist Party. (FLP, 9/19/52: 2)

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August 1—Communist press lauds opening of Volga-Don Canal and other Soviet achievements.

A feature article in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "World Historic Victory of Soviet People," stated:

This victory of the Soviet people on the front of peaceful labour strengthens the confidence of the working people of the countries of people's democracy in the success of socialist construction. Completion of the first of the grand hydro-technical constructions in the U.S.S.R., the construction of the Kuibyshev, Stalingrad and Kakhovka hydroelectric stations, the Main Turkmenian, South Ukrainian and North-Crimean canals, the realisation of the Stalin plan for re-making nature—all inspire the peace-loving peoples in all countries for the struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism. (FLP, 8/1/52: 1)

August 2—Bolivian P.I.R. becomes Communist Party.

P.I.R., described as "Bolivia's small Party of the Revolutionary Left," became the "Bolivian Communist Party." (FOF:249A)

August 2—Nepal Government arrests 14 Communist leaders.

The Government of Nepal arrested 14 Communist leaders and seized documents which revealed the existence of a plot for an armed revolt in Nepal. According to the report, the Communists were arrested as they attempted to return from Tibet. (FOF:274E)

August 3—Attorney General of United States asserts American Communist Party conforms to world Communist Party line.

In a brief filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Attorney General of the United States charged that the United States Communist Party "never knowingly has deviated from the views and policies" of the Government of the U.S.S.R., Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist International, the Communist Information Bureau, and "other leaders of the world Communist movement."

A brief filed by Vito Marcantonio for the Communist Party stated that only the activities of the Communist Party after enactment of the 1950 Internal Security Act were relevant and that the Government had failed to prove that the CPUSA was not "directed and controlled by its own members" or that its objectives were not "to further and promote the best interests of the American people." (FOF:248E-F)

August 4—Indian Government reports on Communist activity in Patiala State.

According to the Indian Government, life and property were "unsafe" in Patiala State, where Communists were attempting to organize armed guerrilla groups similar to a 2-year campaign carried on in Hyderabad and Telengana. (FOF:273H)

August 5—Federal grand jury convicts 14 California Communist leaders on Smith Act charges.

A Federal grand jury in Los Angeles convicted 14 California Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Each was sentenced to a maximum term of 5 years in prison and fined \$10,000. Those convicted were:

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William Schneiderman, 46, former Communist Party chairman in California, Russian-born, named by FBI as acting head of the CPUSA when he was arrested in August 1951; Philip M. (Slim) Connelly, 48, editor of the Los Angeles edition of the Communist *Daily People's World*; Dorothy Rosenblum Healey Connelly, 37, wife of Philip Connelly, former chairman of the Los Angeles branch of the Communist Party, said to be the "No. 2" Communist leader in California; Henry Steinberg, 39, legislative director of the Los Angeles Communist Party; Mrs. Rose Chernin Kunitz, 49, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, 43, Communist Party secretary in Northern California; Mrs. Loretta Starvus Stack, 40, former State Communist Party organization secretary; Al Richmond, 39, editor of the San Francisco edition of the *People's World*; Ernest Otto Fox, 47, San Francisco waterfront Communist Party organizer; Frank Carlson (Simon Szkolnick or Scolnic), 40, chairman of the Los Angeles Defense Committee; Carl Rude Lambert, 55, chairman of the State Security Review (disciplinary) Commission of the Communist Party; Albert Jason Lima, 45, a San Francisco organizer; Frank E. Spector, 56, former head of the Industrial Section of the party in California; and Ben Dobbs, 41, Los Angeles Communist Party organization secretary. (FOF:247N-P)

August 8—Czechoslovak Security Minister warns anti-Communists.

Karol Bacilek, Czechoslovak Security Minister, warned that he would liquidate all "American spies" and persons who attempted to "wreck the unity of the people * * * [and] the reconstruction of the country." (FOF:258D)

August 8—German Communist leader lays down line for followers.

In *For A Lasting Peace*, Max Reimann, chairman of the West German Communist Party, enumerated the following "important conclusions" to be adhered to by German Communists:

1. Boldly to go forward and not lag behind the growth of the militant preparedness of the masses in Western Germany. The Party must prepare itself for the coming battles, overcoming opportunism which manifests itself in lack of confidence in the will of the masses to struggle, and sectarianism in relation to rank and file Social Democrats and the toiling peasants.

2. Broaden the contact of the Party. The leading bodies of the Party organisations must take action on all questions of significance for their given area; they must, in the first place, improve their work in the enterprises and in the mass organisations—trade unions, peasant organisations, consumer cooperatives, sports organisations, settlers' organisations, etc.

3. Consolidate its own ranks. Improve ideological and organisational work by means of persistent struggles for carrying out decisions and verifying their execution, display the highest vigilance in relation to all attempts of the enemy who seeks, by means of terror, to strike a blow at the Party—the vanguard of the national liberation struggle.

The U.S. and German imperialists are daily and brazenly trampling on the national interests of the German people, offending their national dignity. This explains why hatred for the foreign occupationists and the leading circles of the German bourgeoisie, guilty of national betrayal, is growing and will increase day by day.

The coming months will see a further growth of the national-liberation struggle in Western Germany. No matter how the American and German imperialists rage, they never will succeed in harnessing the population of Western Germany to their war chariot. (FLP, 8/8/52:3)

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August 11—Moscow's *Pravda* denounces ANZUS.

Pravda denounced ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, and United States Pacific defense pact) Council meeting as an establishment of "the American aggressive bloc in Asia." (FOF: 255E)

August 12—Indian Communists oppose extension of Preventive Detention Act.

The Indian Parliament passed a modified form of the Preventive Detention Act which empowered the government to hold alleged enemies of the state without trial for a maximum of 12 months despite "violent" Communist opposition. In a previous debate on the measure, Prime Minister Nehru said that he abhorred the law's restriction of civil rights, but "sometimes the personal liberty of certain individuals has to be curbed for the safety of the state." P. Sundarayya, a Communist leader, told Parliament on August 8 that Communists would not surrender their illegal arms unless they were given assurances of immunity. On August 12, he said that if the Communists came to power in India, "we will put the landlords" and "estate owners" and "black marketeers not in detention but before the public and try them and shoot them." Home Minister Kailash Nath Natju issued the warning that the law might have to remain in force for a decade if there was a continuation of Communist violence. (FOF: 273G)

August 12—*Pravda* denounces America on Korean armistice conditions.

According to Moscow's *Pravda*, the United States was trying to "force on the Korean peoples unjust armistice conditions" but the North Koreans were firm in their determination to "break up the new monstrous provocation of the American interventionists" and "conduct their struggle to a full victory." (FOF: 253C)

August 13—Senate subcommittee releases testimony of former Communist revealing Communist activity in Brooklyn high schools.

According to testimony by former Communist Herbert Romerstein before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 12, 1951, Communists formed "Young Progressives of America" clubs in 13 Brooklyn high schools. Romerstein also testified on Communist activity among youth, first directed by the Young Communist League and later by the American Youth for Democracy, which eventually split into the Young Progressives of America and the Labor Youth League. (SISS, Hearings, Communist Tactics in Controlling Youth Organizations, 82d Cong., 1st and 2d sess.)

August 13—Moscow's *New Times* denies anti-American campaign.

According to *New Times* published in Moscow, the Soviet Government was not conducting a "hate America" campaign within the Soviet Union. Rather, only the "policy of the American ruling circles" was being attacked. (FOF: 255A)

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August 14—Matyas Rakosi, leader of Hungarian Communist Party and Vice Premier since 1947 coup, is named Premier of Hungarian Government. (FOF:258C)

August 14—Communist North Korean Premier expresses views on proposed truce.

In a "Liberation Day" speech at Pyongyang, North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung said that he would accept an armistice under the terms of which "Americans are not the winners and the Koreans the losers." The Premier expressed the view that it would not be "dishonorable" for North Korea to accept a truce "after fighting against 19 powers for 3 years." (FOF:261C)

August 14—Stalin sends encouraging message to North Korean leader.

Premier Joseph Stalin sent a "Liberation Day" message to North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, wishing Communist Korea a "successful struggle" for freedom "* * * [and] independence." Two days later the organ of the Chinese Communist Government urged North Korea to continue its fight in cooperation with Communist China to "smash the schemes of the American aggressors." (FOF:261D)

August 14—Dutch Communist leader assails German peace contract and plan for European Defense Community.

Writing in the Cominform periodical, Paul de Groot, secretary general of the Communist Party of Holland, said that the Bonn treaty and EDC associated with it "constitute a grave danger to the Dutch people" because they "directly threaten the maintenance of peace."

The Dutch Communist leader went on to say:

The Bonn separate treaty is designed to prevent the unification of Germany, since it makes the unification of Germany dependent on the bringing in of all Germany into the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc under the aegis of the U.S. For the unification of Germany the Bonn military treaty foresees but one possibility: forcible seizure of the German Democratic Republic. Thus, the Bonn treaty is, in effect, a programme for a revanchist war by the German imperialists. The so-called "European Defence" is designed to get the troops with which to realise this programme. * * *

The Bonn treaty and the "European Defence Community" agreement create in the heart of Europe a centre for a new war including fratricidal war between Germans. This is also a direct threat of involving the Dutch people in a revanchist war by the German fascists.

* * * * *

The Dutch working people are closely following the struggle of the popular masses in Western Germany against the separate military treaty, against the Bonn clique of enemies of the German people.

Under the banner of international solidarity the popular masses of Holland, jointly with the popular masses of Germany, will fight for liberation from the yoke of American imperialism. (FLP, 8/15/52: 3)

August 14—Communist press attacks United States for "Police-Fascist Terror."

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, the recent trials of American Communists demonstrate that—

the U.S. ruling circles are more and more taking to the path of turning the country into a police-fascist state.

In the past twelve months Communist trials have been staged in many states and cities of the U.S. The Communists are brought to trial because

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they are fighting for peace, for democracy, against the insane designs of Wall Street aimed at establishing world domination.

A statement by the convicted American Communists published in the Cominform press declared:

The Smith Act trial in Los Angeles was a milestone in the battle of the American people against the perils of fascism and war * * *. Millions of Americans desire peace as we do. Millions of Americans will fight with tenacity and courage to retain their democratic heritage, once they realise that 'anti-communism' is a confidence game of the reactionary forces to rob them of their freedom.

The jury verdict declaring 14 Californian Communists guilty of violating the infamous Smith Act * * * was dictated by men like FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Sen. McCarran. (FLP, 8/15/52: 4)

August 15—Communists assail General Ridgway and Danish Government.

Under the title "Danish Rulers in Service of U.S. Aggressors," Jan Marek, writing in *For A Lasting Peace*, said:

Plague-General Ridgway visited Copenhagen for the purpose of giving the Danish Government final instructions concerning the disposition of troops of the aggressive North Atlantic Union in Denmark. The butcher of the Korean people who is held in execration by honest people all over the world, stated at a press conference in the Danish capital that combined military manoeuvres of the "Atlantic troops" based on strong points in North Germany, South Norway and Denmark would be held in the Baltic Sea in September. Acting on orders from Washington, the Danish Government is now engaged in feverish and large-scale military construction aimed at turning the country into a bridgehead for the aggressive war against the peace-loving peoples now being prepared by the U.S. imperialists.

The Danish people are profoundly alarmed at the threat of U.S. occupation. Their indignation against the forthcoming provocative manoeuvres of U.S. naval and air forces in the Baltic is growing. The common people in Denmark are intensifying the struggle for the independence of their homeland, protesting against the treacherous policy of their Government so explicitly expressed in the words and deeds of Mr. Kraft [Ole Bjorn Kraft, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs]. (FLP, 8/15/52: 4)

August 15—Tunisian Communists assert desire "For National Independence of Tunisia," Cominform press reports.

In a report appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* the Communist Party of Tunisia stated in a message to the Bey that—

it regards struggle for emancipation of the nation from the foreign yoke and for its unity in a broad Tunisian National Front—the main guarantee for victory over the country's enemies—as a paramount task.

The press report recounted demonstrations and strikes that had recently broken out in Tunisia and declared:

All political parties and public figures taking part in the national movement insist that Tunisia be granted national independence. (FLP, 8/15/52: 1)

August 17—Communists seek to destroy religion, State Department report states.

It was stated in a report by the United States Department of State that Communist tactics aimed at the "extinction" of religion. The study went on to say, according to a summarized account:

Religious education of the young by churches had been generally forbidden in Iron Curtain countries and all youth organizations revamped into federations crusading against religion; Communist efforts in Soviet

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satellite countries, were directed toward creating "national" Roman Catholic churches which swore loyalty to the state. (FOF:266H)

August 17—Soviet Union and Communist China hold conference in Moscow.

The first open conference between Communist China and the Soviet Union was convened in Moscow. Heading the Chinese delegation was Chou En-lai, Premier and Foreign Minister. It was expected that the conference would deal with such subjects as the Korean war, the economic status of Communist China resulting from the war, Communist policy toward Japan, and Sino-Soviet relations in general which were then determined by the treaty of alliance and friendship negotiated in 1950. (FOF:261B)

August 17—American Progressive Party presidential candidate is released from prison.

Vincent Hallinan, presidential nominee of the Progressive Party, was released from the McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary, Washington, after serving 5 months for contempt of court. The day after his release Hallinan demanded that President Truman offer him the same "briefing" privileges that had been extended to the Republican and Democratic candidates, General Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. (FOF:263M)

August 20—Iran reimposes martial law on Teheran to end rioting between Communists and "neo-Fascist Nationalists." (FOF:273M)

August 20—Tito expresses desire for Turkish accord. (FOF:278M)

August 20—Stalin calls 19th Congress of CPSU (B).

Premier Joseph Stalin called for the convening of the 19th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. This was the first congress to be scheduled since March 1939. Major items on the agenda for the proposed congress were: revision of the Communist Party's organization and adoption of a Five-Year Plan designed to increase industrial production to a level 70 percent higher than 1950. (FOF:264G)

August 22—Yugoslav Communist Party reports membership increased from 468,175 in 1948 to 779,382. (FOF:278N)

August 22—Cominform press publishes agenda for meeting of 19th Congress of Communist Party of Soviet Union. (FLP, 8/22/52:1)

August 23—Hyderabad Government reports on Communist terrorism.

According to a report by Chief Minister of State of Hyderabad, India, R. Rao, the Communists killed 3,500 persons and committed 8,000 armed robberies in the past 4 years. (FOF:273G)

August 24—Albanian refugees report "large number" of rebels clashed with Albanian Army in July. (FOF:274C)

August 26—Yugoslav Communist Party reveals decentralization plans.

The Yugoslav Communist Party announced that it would decentralize its organization and permit greater independence to

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local units. It was also announced that the changes would be adopted by the party congress meeting in Zagreb on October 19. (FOF :278N)

August 27—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reports on communism in Radio Writers Guild.

According to a report based on 126 pages of executive testimony taken in April, May, June, and October, 1951, and April 1952, released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, a large majority of the membership of the Radio Writers Guild was anti-Communist. The council of the Guild, however, which is the governing body, was controlled by a pro-Communist faction which aligned the Guild in support of Communist organizations and causes. The leaders of the pro-Communist faction, it was stated, were Robert C. (Peter) Lyon, Jr., and Millard Lampell, who, according to subcommittee information "from unimpeachable sources" were "hard-core Communists." Both Lyon and Lampell had refused to testify concerning their Communist activities.

Witnesses charged that: Communist infiltration of radio began in 1943 on orders of Alexander Trachtenberg, a CP leader; pro-Communists won control of the RWG because the anti-Communist majority was less interested in holding Guild offices; pro-Communists aligned the RWG with Communist fronts and helped finance them with RWG funds; employment blacklists were enforced against anti-Communist radio writers; a "Jack Goodman Group" maintained liaison between the RWG and pro-Communist officials of major book publishing firms. Testimony by writer Ruth Adams Knight indicated pro-Communist writers worked subtle propaganda into major program scripts through such devices as "constant derision" of capitalism and of the average citizen, bankers, and lawyers.

The testimony also revealed that Actors Equity "appeared to be dominated by the pro-Communist faction" during 1937-50, but its situation was "considerably improved" although "still critical." (SISS, Report and Hearings, Subversive Infiltration of Radio, Television and the Entertainment Industry, part 1, 82d Cong., 1st and 2d sess.)

August 28—Danes restrict ships from Communist countries on grounds of intended espionage.

The Danish Government ordered that ships from countries behind the Iron Curtain would not be permitted entry into Danish harbors unless the visits were proved to be legitimate. According to Danish officials, many ships from the Communist-controlled countries making so-called "emergency" stops in Danish ports were actually carrying out espionage missions. (FOF :279C)

August 29—Communists celebrate "Victory Day over Imperialist Japan," praise Soviet role, and denounce America.

An article commemorating the defeat of Japan stated:

The defeat of Japan in the second world war, in which defeat the decisive role was played by the heroic Soviet Army, was a crushing blow

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to the predatory plans of the Japanese imperialists * * *. The war in the Pacific * * * would have continued for a long time, had not the Soviet Union sent its troops against the Japanese aggressors. The entry of the U. S. S. R. into the war against Japan, the sweeping offensive of the Soviet Army units and the defeat by them of the crack Japanese troops led to the speedy termination of the war in the Pacific * * *

From the very beginning of their occupation of Japan, the U. S. imperialists began to turn it into a bridgehead for their aggressive adventures, began to rebuild the Japanese armed forces, to build military bases, airfields, etc. * * *

The separate treaty with Japan signed last year in San Francisco, revealed to the whole world that the U. S. imperialists have decided on indefinite occupation of the country * * *. Japan has fallen into bondage to the U. S. imperialists. The Japanese people have lost their independence, have lost even elementary human rights * * *. All the progressive forces of the country are rallying more and more closely around the United National-Liberation Democratic Front, the main force of which is the alliance of the workers and peasants, for the struggle for peace, freedom and national independence. The Communist Party of Japan, equipped with its new Programme which outlines a clear perspective of advance and of victory for the revolutionary-liberation movement in the country, is fighting bravely against the U. S. occupationists and their Japanese henchmen * * *. The Stalin policy of peace, meets with the whole hearted approval and support of the peoples of Japan and of all the other countries in Asia. The bulwark of peace in the Far East against the imperialist aggressors is the alliance and friendship of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the alliance and friendship of all peace-loving peoples. (FLP, 8/29/52: 1)

August 29—World Communists hail coming 19th Party Congress of CPSU(B) as "Historic Event of Immense International Significance." (FLP, 8/29/52: 1)

September 2—Brazilian Communist organ is banned.

The Sao Paulo Communist Organ *Hoje* was declared "subversive" and notified that publication must be suspended for 60 days. (FOF: 298G)

September 3—Stalin and Mao Tse-tung exchange messages of friendship.

In an exchange of messages Premier Joseph Stalin and the Chinese Communist President Mao Tse-tung reaffirmed the "guarantee" of the Chinese-Soviet defense pact of 1950 against "aggression" by Japan or countries allied with Japan. (FOF: 277F)

September 3—Officials of United Electrical-Farm Equipment Workers Union refuse to disclose past or present Communist Party membership.

John T. Bernard, a former Congressman, and three other officials of the United Electrical-Farm Equipment Workers refused to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities, conducting hearings in Chicago, whether they were or had been Communists. Bernard, FE-UE organizer, had been a Farmer-Labor Party Member of Congress from Minnesota during 1937-1938. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Chicago Area, part 1, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

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September 3—Soviet Union has 22 divisions or 230,000 men stationed in East Germany, according to report in *New York Times*. (FOF:278E)

September 4—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee charges DPOWA is under "control of the Kremlin."

According to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report, based on hearings held in 1951 and 1952, the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America was "under the control of agents of the Kremlin." David Livingston, president; Donald Henderson, secretary-treasurer; and other officers of New York District 65 of the DPOWA along with Arthur Osman, president of the national organization, were all identified as "Communist Party members." (SISS, Report and Hearings, Subversive Control of Distributive Processing, and Office Workers of America, 82d Cong., 1st and 2d sess.)

September 5—General Van Fleet estimates Communist North Korean strength.

General James A. Van Fleet, commander of the United States 8th Army, estimated that Communist strength in North Korea exceeded one million men and the buildup was continuing. The general stated that the enemy would "meet with another disaster and lose his army in the field" if another offensive against the 8th Army was attempted. (FOF:285J)

September 6—American Communists support Progressive Party.

The National Committee of the United States Communist Party endorsed the presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, Vincent Hallinan, and the vice presidential nominee of the same party, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass. (FOF:289H)

September 6—Foster, American Communist leader, denounces anti-Communist measures taken by United States Government and announces "cease-fire in Korea" as main issue upon which to build united front.

In his opening remarks to the National Election Conference of the C.P.U.S.A. meeting in New York, William Z. Foster declared:

This ruthless persecution, [imprisonment of Communist leaders] which tramples the Bill of Rights in the dirt and makes a mockery of all democratic judicial procedure, is a definite part of the war drive of Wall Street monopoly capital. It is an attempt to silence the voices of the Communists, the clearest and boldest defenders of peace. And the best way to defeat this attack against us, in addition to a militant defense in court of our Party's program, activities, and history, is precisely to make the most effective possible fight among the masses in defense of peace.

The more courageously and energetically we carry our peace program to the masses of the working class, the Negro people, and other democratic strata, the more they will rally to our Party and the more difficult it will be for the Government to persecute us. Which brings me back to the point with which I started, namely, that of advocating an immediate cease-fire in Korea. This, of all mass issues, if properly handled, will be the most effective in the building of a strong mass defense around our Party. The Government is persecuting our Party because of its resolute stand against the war; and the best defense against this attack and to secure the release of our imprisoned comrades is precisely to make an even more energetic and effective mass fight for peace. (PA, 9/52: 5)

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September 6—Burmese Government seizes Communist headquarters.

The Burmese Government reported that Burmese troops seized the underground administrative headquarters of the Communist army in the Tavoy District, 200 miles east of Rangoon. (FOF: 285L)

September 8—Former American Communist cites extent of Communist infiltration in education.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, a former Communist and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New York that, at the peak, on a nationwide basis, she thought there were never more than 1500 teachers at any level, in both public and private schools and colleges, who were Communist Party members. Of these, 600 to 750 were located in the New York area. Dr. Dodd estimated that 750 to 1000 was the peak reached even in the Greater New York area. (SISS, Hearings, Subversive Influence in the Educational Process, part 1, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

September 10—Tito states Soviet Communists deviated.

According to Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia was "developing genuine Socialist democracy" but "what they have in Russia is not communism at all * * * they have deviated" from socialism to "state capitalism." The Yugoslav dictator also indicated that he did not believe the Soviet Union would attack Yugoslavia because it would be at the risk of another world war. The marshal expressed his satisfaction with American aid, but noted his need for heavy military equipment, including jet planes. (FOF:286K)

September 12—Brazilian navy men are discharged for Communist activity.

Two officers and 25 enlisted men of the Brazilian Navy were expelled on charges of engaging in Communist activity. (FOF: 298G)

September 12—State Department cites military strength of Communists.

In a policy booklet on NATO, the United States Department of State declared that the free world must stress the defense of Europe over Asia because if the Soviet Union captured all Europe it would have at its disposal a power to make war "unequaled in history." According to State Department estimates, the Western forces in Europe numbered 2,000,000 while the Soviet Union had forces numbering 4,000,000 in addition to an unspecified number of forces from the Communist satellite states. (FOF:294F)

September 12—Japanese Communists lay down election program.

The Communist Party of Japan established the following program for the coming elections, to be adhered to by party members:

1. To fight for the election of the candidates of the United National Front; to seek unity with all democratic parties, organisations and pa-

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trials acting to bring about the defeat of the Liberal Party, retaining at the same time freedom of action and the right of mutual criticism of all parties participating in the campaign.

2. To combat the policy of splitting the nation, ruthlessly criticising the splitting policy of the Right and Left Socialist parties.

3. The basis of the United Front and the coalition must be the election programme of the United Front proposed by the Communist Party.

4. It is necessary to make every effort in order to ensure the defeat of the Liberal Party and win from its ranks all honest elements.

5. To organise people's committees for exposing electoral machinations, to protect the Party from provocations, attacks and attempts on its candidates; at the same time it is necessary to display vigilance in respect to the situation inside the Party.

6. All Party members must participate in the election with the firm conviction that without national unity there can be no success in the matter of national liberation, and no national unity without the victory of the Communist Party. (FLP, 9/12/52:2)

September 12—Cominform press reports underground meeting of Syrian and Lebanese Communists.

For A Lasting Peace reported that in August the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon and Syria met in "underground conditions." Khaled Bagdache, secretary general, made a report in which he—

pointed out that as a result of the growth of the movement for Peace and national independence American imperialism had been unable to foist its plans for war and aggression on the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and the other Arab countries * * * despite mutual antagonisms, the American-British-French imperialists support the military dictatorship in Lebanon. However, the demagoguery of the dictators is being reduced to naught and the war plans of the imperialists frustrated by the evergrowing heroic strike movement of workers, by the peasant action against the feudal beys and governments and by the courageous struggle of women, students and the youth.

Comrade Bagdache stressed that the National Front must rely on the worker-peasant alliance * * *.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on Comrade Bagdache's report. The meeting also adopted decisions relating to participation by the Communists, jointly with all peace supporters, in preparation for the Peoples' Congress for Peace, concerning the Party press, and promoting and training of young cadres. It resolved to secure a bigger circulation for the Arab edition of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" and use it for Party education. (FLP, 9/12/52:4)

September 12-14—Third All-India Peace Congress convenes in Jullundur. (FLP, 9/19/52:1)

September 16—Soviet-Chinese conference details are announced in communique.

Some of the details of the Soviet-Communist Chinese conference, which had been under way since August 18, were revealed in a communique. According to the report of the conference, the Changchun Railroad in Manchuria was to be turned over to the Chinese Communists, but Soviet forces were to remain in Port Arthur until Moscow and Peking concluded a peace treaty with Japan. The communique stated that other "political" and "economic questions" were discussed and that undisclosed decisions were made for "strengthening" and "developing" Sino-Soviet friendship and cooperation and to "secure" and "strengthen peace" and "international security." (FOF:293G-J)

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September 17—FBI seizes 18 more “second-string” Communist leaders.

The FBI seized 18 secondary Communist leaders bringing to 85 the number of Communist leaders seized within the past few years. (FOF :297F)

September 17—Prime Minister Nehru assails Indian Communists.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India told 3,000 Communists who were demonstrating in Ujjain to “go to the native place of communism” if they believe that they could achieve their ends by disturbing the peace. (FOF :305P)

September 19—Venezuelan Communist leader denounces Government and United States.

Writing in the Cominform press, Santos Yorme, secretary of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party, attacked the Venezuelan Government for “provocative actions” against the Soviet Union resulting in breaking off of diplomatic relations. In the article, entitled “Communist Party of Venezuela in Struggle for Peace, for Democracy, for National Liberation,” Yorme went on to say:

Such is the outcome of the policy of the military junta—the policy of national betrayal, of servile subordination to the U. S.-British millionaires and billionaires who are feverishly preparing for an aggressive, predatory war against all peace-loving peoples and, particularly, against the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and People's China. Such is the outcome of the servile subordination of the betrayers of the country, the leaders of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties, headed by Romulo Betancourt, who are begging the U. S. State Department to help them seize power by means of another coup, in order further to facilitate realisation of the military designs of the American imperialists * * *.

Our successes will be all the more significant the better we succeed in organising a broad peace movement, in thwarting the war plans, thus linking our country with the powerful peace camp headed by the Soviet Union and Joseph Stalin—titan of progressive thought—who inspires the patriots of all countries in the world for struggle for a happy future, for peace and friendship among the peoples. (FLP, 9/19/52:4)

September 19—National Committee of Communist Party of Uruguay holds meeting, Cominform press reports.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, the National Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay recently held a meeting in Montevideo. Eugenio Gomez, secretary general of the party—called on the Communists to intensify the struggle for unity of the working class and of the people, for peace and national independence. (FLP, 9/19/52:2)

September 19—Cominform press reviews anti-American book.

In a review of the book *Black Book on Bacteriological War*, the Cominform press stated:

The mass of evidence contained in this book lays bare the attempts of the U.S. instigators of a new war to turn Korea into a huge experimental field of bacteriological slaughter. These experts in death are no longer content with the huge death stations in Maryland, Mississippi, Indiana, Utah and Canada. They want to extend their bloody experiments to entire continents * * *

The book reproduces statements by the Governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and of the Chinese People's Republic by

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prominent public figures, the commission of the medical service of the Korean People's Army, the commission of the Chinese Committee for Peace and Struggle Against American Aggression, the commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Chinese commission for investigating the facts of bacteriological warfare in Korea, the testimony of Korean and Chinese people, of South Korean and American war prisoners, all of which proves, on the basis of documents, that the U.S. Government used the bacteriological weapon for barbarous extermination of peaceful citizens, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers * * *.

The "Black Book" is a rousing call for struggle against the warmongers, against the American imperialists and their West-European lackeys. And now when the American imperialists are, on an ever greater scale, extending their preparation for bacteriological war, when plague-General Ridgeway opens big centres in Western Germany for production of deathladen bacteria the authors of this book loudly declare: "These criminal actions must be stopped and immediately!" (FLP, 9/19/52: 4)

September 22—Bulgarian Catholics are charged with alleged espionage.

A broadcast from Moscow reported that 40 Bulgarian Catholics, including 28 priests, were accused of preparing to overthrow the regime and spying for the Vatican and France. A week later Vienna sources revealed that a bishop and 3 priests were condemned to death and 20 other priests sentenced to prison. According to a report from the United States National Council of Catholic Youth, 28 priests and 12 Catholic laymen were sentenced to prison in Bulgaria. (FOF:339H)

September 22 and 24—Eighteen "second-string" American Communists are indicted.

Six of the 18 "second-string" American Communist leaders seized on September 17 were indicted in Detroit 5 days later. On September 24, seven were indicted in Seattle and five in St. Louis. All were charged under the Smith Act with conspiracy to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. (FOF:313G)

September 22—British report killing Chan Ah Yok, said to be "senior member of the Malayan Communist Party." (FOF:310N)

September 24—Secretary Acheson explains Soviet terminology.

United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson advised that the program of Soviet Russia for an "independent, peace-loving, democratic" Germany should be regarded in the light of Soviet definitions: "Democratic," he said, applied to "countries or groups tightly run by elements recognizing the political authority" of the CPSU(B); "independent," according to Mr. Acheson, meant about the same thing, but applied to states "having the outward trappings of sovereignty"; "peace-loving," he indicated, applied to "anything which advances the cause of Communist parties recognizing the authority" of the CPSU(B). The secretary added that the Soviets applied "warlike" and "aggressive" to "anything which implies resistance to the aims" of the CPSU(B) and its followers. (FOF:301L)

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September 26—El Salvador protests against Guatemalan Communist attempt to overthrow government.

Officials of the El Salvador Government blamed Guatemalan Communists for plotting to overthrow the government of El Salvador's President Oscar Osario. It was disclosed that more than 1,200 persons were arrested on the following day in connection with the conspiracy and a 30-day siege decreed for the country. (FOF:322M)

September 26—*Pravda* denounces Ambassador Kennan.

Pravda denounced George F. Kennan, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, as an "enemy" of the Soviet Union and a "slanderer under the mask of a diplomat." The outburst of vituperation against the American diplomat resulted from an earlier comment by Mr. Kennan that Western envoys were isolated in Moscow and that Soviet propagandists were conducting a hate campaign against the United States. (FOF:311A)

September 26—Cominform press praises *History of CPSU (B)*.

Under the heading "Great Treasury of Revolutionary Theory and Revolutionary Experience" the Cominform press commemorated the 14th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's classical work—*History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course*—which it described as "a genuine encyclopedia of basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism." The article concluded:

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are gripping the minds and hearts of millions. The peoples of all countries see in the splendid achievements and grand plans of Communist construction in the U. S. S. R. the realization in practice of these all-conquering ideas * * *.

Study of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, study of the materials of the XIX Congress of the C. P. S. U. (B), is of the greatest significance for a correct understanding and carrying out of their historic tasks by all Communist and Workers' Parties. (FLP, 9/26/52:1)

September 29—Screenwriter identifies Communists during House Committee hearing.

In testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, Roy Huggins, a screenwriter, named Albert Maltz and Celeste Strack as having recruited him into the Communist Party. Huggins also identified various party members residing in Hollywood. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 9, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

October 1—Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opens in Peking.

It was reported that 137 delegates from 37 nations took part in the opening of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking. Elected conference secretary general was Liu Ning-yi of Communist China. According to the Chinese Communist press, the conference would organize "an extensive mass movement" to combat "American aggression" in the Far East." (FOF:310C)

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October 1—Communists lose all 22 Diet seats in Japanese election. (FOF:210H)

October 2—Stalin issues new thesis on eve of CPSU(B) Congress.

On the eve of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin predicted that England and France would eventually "struggle free of the embrace" of the United States and "risk conflict with the U.S.A. in order to secure for themselves an independent position" and "a course of high profits." Stalin also stated that Germany and Japan would eventually "break out of American enslavement." He also declared that "contradictions between the camp of capitalism" and "the camp of socialism" were not as strong as intercapitalist rivalries for markets in the non-Communist world. The current "peace" campaign, he declared, did not aim at the overthrow of capitalism. War between the capitalist and socialist worlds was not inevitable, Stalin indicated.

The statement by Stalin, preceding the approaching congress of the CPSU (B), predicted, furthermore, that Communist countries would soon be able to export more than they imported. Some measures outlined for the shift in the U.S.S.R. from socialism to communism were: (1) trading of the collective farm produce for goods instead of selling it on the open market when output of consumer goods was expanded; (2) cutting the Soviet work day to 5 or 6 hours; (3) doubling real wages; (4) making polytechnical education universal. (FOF:309L-M)

October 2—East German courts are reorganized along Soviet lines. (FOF:342F)

October 2—House Committee on Un-American Activities hears testimony on Communist activity in Hollywood.

Owen Vinson, former radio director, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been treasurer of a Communist unit in Hollywood composed of persons employed in the field of radio. Vinson stated that he had known Abe Burrows and over 20 other radio personalities as Communists.

Burrows testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on November 12, 1952, generally admitting and regretting having been a Communist. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities Among Professional Groups in the Los Angeles Area, part 3, and Communist Infiltration of the Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, part 10, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

October 3—Chinese Communist leader urges negotiations to end Korean, Indo-Chinese, and Malayan wars.

Kuo Mo-jo, a deputy chairman to Mao Tse-tung in the Chinese Communist Government, told the opening session of the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference that the Korean, Indo-Chinese, and Malayan wars should be terminated by negotiation on a "just" and "reasonable basis." The Chinese Communist official did not, however, advance any solutions believed acceptable to the Allies. (FOF:318L)

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October 3—Communists denounce British development of first atomic weapon. (FOF:317H)

October 3—Soviet Government announces publication of new Stalin thesis, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*

The Soviet Government announced that the new economic thesis of Premier Joseph Stalin, which "revised some old theories held by Marx, Engels, Lenin * * * [and] himself," had been published in book form. One and a half million copies were said to comprise this first edition. According to *Pravda*, the new economic thesis was "the greatest event in the ideological life of the Communist Party" and the "Soviet people." It also stated that the thesis would "help our cadres know the laws of social development" and "play a great role in the ideological arming of foreign Communists" and "workers' parties." A larger and newer Soviet text on economics based on Stalin's new statement was promised by February. Stalin indicated that it would be "a good gift for young Communists all over the world." (FOF:318K)

October 3—Moscow demands Ambassador Kennan be recalled for "slandorous attacks" against Soviet Government. (FOF:318D)

October 3—World Communists extol coming 19th Congress of CPSU(B), Cominform press reports. (FLP, 10/3/52: 1)

October 5—Molotov opens 19th Congress of CPSU(B).

In his opening address before the 19th Congress of the CPSU(B), V. M. Molotov said in part:

While working to ensure peace, we, Soviet people, do not forget for a single minute the need for due vigilance and readiness actively to rebuff any aggression on the part of the bellicose imperialist camp. Without this it is impossible to uphold the cause of preserving and consolidating peace. In this we are guided by the well-known counsel of Comrade Stalin which has become the basis of the struggle of the peoples for the cause of peace * * *.

This Party Congress will demonstrate the extent to which the forces of the Soviet Union, the homeland of victorious Socialism, have grown and gained strength. It will also fulfil its main task—that of illuminating with the bright light of Marxism-Leninism the further pathways leading to new and even more glorious victories of Socialism in our country, to further, even wider and more powerful consolidation of the international democratic forces in the interests of defending world peace * * *.

Our Party comes to the XIX Congress mighty and consolidated as never before * * *. The banner of our Party, covered with glorious battles and numerous victories, waves on high and calls on our people to go forward, to the triumph of Communism * * *. The name of the leader of our Party, the name of Stalin expresses the best hopes and aspirations of all progressive mankind. (FLP, 10/10/52:1)

October 5—Malenkov delivers main report at 19th Congress CPSU(B).

G. M. Malenkov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU(B), delivered the report of the central committee. In his lengthy report, Malenkov touched issues under the following main headings:

I. International Position of the Soviet Union. 1. Further Weakening or the World Capitalist System and Economic Position of the Capitalist Countries. 2. Aggravation of International Situation, Threat of a New War

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Emanating from U.S.-British Aggressive Bloc. Struggle of Peoples for Peace. 3. The Soviet Union in the Struggle for the Preservation and Consolidation of Peace. II. Internal Position of the Soviet Union. 1. Further Advancement of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. 2. Further Rise in Standard of Living, Health Protection and Cultural Level of the People. 3. Further Consolidation of the Soviet Social and State System. III. The Party.

Concluding his report Malenkov said:

The Soviet state is now no longer a solitary island surrounded by capitalist countries. We are marching forward together with the great Chinese people * * * with the million fold masses of the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic * * * All progressive mankind sympathises with us and supports us * * * Together with all these forces we are upholding the cause of peace and friendship among the nations.

Our mighty homeland is in its prime and is advancing toward new successes. We possess everything that is necessary for building a complete Communist society * * *.

At the head of the peoples of the Soviet Union stands the tried and battle-tested Party, which unswervingly pursues the Lenin-Stalin policy. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the world-historic victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. was won and the exploitation of man by man abolished forever. Under the leadership of the Party the peoples of the Soviet Union are successfully working towards realisation of the great goal of building Communism in our country * * *.

There are no forces in the world capable of halting the onward movement of Soviet society. Ours is an invincible cause. We must take firm hold of the helm and pursue our course, yielding neither to provocations nor to intimidations * * *.

Under the banner of the immortal Lenin, under the wise leadership of the great Stalin, forward to the victory of Communism. (FLP, 10/10/52: 2-8)

October 6—Chinese Communists launch "biggest" attack in year across land front as Korean war continues on land, sea, and in air. (FOF:317F)

October 7—Soviet War Minister reports to CPSU Congress on Red Army.

Alexander M. Vasilevsky, Minister of War, declared that the modernization of the Soviet Army had "sharply increased its battle potentialities" and that it was in constant battle readiness. Vasilevsky stated that 90 percent of its officers, down to company commanders, were veterans of World War II and that 86.4 percent were Communists or members of the Komsomol. (FOF: 326H)

October 9—In address to CPSU Congress, Soviet trade chief, Mikoyan, states 80 percent of Soviet trade is with Communist bloc. (FOF:326J)

October 10—Thorez, French Communist leader, states French loyalty to Soviet Union in event of war.

At the 19th Congress of the CPSU Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist Party, said that the "people of France will never go to war against the Soviet Union." (FOF:326K)

October 10—Cominform press publishes some proceedings of 19th Congress of CPSU(B). (FLP, 10/10/52:1)

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October 11—Yugoslav Communist leader criticizes Stalin's economic thesis.

Milovan Djilas, a member of the Yugoslav Politbureau, stated in a critique of Stalin's new economic thesis that the Soviet leader displayed "ignorance" of Marx and betrayed "a hidden * * * [and] invisible crisis in the Soviet system." (FOF:326L)

October 11—American Communists send message to Soviet Party Congress.

In a message to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the American Communist Party said that the "great masses" of Americans wanted friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union. (FOF:326K)

October 11—Senator Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.) charges "heavy infiltration" of American Communists and former Communists into United Nations. (FOF:330K)

October 12—Soviet Komsomol leader denounces deviation of youth in speech at CPSU Congress.

Nikolai A. Mikhailov, secretary of the Young Communist League (Komsomol) in the Soviet Union, declared in a speech that some of the 16 million Komsomol members were falling under the influence of religion, ignoring prescribed activities of the organization and violating the rules of Marxism. Mikhailov demanded "an end to the shortcomings in ideological work." (FOF:326K)

October 13—Communist-sponsored Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions closes.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, held in Peking, closed after denouncing the United States for its "unjustifiable conduct * * * in unilaterally adjourning" the Korean truce talks. The conference demanded repatriation of "all prisoners of war" in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949 and stated that "all foreign troops, including the Chinese People's Volunteers, must be withdrawn and the Korean people left free to settle their domestic affairs in their own ways." The Communist-sponsored conference also demanded action by the United Nations to "ensure the withdrawal of foreign troops fighting in Viet Nam [Indo-China], Malaya * * * [and] other countries to bring about a just" and "reasonable settlement through negotiations." The conference denounced the United Nations for "countenancing the oppression of national liberation movements" in many countries and repeated charges of germ warfare against the United States. A permanent "peace liaison committee," headed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, vice chairman of the Communist Chinese Government, was established in Peking in order to carry on the work of opposing a "revival of Japanese militarism" and to achieve other goals of the conference. (FOF:325L, 326A)

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October 13-16—UE organizers balk at House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings.

In Philadelphia, Max Helfand and David Davis, organizers for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 155, refused to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communists on the grounds of self-incrimination. Other union officials and organizers refused to answer questions propounded by the committee. Both Helfand and Davis were identified as Communists by ex-Communist Thomas F. Delaney, former UE organizer. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Philadelphia Area, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

October 14—Communists plan World Peace Congress in Vienna.

It was reported that Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet journalist, was in Vienna to direct arrangements for a "Communist-sponsored" World Peace Congress scheduled to begin December 5. (FOF:326M)

October 14—General Marshall cites decline of European communism.

Upon his return to New York after a 6-week tour of Europe and North Africa, General George C. Marshall stated that Western Europe had undergone "tremendous change" and experienced a "constant diminution of Communist influence" since 1948. (FOF:327A)

October 15—Swedish Government refuses admission of delegates to Communist conference.

The Swedish Government denied admission to 54 of the 60 delegates from the Iron Curtain countries to attend a Communist-sponsored conference in Stockholm scheduled to be held October 18 to the 21st. The German issue was scheduled to be the main subject of the conference. (FOF:326M)

October 15—Stalin closes 19th Congress of CPSU.

In a speech closing the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin told the foreign Communists, according to a summarized account, to support the Soviet Union as the best way of advancing the "best interests" of their own countries. Stalin supported the formation of a new "united front" favorable to Soviet Russia by saying that Communists should campaign for "bourgeois democratic freedoms," emphasize "national sovereignty," and fight against "exploitation" of rank-and-file citizenry "by those who have capital." Stalin also promised Soviet support to "brotherly parties in countries of the domination of capital." He praised the rise to power of the Communists in the European and Asian areas outside the Soviet Union and declared that Communists in other countries had to bear in mind how Communist victory was achieved in the Soviet satellite states. According to Stalin, the rise of strong "shock brigades" from Central Europe to China and Korea meant that it had become easier for "our party to work and the work becomes more merry." Stalin praised the Italian and French Communists. He declared that the West European governments were abandoning national principles "for dollars" and that Soviet interests were "indivisible from the cause of peace in all the world." Stalin

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closed his speech with the cry, "Down with warmongers!" according to a report of the proceedings. (FOF:326D-E)

The following excerpt from Stalin's speech was published in the Cominform press 2 days later:

Formerly, the bourgeoisie permitted itself to be liberal, championed bourgeois-democratic freedoms and in doing so created for itself popularity among the people. Now, not even a trace of liberalism remains. Gone is the so-called "freedom of the individual,"—the rights of the individual now are recognized only in the case of those who have capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material fit only for exploitation. The principle of equality of people and nations has been trampled underfoot; it has been replaced by the principle of full rights for the exploiting minority and no rights for the exploited majority of citizens. The banner of the bourgeois-democratic freedoms has been thrown overboard. I think that you, representatives of the Communist and democratic Parties, will have to pick up this banner and carry it forward if you wish to rally around yourselves the majority of the people. There is no one else to pick it up * * *.

Formerly the bourgeoisie was considered the head of the nation, it championed the rights and independence of the nation, placing them "above everything." Now, not a trace remains of the "national principle." Now the bourgeoisie sells the rights and independence of the nation for dollars. The banner of national independence and national sovereignty has been thrown overboard. There is no doubt that you, representatives of the Communist and democratic Parties, will have to pick up this banner and carry it forward if you wish to be patriots of your country, if you wish to become the leading force of the nation. There is no one else to pick it up.

Clearly, all these circumstances are bound to facilitate the work of the Communist and democratic Parties which have not yet come to power.

Consequently, there is every reason to count on success and victory for the fraternal Parties in the countries dominated by capital. (FLP, 10/17/52:1)

(At the congress the Soviet leaders dropped the word "Bolshevik" in referring to the CPSU(B). Thereafter, the party was officially known as CPSU.)

October 17—Communist Party of Soviet Union elects new Presidium and Secretariat of Central Committee.

It was announced in Moscow that a new Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPSU were elected after the close of the 19th Congress. The Presidium consisted of 25 full fledged and 11 candidate members replacing the former 12-member Politbureau, as it was called, and the Organization Bureau, that is to say, the Orgburo, as the principal unit of the party. It was reported that the expanded directorate brought in more young Communist leaders and representatives of governmental departments and regional Communist Party officials than had been the case in the Politbureau. The Secretariat was expanded from 5 to 10 members. Stalin was named chairman of the Presidium and first member of the Secretariat. Other posts held by Stalin were: President of the USSR Council of Ministers, equivalent to premier, and chairman of the Central Committee of the CPSU. (FOF:333K)

October 17—*For A Lasting Peace* publishes further proceedings of 19th Congress of CPSU.

The proceedings of the 19th Congress of the CPSU published in the Cominform press included speeches by Stalin, Voroshilov,

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Beria, and Bulganin. Greetings from "Communist and Workers' Parties" throughout the Communist world were also published, including statements from Boleslaw Bierut, chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party; Liu Shao-ch'i, secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of China; Maurice Thorez, general secretary of French Communist Party; Luigi Longo, deputy general secretary, Communist Party of Italy; Wilhelm Pieck, chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Clement Gottwald, chairman, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Tokuda, general secretary, Japanese Communist Party; Matyas Rakosi, general secretary, Hungarian Working People's Party; Harry Pollitt, general secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain; Pak Den Ai, secretary, Central Committee, Korean Party of Labor; Vulko Tchernenko, general secretary of Bulgarian Communist Party; Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, general secretary, Rumanian Workers' Party; Ville Pessi, general secretary of Finnish Communist Party; Ajoy Ghosh, general secretary of Indian Communist Party; Enver Hoxa, general secretary, Albanian Party of Labor; Dashiin Damba, secretary general of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; and the Working People's Party of Vietnam. (FLP, 10/17/52:1-8)

October 17-21—Second Congress of Socialist International is held in Italy.

The Second Congress of the Socialist International met in Milan, Italy. Represented at the congress were 300 European, Asian, and Africa Socialist leaders. Speaking at the congress, Clement R. Attlee, former British Prime Minister, declared that international democratic socialism was the hope of the world as an alternative to communism and "capitalism in decline." (FOF:343J)

October 21—Brazilian Government announces court-martial proceedings involving military police and officers.

The Brazilian Government announced that it would court-martial 20 military police and officers in Minas Gerais State on charges of engaging in subversive activities. The highest ranking officer involved in the proceedings was retired Colonel Olimpo Ferraz de Carvalho. (FOF:365F)

October 21—Premier de Gasperi charges Stalin support of foreign Communists "open threat."

Premier Alcide de Gasperi charged that the pledge of Premier Joseph Stalin to aid Communists in foreign lands was an open threat to assist Communist revolutionary elements in subverting the Italian Government. The Italian Premier also stated that the Communists would never seize power in Italy and that his government would maintain constant vigilance against sabotage carried on by the Communist "shock troops." (FOF:364J)

October 23—Polish and East German Communist regimes ratify agreement fixing border along Oder-Neisse Rivers. (FOF:342F)

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October 25—Chilean Communist paper reappears.

Siglo, the Communist newspaper of Chile, appeared for the first time since 1947. At that time the paper was banned by laws which also made the Chilean Communist Party illegal. (FOF:265L)

October 26—Iranian Communists riot at Shah's birthday celebration.

In the presence of the Shah and Queen Soraya, the Iranian Communists battled military students and shouted: "Death to the Shah." As a result of the outbreak, which occurred at a Teheran physical culture show in honor of the Shah's 34th birthday, 147 Communists were imprisoned. (FOF:353N)

October 27—Belgrade reports on border violations by Cominform countries.

The Yugoslav Government protested to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania against 227 violations of Yugoslav frontiers during the month of September. (FOF:343G)

October 27—Cominform tells Greek Communists to support Plastiras' National Progressive Union of Center Party in November elections. (FOF:346L)

October 31—Costa Rican Communists register under new party.

An organization called the "Independent Progressive Party" registered with the election board of Costa Rica. Among its members were leaders of the outlawed Communist group, Vanguardia Popular. (FOF:365M)

November 2-7—Yugoslav Communist Party Congress changes structure of its party.

The Yugoslav Communist Party meeting in Zagreb elected a new 109-member central committee which selected a 13-member executive committee to replace the Politbureau. Tito was named chairman of both groups and chief of a secretariat comprising leading Communist figures in Yugoslavia. The congress adopted the proposal made by Tito in a speech on November 3 to establish closer ties with the Socialists and other anti-Soviet liberal groups in the West. On November 4, Kardelj stated that Yugoslavia might reconsider its refusal to join Western regional defense pacts. According to Kardelj, the Soviet Union attempted to enslave China, neutralize Germany, and lull Western Europe into abandoning its defensive alliance with the United States. On November 6, Vladimir Bakaric, the Croatian Premier, stated that the Yugoslav CP had failed to prove the superiority of collective farms over private farms, but he expressed the hope that cooperatives would be well established by 1956. (FOF:358F-G)

November 3—Soviet Union increases dissemination of publications in United States.

The Four Continent Book Corporation, an outlet for Soviet publications, located in New York, stated that 300 Soviet publications would be distributed in the United States during 1953 as opposed to 180 circulated in 1952. (FOF:359G)

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November 4—General Dwight D. Eisenhower elected 34th President of the United States and Senator Richard M. Nixon (R-Calif) elected Vice President. (FOF:350G)

November 6—Pervukhin, Soviet leader, assails America in speech commemorating Bolshevik Revolution.

In a speech commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Deputy Premier M. G. Pervukhin made the following comments with respect to the United States:

Having taken the course of a new world war, the U.S. ruling circles are establishing in Europe, Asia and in the Near and Middle East a network of military bases and maintain their armed forces in these areas. They are persistently frustrating peaceful international co-operation. The American imperialists are banking mainly on the revival of German militarism, striving, for this reason, to perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany and are converting Western Germany into their military base. With this end in view they seek to obtain ratification of the Bonn agreement and the Paris treaty on the so-called European defense community. In Asia they are feverishly restoring Japanese militarism. For this purpose the U.S. forced on Japan a separate treaty which is a war treaty and is also calculated on converting Japan into a U.S. military base.

Two and a half years ago the U.S. imperialists unleashed sanguinary war against the heroic Korean people.

The U.S. has become the world pillar of reaction and fascism, the centre of the world conspiracy of the aggressors against peace and the security of nations * * *.

But the American warmongers cannot turn back the wheels of history. The liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism is developing a pace in all countries.

Nowadays even the most brazen advocates of world domination for American capital, such as Dulles, alarmed at the growing liberation struggle of the peoples, have been forced publicly to acknowledge the growing anti-American sentiment in the European and Asian countries.

The aggressive Atlantic war bloc, knocked together by the U.S. imperialists is being rent more and more by internal contradictions between the U.S. and Britain, and also between the U.S. France and other capitalist countries in Europe. The ruling circles in the European capitalist countries, under pressure of the popular masses and economic difficulties, have been forced more and more often to express discontent with the American policy of naked diktat. (FLP, 11/14/52:2)

November 7—Communist press hails 35th anniversary of "Great October Socialist Revolution."

In a feature article in *For A Lasting Peace* commemorating the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Communists stated:

Thirty-five years have passed since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of the heroic Lenin-Stalin Party the peoples of Russia breached the front of world imperialism, overthrew the imperialist bourgeoisie and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. The day of the October victory has become the bright holiday of all the peoples battling against capitalist slavery, against the imperialist aggressors and warmongers, for peace, for democracy, for Socialism * * *.

The Soviet state born in the Great October Socialist Revolution, has weathered all the storms, all the frenzied attacks by imperialist reaction. The new Communist world is winning in the struggle with the old, outmoded capitalist world. The working masses of the world see their own tomorrow in the construction of Communism in the Soviet Union.

Beneath the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the great Stalin, the Soviet people are confidently marching forward to Communism. (FLP, 11/7/52:1)

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November 10—French Communists expel leader for deviations.

George Guingouin, leader of the French Communist Party in Limoges, was expelled from the party for deviating from the party line. Linked to the expulsion of Guingouin were the purges of Politbureau members Andres Marty and Charles Tillon, who had refused to make satisfactory public admissions of their errors. (FOF:364D)

November 11—Brazilian Government convicts Communists in Navy.

Nine sailors and civilian navy workers in Brazil were convicted on charges of taking part in illegal Communist activity. They were sentenced by a navy court to prison terms ranging from 2 to 6 years. Five others brought to trial were acquitted. (FOF:365F)

November 11—United Nations urged to aid in combating subversion.

During a two-man Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing into subversive influences among American employees in the United Nations, Senators Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) and Willis Smith (D-N.C.) on November 11 said that the United Nations should "help us to purge it of spies and saboteurs" or not "be allowed to sit in America." (SISS, Hearings, Activities of United States Citizens Employed by United Nations, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

November 11—Soviets intensify jamming American broadcasts in Eastern Europe.

American officials in Berlin declared that the Soviet Government had intensified its jamming of American broadcasts to Eastern Europe and that the Communists were building five large transmitters in East Germany to beam Communist propaganda to Western Europe. (FOF:359G)

November 12—Thailand uncovers Communist revolutionary plot.

Police authorities in Thailand uncovered a Communist revolutionary plot which resulted in the arrest of 60 persons, including 20 Chinese. (FOF:403F)

November 13—Thailand passes anti-Communist measures.

The National Assembly of Thailand approved an anti-Communist bill which provided for sentences of 10 years to life imprisonment for Communist Party members. Other prison sentences were laid down for persons aiding Communists or joining in Communist discussions without reporting to authorities. (FOF:403F)

November 19—Brazilian Air Force discharges 15 sergeants on charges of Communist activity. (FOF:424J)

November 20—Czechoslovak Government and party leaders are tried on subversion charges.

Fourteen former Communist Party leaders and government officials of Czechoslovakia were brought to trial on charges of creating an "anti-state, Titoist, Zionist, bourgeois-nationalist group." Among those facing trial before the five-man court in

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Pankrac Prison in Prague were Rudolf Slansky, former secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; former Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis; and Behrich Geminder, former head of the Czech Communist Party international section. Slansky pleaded guilty to treason, espionage, and sabotage. (FOF:370G)

November 21—Communists interpret results of American presidential election.

The Cominform press made the following commentary on the American presidential election:

The election struggle between the Democrats and Republicans was not in fact a struggle of two parties characterised by serious differences on fundamental questions of home and foreign policy. Such differences did not and do not exist between Democrats and Republicans * * *.

Instead of a conflict of different political opinions there is frenzied unprincipled wrangling of people who think alike, thirsting for lucrative government posts; instead of weighty, well-argued polemics there are vulgar charges and countercharges based on the principle "you're a swine—you're a swine yourself"—such, in a nutshell, was the electoral "battle" between Republicans and Democrats * * *.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats express the interests of the people. In this country of vaunted "democracy" the banner of democratic liberties was thrown overboard long ago and the genuinely democratic forces either placed behind iron bars or tied hand and foot by endless restrictions and police-fascist terror. The Progressive Party, for example, which fought the election with a programme in defence of peace and democracy was, in practice, deprived not only of elementary opportunities of canvassing for its candidates, but throughout the election campaign was subjected to unbridled vilification and subtle persecution on the part of reaction.

Actually the American voter had no choice; he could pick one of two evils, not sure which was the lesser * * *.

Why then did a big section of the electorate fail to support the Democratic Party, why did it withhold its confidence? In the first instance because the anti-popular policy of the Truman Government produced growing discontent among the American people. The elector had not forgotten how in 1948 Truman, contesting the Presidency, promised the people that he would devote all his efforts to ensuring world peace and the prosperity and happiness of the American people. And what took place in practice? In practice the Truman Government made preparation for a new world war the basis of its policy. The knocking together of aggressive alliances and blocs directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, the establishment of numerous military bases on the territory of other states, the attack on the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the use of foul means for the wholesale slaughter of the civilian population of Korea and North-East China, the allocation, by a legislative act, of 100,000,000 dollars for espionage and subversion in the countries of the socialist camp, revival of German and Japanese militarism—such, in practice, has been the foreign policy of the Truman Government, a policy which has evoked wrath and indignation among all peoples * * *.

Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Truman, who actively campaigned for him, advocated continuation of the U.S. aggression in Korea even at the height of the election campaign, and it was this in the main that doomed them to defeat. Eisenhower, as is known, also opened his campaign in extremely bellicose tones. However, upon realising that the rabid aggressive speeches of the General were meeting with an exceptionally cold response both in the U. S. A. and abroad * * *. The bosses of the Republican party hastily changed their tune and thereafter, Eisenhower's tone underwent an immediate change. Mindful of the mood of the majority of the electorate, Eisenhower now appeared in the guise of champion of a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. He began

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vigorously to accuse Truman and the Democratic party of unleashing in Korea a war that is highly unpopular among the U.S. toilers, keeping silent about the fact that the attack on the Korean People's Democratic Republic and continuation of the war are the direct outcome of the bipartisan policy. The launching of this war, which is a disgrace for the U. S., was approved and prepared by both parties of U. S. monopoly capital and incidentally in its preparation no small role was played by John Foster Dulles, one of the leaders of the Republican Party and inveterate warmonger. But Eisenhower thought it advisable not to recall this * * *. Eisenhower got a relative majority of the votes. But does this signify a victory for the Republican party? By no means. Eisenhower's election to the Presidency is not so much a victory for the Republicans as a defeat for the Democrats. Voting for Eisenhower, the U. S. electorate voted against Truman, against fomenting war, against the entire bipartisan policy of the Democrats and Republicans, a policy of treachery to the U. S. toilers. (FLP, 11/21/52:3)

November 24—Israeli Foreign Minister warns of spreading anti-Semitism spurred by Slansky trial.

Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, stated that the trial of Czechoslovak Communists was "a campaign of desecration * * * calculated to serve as a threat to the Jews of Czechoslovakia and neighboring countries" and was "replete with the propagandist effects of anti-Semitic incitement" in the Nazi tradition. The following day the Israeli Parliament expressed its "outrage" at the trial's "affront to Israel." (FOF:378J)

November 25—Greek security police arrest Nicholas Ploumbides, second ranking leader of Greek Communist Party. (FOF:381E)

November 26—Yugoslav leader is removed.

According to an announcement from Belgrade, Deputy Premier Blagoje Nishkovic was removed from his post for alleged "pro-Russian tendencies." (FOF:398E)

November 27—Czechoslovak Government condemns 11 former Communist leaders to death and sentences 3 others to life imprisonment. (FOF:378D)

November 28—Communists claim Liberia is "U.S. colony."

According to the Cominform press, not a trace of independence and sovereignty—

has been left by the U.S. imperialists to the African Republic of Liberia which has become their base and from which they are infiltrating into neighboring French and British colonies. (FLP, 11/28/52:3)

November 29—Belgrade reports on border incidents with Soviet bloc.

The Belgrade Government reported that 20 Yugoslav frontier guards were killed and 36 wounded in 4,966 border incidents which occurred since Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform in June 1948. (FOF:398E)

December—Communist Party in Egypt is ineffective.

Although social, cultural, and political conditions in Egypt "seemed extremely favourable for the development of communism," at the close of 1952, there "still appeared to be no effective communist organisations." (S-W:321, 322)

December 1—Polish regime arrests five Roman Catholic priests as leaders of alleged "pro-Western" spy ring. (FOF:390K)

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December 2-4—Fourth All-Union Peace Conference is held in Moscow.

Reporting on the Fourth All-Union Peace Conference, the Cominform press stated:

Academician I. G. Petrovsky in his report "The Soviet people in struggle for preservation and consolidation of peace" referred to the powerful movements of the peoples for peace which is developing in all countries, to the invincible force of this movement and the broad preparation for the People's Congress in the Soviet Union.

Pointing to the tremendous achievements of the Soviet people gripped with the enthusiasm of peaceful creative labour, the speaker denounced the attempts of the enemies of peace to slander the Soviet Union, to ascribe to it aggressive designs.

The Soviet people do not want war, said the speaker, they stand for peace and uphold the cause of peace with all their inherent determination. (FLP, 12/5/52:1)

December 3—Czechoslovak regime executes 11 former Communist and government leaders, including Slansky and Clementis. (FOF: 390E)

December 5—Communists demand: "End Predatory War of U.S. Imperialists Against People of Korea!" Cominform press reports.

After a lengthy recitation of alleged "crimes of the U.S. Imperialists" in Korea, *For A Lasting Peace* concluded:

The conscience of the world cannot become reconciled to the present situation! All peoples demand an immediate end to the war in Korea!

The American people also want peace in Korea. As is known, Eisenhower owes his victory in the presidential election to the fact that he promised the people to end the war in Korea. It is also known that thousands of letters and telegrams demanding an end to the war daily reach U.S. newspapers.

The misanthropic designs of the aggressors must be frustrated and will be frustrated by vigorous action on the part of the peace-loving nations. (FLP, 12/5/52:1)

December 5—Communists assail America's Central Intelligence Agency.

In a review of an article appearing in *World News and Views*, the official organ of the British Communist Party, the Cominform press commented on the CIA as follows:

The article exposes the espionage and sabotage activity of the U.S. warmongers against the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism * * *.

Highly instructive is the history of this warren of spies and assassins recruited by the U.S. State Department from the scum of society cast into the dustbin of history who are now encroaching on the peaceful labour and independence of the peoples of Central and South-East Europe * * *.

At its head was Allen Dulles, hardened spy, brother of warmonger John Foster Dulles * * *.

On the basis of concrete and convincing facts and irrefutable evidence the article * * * pillories the U.S. imperialists who are resorting to the most heinous means and foul methods in their struggle against the peace-loving peoples. (FLP, 12/5/52:2)

December 6—*Pravda* reports Soviet trade within Soviet bloc increased threefold since 1958. (FOF: 398C)

December 7—West German Communists demonstrate against pacts.

In Essen, 200 Communists armed with clubs staged a protest demonstration against the West German peace contract and the

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European Defense Community treaty. The Communists clashed with the police authorities in the course of the demonstration. (FOF: 395M)

December 10—Labor leader is deported from United States as former Communist.

Michael J. Obermeier, a German-born former president of the AFL Hotel and Club Employes Local 6 (New York City), was deported as a former Communist. Obermeier had just completed a prison term for perjury. He was convicted for failing to state that he was a former member of the Communist Party in his citizenship application. (FOF: 421E)

December 11-14—Guatemalan Communists change name of party at party congress.

At the party congress, Guatemalan Communists changed the name of the party to the Guatemalan Labor Party and subsequently registered with the government. As a result of elections in the party, Jose Manuel Fortuny was named secretary general. (FOF: 424M)

December 12-20—Communists hold Peace Congress in Vienna.

A Communist-sponsored "Congress of the Peoples for Peace" was held in Vienna. The congress adhered to the Soviet line in foreign policy by passing resolutions for a unified "democratic" and neutral Germany; a cease-fire in Korea, Indo-China, and Malaya; renewed negotiations for an Austrian treaty, together with removal of foreign troops from Austria; an immediate ban on all weapons of mass warfare; and an end to violence by France in Tunisia and French Morocco. Five out of 100 speakers at the congress were critical of the Soviet Union. Ilya Ehrenberg, a Soviet writer who represented the U.S.S.R. at the congress, stated on December 14 that the Peoples for Peace sought American-Russian understanding. However, he denounced the United States as an "imperialist." Communist sources stated that 80 countries were represented at the congress. (FOF: 411H)

December 12—Communist press assails imprisonment of American Communist leaders.

In its "Political Notes" column, a Cominform press article, entitled "Two Americas," dealt with the imprisonment of American Communist leaders, as follows:

Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and the thousands and thousands of genuine American patriots, on the one hand, and the Trumans, Ridgways, Lanes, Lucheses and their kind, on the other, personify two Americas: In the person of Lane and Clark, Murphy and Saypol there is revealed in all its naked ugliness the revolting physiognomy of the reactionary American bourgeoisie, the physiognomy of atommaniacs, plague generals, utterly corrupt politicians and gangsters who blindly fulfill the will of the imperialist magnates.

In Dennis, Hall, Flynn and their comrades there is personified all that is honest and noble in the million-fold masses of working people in the United States, there is personified the ardent striving of ordinary men and women for peace, to fight for the national honour that has been trampled underfoot by the imperialists, for a genuinely free, democratic America. (FLP, 12/12/52:4)

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December 12—Cominform press reports Bolivian "peace fighters" hold First Peace Congress in La Paz despite "machinations of U.S. agents." (FLP, 12/12/52:1)

December 15—Polish regime arrests Cracow Archbishop.

The Vatican reported that Msgr. Eugene Baziak, Archbishop of Cracow, was arrested by the Polish Communist Government on charges of allegedly engaging in "anti-state activities." (FOF: 415H)

December 15—Malayan High Commissioner expresses view on means of securing victory.

According to Sir Gerald Templer, the British High Commissioner for Malaya, the battle in Malaya was "only 25%" a "shooting war." The battle, he said, was 75%—

winning the hearts * * * [and] minds of the various communities and proving to them that we have a better way of life to offer than the Communists—a way to a free * * * [and] independent Malaya.

The British High Commissioner announced 2 weeks earlier that Great Britain would establish a full-scale Malayan army as a major step in the direction of self-government for the Federation of Malaya. (FOF:403C)

December 16—Tito warns West to make Yugoslavia ally.

Marshal Tito warned that the Western powers must make Yugoslavia a full-fledged ally or Yugoslavia would resort to "another outcome." Tito denounced the Soviet bloc for "putting their knives to our throats." He also charged that the Vatican and Italy were exerting pressure on Western nations in order to compel Yugoslavia to yield in its claims on Trieste and on the exclusion of the church from Yugoslav political affairs. The Yugoslav dictator said that it was "not incumbent upon us to maintain a large army alone at all costs to defend our country * * * [and] peace in this part of the world while being treated like this." Tito ascribed plans for reducing his army, however, to economic reasons. (FOF:401J)

December 16-18—National conference of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is convened.

In addition to discussing the political and organizational work of the party, drafting new party rules, and electing new members and candidate members to the central committee, the conference sent a message to the Central Committee of the CPSU which said:

We fully realise that all the successes won by us under the leadership of Comrade Gottwald in the struggle for the rights and for a happy life for the working people, in the struggle against all enemies and traitors to the people, are due to the fact that we learnt from you—sons of the glorious invincible Party of Lenin-Stalin. Had it not been for the experience of your Party, had it not been for your aid and the personal help of Comrade Stalin, our common leader, teacher and father, there would have been no victories for us, no free life and no socialist future for our homeland. (FLP, 12/19/52:1)

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December 17—Senator Wiley denounces Soviet “package” membership proposal in United Nations.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) informed the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that the United States rejected the Soviet “package” proposal to admit to U.N. membership nine non-Communist applicants and five from the Soviet satellite states. According to the Senator, Outer Mongolia was a “phantom state,” and Rumania, Hungary, Albania, and Bulgaria supported Communist aggression in Korea and trampled on human rights through the purge trials.

The Soviet delegate, Valerian A. Zorin, charged that Senator Wiley used “slander” in an attempt to shift the burden of responsibility for the membership deadlock from the United States. (FOF:403K)

December 17—Tito breaks diplomatic relations with Vatican.

The Yugoslav Government broke diplomatic relations with the Vatican after Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac was elevated to the rank of Cardinal. In a speech, Marshal Tito denounced the elevation of the Yugoslav Archbishop as a “hostile gesture toward Yugoslavia.” (FOF:401E)

December 18—Iran extends martial law.

The Iranian Government extended martial law in Teheran for another 2 months. Since the outbreak of Communist riots in March 1950, Teheran had been in a state of martial law. (FOF:407F)

December 18—James Reston queries Stalin on “cold war” prospects.

James Reston, Washington correspondent for the *New York Times*, wrote a letter to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin asking four questions. The questions and Stalin’s replies were as follows:

Q. “At the beginning of a new year and a new (U.S. Administration), is it still your conviction that the (USSR * * * [and] U.S.) can live peacefully in the coming years?” A. “I still believe that war between the (USA * * * [and] USSR) cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace.”

Q. “Wherein lie the sources of present world contention, in your judgment?” A. “Everywhere and in everything wherever the aggressive actions of the policy of the ‘cold war’ against the (USSR) find their expression.”

Q. “Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower Administration looking toward the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?” A. “I regard this suggestion favorably.”

Q. “Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war?” A. “I agree to cooperate because the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea.” (FOF:400A-C)

December 22—Faud Koprulu, Turkish Foreign Minister, states Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia agree in principle for arrangement on common defense. (FOF:411J)

December 23—Budenz names Communists before House committee.

In testimony before the House Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations, former Communist Louis F. Budenz cited 13 persons connected with edu-

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cational funds whom he had personally known as Communists. They were: Alvah Bessie, Jack Conroy, Hanns Eisler, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Corliss Lamont, Dr. Oscar Lange, Earl Robinson, Isador Schneider, Maxwell Stewart, Genevieve Taggard, Mary Van Kleeck, Louis S. Weiss, Doxie Wilkerson. (HSCF, Hearings, Tax-Exempt Foundations, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

December 25—French Communist Party expels Marty.

Andre Marty, member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party, was expelled for "slandering, lying and aligning himself with the methods of Trotskyite policemen." (FOF: 423A)

December 26—Cominform press assails American labor leaders.

In an article dealing with the International Longshoremen's Association, *For A Lasting Peace* concluded:

Gangsterisation of the leadership of many trade unions is a feature of the present-day United States. All these Ryans, Browns and their ilk are gangsters pure and simple, men devoid of conscience and honour, agents-provocateurs in the service of the warmongers. Their special function under the imperialists is to do all in their power in an attempt to perpetuate the monstrous slavery practised at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, and, as lieutenants of the monopolies, to extend it and export it to other countries. It is they who seek to realise the insane designs of the imperialists to turn all the peoples into slaves of the Wall Street magnates. (FLP, 12/26/52:4)

December 26—Cominform spies are sentenced in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav Government sentenced seven convicted Cominform spies to prison terms ranging from 1 to 12 years. Leading the group was Petar Iptic. (FOF:419A)

December 26—Soviet Russia is extolled on anniversary of formation of U.S.S.R.

In a page-1 article commemorating the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is clear and definite. It is a policy of peace, a policy of international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries. The relations between the free states—the U.S.S.R., China, the people's democratic countries in Europe and Asia—are examples of the new type of international relations; they are based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect, fraternal mutual aid and co-operation * * *.

The love of the working people of the world, their fidelity to and respect for the country building Communism—the great Soviet Union—is boundless. The Soviet Union is the country of splendid achievements, the country which is accelerating the course of world history. The U.S.S.R. is the pride and hope of all mankind, the powerful bulwark of peace and security of the peoples. (FLP, 12/26/52:1)

December 27—Swedish Communist leader orders purge.

Hilding Haglund, a member of Parliament and a leader of the Swedish Communist Party, ordered a purge of unreliable members from the party and a "change over from defensive to offensive tactics." (FOF:424B)

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December 27—Senator Ferguson charges Communists in American Army.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) charged that the United States Army had "many Communists among the commissioned grades in active service and in the ranks." (FOF:421C)

December 28—Report states informal Yugoslav-Turkish-Greek mutual defense arrangement is assured. (FOF:418N)

December 29—Senate subcommittee charges Communist influence as cause of copper strike.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee charged that the two copper strikes which had taken place since the Korean war began were planned by Communists in the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The motive behind the Communist action was to harm the war effort, the subcommittee stated. (FOF:421E)

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1953—Aim of Soviet policy remains world revolution.

According to Seton-Watson:

World revolution remains the aim of Soviet policy, both as an end in itself and as the only effective guarantee of the "fatherland of socialism," which must be in danger as long as there is "capitalist encirclement." The arguments used by Stalin in 1925 remain valid. But "world revolution" since the 1930's has mean [sic] something different. If there is only one blueprint of socialism, then world revolution can be achieved only by its imposition on other lands. It can only be the "extension of the area of sovietisation". The implications of this became apparent after the Second World War, first in Eastern Europe and then in the Far East. (S-W:247)

1953—Communism in Moslem world is assessed.

Seton-Watson, in his book *From Lenin to Malenkov*, reviewed the status of communism in the Moslem world, commenting:

That communism is weak throughout the Moslem world is no cause for complacency in the West. Arab and Persian nationalists are doing Moscow's job for it without needing an ounce of gold or a word of advice from Moscow. They are engaging the attention and the resources of the West at a time when these are in short supply, and they are undermining the state machine and social framework of their own countries * * *. The Moslem peoples will escape disaster only if they will open their eyes to the Stalinist threat and to the fate of the Moslems under Stalinist rule * * *. Western diplomacy requires in the Moslem world a combination of strength, generosity and persuasiveness seldom achieved in human history. (S-W:323)

1953—Prospects of Japanese Communists are assessed.

Seton-Watson asserted that:

The prospects of Japanese communists are not good. It is true that pressure of population holds prospects of economic misery from which extremists may hope to benefit. But the state machine in Japan is comparatively stable. As the Japanese government takes over power from the Americans, it is likely to be less rather than more tolerant to communists. Among the masses neither communism nor Russia is popular: even among the organized workers the party is certainly much less strong than it was in 1947. (S-W:317)

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1953—Communist outlook in India and Southeast Asian countries is described.

Seton-Watson summarized the situation as follows:

The outlook of communism in India is uncertain * * *. Whereas in South-East Asia—with the exception of Malaya—it is conceivable that communists might obtain power by the disintegration of the state machines, in Japan and India it is most unlikely that they could win except as a result of foreign invasion. But even if they are far from power, the communist parties of two such important countries deserve serious attention. Their future will largely depend on the relations between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and China. (S-W : 318, 319)

1953—Communism in Indonesia is evaluated.

Seton-Watson concluded that:

In the independent Republic the communists have played little part in political life, though they have maintained their influence in S. O. B. S. I. [the country's largest labor federation], which remained affiliated to the communist-controlled W. F. T. U. * * *. Overpopulation remained a source of economic instability. Nevertheless communist blandishments have been ineffective in Indonesia. The country's problems are too numerous and too complicated to allow facile optimism. Its prospects in 1953 however seemed better than its neighbours', and in Soekarno and his lieutenants it seemed to possess leaders of a quality superior to most politicians of newly independent Asian lands. (S-W : 311)

1953—Communists fail in attempts to take part in Finnish Government.

Since the elections of 1948, "there have been no communists in a Finnish government." However, according to Seton-Watson:

Finnish communists are an important party, with genuine support from a large minority of the working class, which sees in them the heirs to the revolutionary tradition in 1918. But they have absolutely no prospect of winning a majority at a parliamentary election, or of persuading other parties to form with them a coalition which they would dominate, or of seizing power by force without foreign aid. Communist influence in the trade unions is a serious nuisance.

Co-ordinated action by communist unions and by the Soviet government through its trade treaty with Finland can damage the Finnish economy, but cannot reduce the country to economic collapse. (S-W : 301, 302)

January—American Communist publication reviews situation as 83d Congress meets.

In a discussion of the 83d Congress Frank Brewster wrote:

A correct evaluation of the difficult period ahead is necessary to prepare the working class and the whole people to meet the onslaught of reaction.

In pursuit of an even more fierce policy of aggression and war, faced by the prospect of economic crisis and growing contradictions at home, as well as abroad, monopoly capital will attempt to resolve its mounting difficulties at the expense of the masses. This foreshadows a period of sharper class struggles * * *.

What is required above all, as the 83d Congress convenes, is the unfolding of the greatest unity of action of labor and the broadest united front struggles around a program to meet the needs of the people and to defeat the impending attacks by reaction.

The elements for such a common program covering the broad field of struggle for peace (cease-fire in Korea, cutting military budget appropria-

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tions, opposition to Universal Military Training, opposition to appropriations for military aid to U.S. allies for war, etc.), Negro rights, social security, lower taxes, and democratic rights, exist in the resolutions of the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. conventions * * *.

The Left forces, including the Communists, in the unions and mass organizations of the people, can contribute most effectively to advancing such a common programmatic outlook.

In this connection, it should be emphasized that the course of the election campaign has made the issue of an immediate cease-fire in Korea the broadest issue supported by the people. Everything, every form of struggle, must be developed to prevent dissipation of this issue. If this program is to find effective expression, it is imperative that the voice of the people be heard in concerted form at all Congressional hearings, as well as in the state legislative bodies * * *.

The Communist Party has a decisive role to play in helping to develop the broadest coalition of struggle, as the 83d Congress convenes. It has the major task of participating in the most devoted manner in the effort to advance the interests of the working class and people generally and doing this in such a way as to strengthen working-class ideology in the ranks of labor and its allies. Finding the correct tactics and approach, it must win the minds of the masses to a struggle against the imperialist policy of war, against the looming economic crisis, and against the growing danger of fascism. (PA, 1/53: 19-21)

January—American Communist urges fight against “white chauvinism.”

In a report from Texas published in *Political Affairs*, Don Jefferson wrote:

Our Party must be a homogenous organization with Negro, Mexican-American and “Anglo” in full equality and indestructible unity—a real preview of what tomorrow’s Texas must become. Every comrade must be alert to fight against every manifestation of enemy ideology—enemy poison—in our Party, particularly as it relates to nationalism. But we must see that the facts of life pose this main task differently for our comrades. The supreme task of our white comrades is to take the lead in fighting against white chauvinism. However, an atmosphere must be created in our Party where our Negro comrades will feel free to help the white comrades develop the necessary sensitivity on this question and overcome blind spots in their vigilance against white chauvinism. And so our Mexican-American comrades can likewise assist the white comrades where chauvinism against Mexican-American is concerned.

All of our comrades must study and master our Marxist understanding on the national question as put forth by Comrades Stalin and Lenin and in the resolutions and articles on this question by our Party and its leaders. In particular our white comrades must master this question as part of overcoming white chauvinism and arming themselves for the fight among the white masses on this question * * *.

The main issues today are the fight against war and fascism. And in this struggle our mass fight against white chauvinism is the key to victory—that is, to the building of a labor-led coalition strong enough to halt the war and fascist plans of Big Business.

But in this, we Communists have another great task: to raise the consciousness of the working class to that of class or socialist consciousness: to an awareness of its historic destiny to lead the American people out of the darkness of capitalism into the morning sun of Socialism * * *.

However, the important starting points among this section of the population [“professionals and small business people”] are the traditional white “New Deal” liberals who should become a part of the people’s coalition in the South. They were found in the ranks of the “loyal” democrats. They should be won to full unity with the Negro people, for the fight against Negro oppression as the way to defeat the Wall Street-Dixiecrat political domination of the South, which the people oppose. Their ranks can be widened.

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These people should be won to all the united-front struggles which we have discussed earlier in connection with the white workers. Conferences of these professional and middle class people, involving Negro and white, can be organized and will be valuable in overcoming white chauvinism.

Our forces working among these various sections of the white population must utilize the united-front tactic to the hilt. Struggles around one or two key issues, whatever the people are willing to move on, must be initiated. Then every effort must be used to broaden them into joint Negro-white struggles if at all possible. Also when the Negro people launch struggles, such as their fight for elected office, for admission to formerly all white schools, etc., every effort must be made to show the whites their interest in such struggles, and to win them to active support.

We must consciously develop every type of joint Negro-white conference and meeting that is possible, including informal small gatherings in homes, among other things, to set the pattern for Negro-white mingling and to start the break-down of the separation imposed by the ruling class. We must consciously seek ways to break down the jim-crow pattern * * *.

It is clear from this whole discussion that *every white comrade must be deployed among some organized section of the white masses*. This is necessary for even a beginning in this historic struggle. Furthermore, it means that every club must check up on the activities of each comrade on this front and that collective discussion be held on the tactics needed by each in his assigned role. (PA, 1/53: 29, 37-38, 39-40)

January—Burmese Government seizes all important towns from rebels.

During 1952 there were few major developments in the campaign against the Communist, Karen, and other insurgents. However, the Burmese Government forces steadily extended the area under their control, so that by the beginning of 1953—

no important town remained in rebel hands. Only two groups of insurgents remained in the field in any numbers, the "White Flag" Communists and the Karen National Defense Organization. The former, led by Thakin Than Tun, operated mainly in the jungles of Central Burma, between the upper Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, but were also reported to be active in the Bhamo area near the Chinese border, in the Irrawaddy delta, and elsewhere * * *. Smaller insurgent groups included the "Red Flag" or "Trotskyist" Communists in the Irrawaddy delta, the "People's Volunteer Organization" in Western Burma * * *. (KCA:12838)

January 1—Communists are active in Brazil, report indicates.

After a year's drive against communism, Communist activities were as "widespread as ever." Arrests of Communist agitators—

are reported almost daily, though almost nothing has been done in the past year to prosecute them. Today it was reported that sixty persons had been arrested in the northeastern state of Sergipe but authorities were maintaining secrecy because the investigation was not yet completed.

The extent of Communist penetration into the machinery of state is shown in the fact that a prosecuting official of the military courts is under arrest here on charges of Red sympathies and of deliberately hampering the prosecution in cases in which he should be directing it * * *.

Aside from the Cisneiros case and the round-up in Sergipe on which the political police still are maintaining secrecy, there have been repeated charges recently by the head of the Sao Paulo State political police that a "People's Army" was being organized by Communists in the central Brazilian state of Goias * * *.

In Minas Geraes, authorities announced the arrest on Dec. 29 of forty-seven Communists holding a "conference on the defense of the rights of youth" under the leadership of a 25 year old law student. (NYT, 1/2/53: 4)

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January 1—Senate subcommittee lists 38 American United Nations employees as suspected Communists.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee published a Department of State memorandum listing 38 past and present American employees of the United Nations as persons believed "to be Communists or under Communist discipline." Eleven were apparently still employed by the United Nations. (SISS, Hearings, U.S. Citizens Employed by U.N., part 1, 82d Cong., 2d sess., John D. Hickerson testimony)

January 1-2—Seventeen foreign missionaries arrive in Hong Kong after expulsion from Communist China.

Most of the missionaries, nine European Roman Catholic priests, four nuns, and four American Baptists, had been jailed or held under house arrest. (FOF:7H)

January 2—American Catholic mission group reports on effects of Chinese Communist oppression.

According to the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America (Maryknoll Fathers), 1,046 Roman Catholic missionaries had been expelled from Communist China in 1952 but more than 2,500 Chinese clergymen were "carrying on the work of religion inside China today." The Communists confiscated 3 Catholic universities, 189 secondary and 2,011 primary schools, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, and 31 of 32 Catholic printing houses. (FOF:7G-H)

January 2—Communists review work of CPUSA.

A letter from a United States correspondent published in the Cominform journal concluded:

For the American Communist Party 1952 was another year of hard but glorious struggle against the monopolists' policy of fascisation and preparation of a new war. In the factories, in the mines, in the trade unions, in the streets and in the docks of the fascist courts in New York, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and Baltimore, members and leaders of the Communist Party fought as true defenders of peace and the peoples rights, as the standard-bearers of democratic rights and of our national honour. (FLP, 1/2/53: 4)

January 2-4—Three persons are killed and hundreds injured in Iranian towns of Teheran and Qum in riots between religious groups and Communists. (FOF:5L)

January 4—Expulsion of French Communist leader, Andre Marty, is ratified by French Communist Party's Federal Committee of Seine Department.

Three days before, *L'Humanité*, the Communist newspaper, announced that Marty had carried on secret relations with the police. (FOF:5K)

January 4—East Germans assail Zionists.

A warning was issued by the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party against infiltration of the party by "Zionist agents" and other advocates of capitalism, Titoism, and Trotskyism. (FOF:1K)

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January 4—Communist Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai renews germ warfare charges against United States. (FOF:2L)

January 5—Admiral Carlos Pena Botto, Brazilian Anti-Communist Crusade president, reveals Communists have 18,000-man guerrilla army in south-central Brazilian jungles. (FOF:23F)

January 5—Montreal police discover "important caches" of subversive material.

In a routine check into the death of Constantine Stathoupoulos, member of the Labor Progressive Party, Montreal police discovered "one of the most important caches of subversive data found in Montreal." Reportedly found were arms and documents containing information on Communist activities, including code sheets and lists naming hundreds of persons. (FOF:5E)

January 5—Pakistan convicts 14 charged with Communist conspiracy.

A special tribunal in Hyderabad, Pakistan, convicted and sentenced 14 of 15 defendants accused of conspiring to establish a military dictatorship leading to a Communist state. Eleven of those convicted were members of the armed forces. According to the report, the conspirators—

seemed convinced that there was no possibility of achieving their objectives through popular support or by the use of democratic or constitutional means.

They planned, therefore, to resort to force with the support of Communist and revolutionary elements, making use of such members of the armed forces as they could tamper with. The plan envisaged the removal of high military officers and civilians and the seizure of effective power. The * * * [country] was to be brought under a military dictatorship when the existing authorities, both civil and military, had been eliminated.

The Government was thereafter to be patterned on the Communist model but under military domination. For this purpose economic and constitution-making missions were to be invited from a certain foreign country. (NYT, 1/6/53:6)

January 6—British Foreign Secretary Eden states Soviet threat remains.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a broadcast declared—

that "the Soviet threat to the free world remains" despite the letter by Stalin to the *New York Times* on December 24 approving of new negotiations for a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting and a Korean peace plan. "Though they profess peaceful intentions," Sir Anthony said, "the Soviet rulers are committed by their own words" and by their "writings to their ultimate objective of Communist world domination." He ascribed the "cruel" and "horrible business" of hanging eleven former Communist leaders in Prague a month ago to the failure by Czechoslovakia to deliver products to the Soviet Union as "commanded by the Russian exploiters." Sir Anthony said that Great Britain was slowing its rearmament timetable because it had to contend with a Soviet "double threat", that is, "sudden aggression" or "an attempt to disrupt the Atlantic alliance from within" through placing a "continuous" and "excessive strain on the economies of Western Europe." (FOF:1F-J)

January 7—Brazilian Government plans strong drive against Communists.

With their official publication, the new Brazilian security laws went into effect making all forms of crimes against the state

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illegal. According to Admiral Carlos Pena Botto, president of the Brazilian Anti-Communist Crusade, Communists were rooted even in "the highest spheres of the Administration of the country" and were even operating in some areas as armed bands. Some aspects of the new security laws were stricter than the old ones. (NYT, 1/7/53:3)

January 7—President Truman delivers last state of the Union message.

In his last state of the Union message, President Harry S. Truman confirmed the fact that the United States had developed the hydrogen bomb and warned Soviet Premier Joseph V. Stalin that war would mean "ruin" for the Soviet Union. The essence of the President's message, read by clerks in both Houses of Congress, reviewed the accomplishments during the 8 years of his administration and centered upon—

the free world's efforts to stem Communist aggression without plunging the world into atomic war. "We cannot know the answer yet," he said. "But day * * * [and] night, these past 8 years, we have been building for peace, searching out the way that leads most surely to security * * * [and] freedom * * * [and] justice * * * for us [and] all mankind." "At the very least, a total war has been averted, each day up to this hour."

President Truman pictured the hydrogen-atomic war of the future as "one in which men could extinguish millions of lives at one blow, demolish the great cities of the world, wipe out the cultural achievements of the past—and destroy the very structure of * * * civilization." "Such a war is not possible policy for rational men," he said. "We know this, but we dare not assume that others would not yield to the temptation science is now placing into their hands." * * *

Mr. Truman had this to say to Stalin: "You claim belief in Lenin's prophecy that one stage in the development of Communist society would be war between your world * * * [and] ours. But Lenin was a pre-atomic man, who viewed society [and] history with pre-atomic eyes. Something profound has happened since he wrote. War has changed its shape * * * [and] its dimension. It cannot be a 'stage' in the development of anything save ruin for your regime * * * [and] your homeland." The President promised that when "the Communist rulers recognize this truth * * * they will find us eager to reach understandings that will protect the world from the danger it faces today."

* * * Outlining Western action against communism, Mr. Truman noted that it "must be the free world's purpose not only to organize defenses against aggression * * * [and] subversion, not only to build * * * resistance * * * [and] salvation for the community of nations outside the Iron Curtain, but in addition to give expression * * * [and] opportunity to the forces of growth * * * [and] progress in the free world, to so organize * * * [and] unify the cooperative community of free men that we will not crumble but grow stronger * * * and the Soviet Empire, not the free world, will eventually have to change its ways or fall."

"The starting point" for these objectives "has been * * * [and] remains the United Nations," Mr. Truman said. Communist obstruction in the UN, however, forced free nations to take "collective measures to forestall aggression" such as the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, the North Atlantic Treaty * * * [and] the Pacific defense treaties. Korea was "the supreme test" so far, and Allied action there "has made it plain that the free nations will fight side by side" and "not succumb to aggression or intimidation, one by one." "In the final analysis," that "is the only way to halt the Communist drive to world power."

Mr. Truman lauded progress under the Marshall Plan, which let the peoples of Western Europe "lift themselves from stagnation and find again the path of rising production, rising incomes, rising standards of living." He praised Europe's rapid movement "toward political * * * [and] eco-

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conomic unity," Europe's customs unions, "economic institutions like the Schuman Plan, the movement toward European political integration, the European Defense Community." He foresaw slow but sure advancement in Asia * * * [and] Africa with U.S. Point 4 aid.

* * * Although the Kremlin has "many elements of strength," Mr. Truman reported, it has "this one fatal flaw: the weakness represented by their Iron Curtain * * * [and] their police state." The Communist dictators' power "has no basis in consent." "They are so afraid of the free world's ideas and way of life, they do not dare to let their people know about them." The Kremlin's masters "live in fear their power * * * [and] position would collapse were their own people to acquire knowledge, information, comprehension about our free society." Mr. Truman warned that "fear" was one of the "things that could shift the advantage to their side." "Already the danger signals have gone up," he said. "The corrosive process has begun. And every diminution of our tolerance, each new act of enforced conformity, each idle accusation, each demonstration of hysteria—each new restrictive law—is one more sign that we can lose the battle against fear." (FOF: 2P, 3G)

January 8—Soviet zone of Austria suppresses copies of newspaper carrying text of President Truman's state of the Union message warning Stalin against war. (FOF: 10H)

January 8—New York City Board of Education dismisses 7 more teachers on Communist charges making a total of 15 dismissed. (FOF: 61A)

January 8—Tito reaches preliminary agreement with Roman Catholic Church leaders.

At a conference in Belgrade, Marshal Tito and seven Roman Catholic prelates agreed to establish a joint government-church commission in an effort to reach an agreement on relations between the church and state in Yugoslavia. Church leaders, however, made it clear that they could not enter a pact without the approval of the Vatican. Four days later Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac said from his Krasic retreat that the church would remain "firm" against government attempts to dictate to it and that it would not enter into an agreement with the state "without the approval of the Holy See." (FOF: 10A-B)

January 9—German Communists denounce "action programme" of Social Democratic leaders in Western Germany.

Max Reimann, chairman of the central board of the German Communist Party, writing in the Cominform press, made the following comments on the "anti-national" policy of the "Right Wing" Social Democratic leaders:

The "programme" not only does not advance the task of unfolding a national-liberation struggle of the German people against the U.S.-British oppressors and their Bonn accomplices, of rallying all the patriotic forces of the German nation for this struggle; it is aimed at realising the American plans for "integration" by means of complete liquidation of the sovereign rights of the German people; it is, in fact, a programme for turning Western Germany into a regular colony of American and British imperialism where the U.S.-British imperialists can act the master * * *.

The programme does not contain a single word denouncing re-militarisation of the economy, the building of military installations on the territory of Western Germany, about the struggle against universal military service being now prepared for the purpose of accelerating the formation of a 500,000-strong mercenary army, which will be assigned the task of carry-

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ing out the aggressive designs of American imperialism and the revanchist aspirations of German imperialism which is now being revived. Instead of declaring resolute struggle against turning the German youth into cannon fodder the Social Democratic leaders merely promised the youth various "culture" undertakings.

The "programme", in principle, does not reject the Bonn treaty and the agreement concerning the "European Defense Community"—the main links in the chain of remilitarisation of Germany and its inclusion in the preparation of another criminal war * * *.

The Social Democratic leaders completely by-pass in their "programme" the question of creating a united Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. The document has no practical proposals for uniting the country and only in an abstract way does it say that "restoration of unity of Germany is possible only through negotiations about free elections." At the same time it does not say who shall take part in these negotiations and what will be the conditions for holding "free elections." The Social Democratic leaders evade expressing their views on the concrete proposals advanced by the Soviet Union in the draft for a peace treaty with Germany.

The "programme" is, consequently, a programme of renunciation of the struggle for a united, peace-loving, independent and democratic Germany, a programme of perpetuating the dismemberment of the country.

* * * The struggle for unity of action of the working class has two indivisibly linked aspects: persistently to expose the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and to convince the rank and file members and activists of the Social Democratic Party of the need for joint action.

The basis for this is the "Programme for National Re-unification of Germany" which calls on all German patriots to rally in the great National Front of Democratic Germany. The "Programme for National Re-unification of Germany" states:

"The working class is already playing a leading role in the national-liberation struggle of our people. However, it can only fully unfold its forces when it itself acts as a single, solid front and unites the other sections of the population."

The correctness of these theses of our programme is proved by the growing national movement against ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties. This patriotic movement is a sign that the West German population has forces capable of preventing the ratification and carrying out of the military treaties, of overthrowing the Adenauer regime and of achieving a peace treaty, withdrawal of the occupation troops and national re-unification of Germany on a democratic basis. For this purpose the working class must unite its ranks and head the national-liberation struggle of the entire nation. (FLP, 1/9/53: 3)

January 9—Cominform press hails "liberation movement."

An article entitled "Growing Upsurge of National-Liberation Movement in Colonial and Dependent Countries" reviewed the postwar trends in the colonial areas of the world pointing out such developments as the following:

The triumph of the people's revolution in China and the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic dealt a terrific blow to the colonial system of imperialism, still further revolutionized the East, facilitating the continued development of the great liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against the imperialist yoke.

For over two and a half-years the heroic people of Korea have been waging a selfless struggle for national independence, demonstrating to the world an example of a just liberation war against the joint forces of the aggressive U.S.-British bloc. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was born in the fires of fierce battles and gained strength in these battles. The national-liberation movement of the peoples of Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia and Latin America is gaining momentum. The peoples of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, The Union of South Africa, Kenya and other African countries are rising in struggle for freedom. The peoples of Iran,

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Iraq, Egypt and other countries in the Near and Middle East have moved into action.

In India—the last of the biggest dependent, semi-colonial countries in Asia—national resistance is growing and an economic and political crisis is rapidly maturing. The political consciousness of the masses grows in the sharp ideological struggle. The Communist Party of India is inspiring and organising the popular struggle against the domination of foreign imperialism, against British imperialism in the first instance * * *.

One-third of mankind has already forever freed itself from the fetters of capitalist slavery, and, having formed the mighty camp of democracy and Socialism, is marching forward along the pathway of economic and cultural prosperity, along the pathway of happiness and abundance * * *.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries look with hope to the great Soviet Union—the true defender of their national independence, the bulwark of peace and security of the peoples. They see in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the embodiment of the cherished aspirations of all the oppressed and exploited masses, a country in which the one-time unequal, oppressed and backward nations have achieved unprecedented prosperity, where the friendship of the peoples, their moral-political unity and their life-giving patriotism have become the vital motive forces of society. The existence of the U.S.S.R. of the Chinese People's Republic and the countries of people's democracy inspires the peoples of the dependent countries and the colonies, in the struggle for their just cause.

The national-liberation struggle of the colonial peoples enjoys the profound sympathy and moral support of the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, of all the democratic and peace-loving forces of the world; the national liberation movement in the colonies—true ally of the fighters for peace, democracy and Socialism—is the common cause of all advanced and progressive mankind * * *.

The growing upsurge of the national-liberation movement leads the dependent countries and colonies onto the broad highway of independence, people's democracy and peace. Imperialism is doomed and all its convulsive efforts to prolong and preserve its sanguinary colonial domination are hopeless before the great struggle of the oppressed and dependent peoples for freedom, national independence and for peace. (FLP, 1/9/53: 1)

January 10—Vatican reports on missionary expulsions from Communist China.

According to Vatican sources, 1,105 foreign Catholic missionaries were expelled from Communist China in 1962. As a result, there were 723 foreign missionaries, including 200 nuns, left in China. (FOF: 15J)

January 10—Communists are blamed for the 3-day riots in Karachi, Pakistan, which took heavy toll in life and injuries. (FOF: 22N)

January 12—Chinese Communists reveal the existence of Politbureau within central committee of party.

According to a radio announcement from Communist China, the Politbureau was composed as follows:

Mao Tse-tung, the President of the Republic; Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; Liu Shao-chi, Deputy Premier and general secretary of the Communist Party; General Chu Teh, C-inC, of the Chinese armed forces; Lin Po-chu, general secretary in the Central People's Government; Kao Kang, chairman of the planning Commission; Chen Yun, chairman of the commission for economic and financial questions; Tung Wi-wu, who exercises supervision of the Ministries of the Interior, State Security, and Justice; and Peng Chen, the Mayor of Peking. (KCA: 12787)

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January 13—Moscow announces arrest of nine Jewish doctors charged with plotting deaths of Soviet political and military leaders.

According to Harry Schwartz, Soviet specialist of the *New York Times*, the arrest of the Jewish doctors was "a deliberate Soviet effort to woo friends from anti-Semites * * * [and] anti-Zionists in Germany * * * [and] the Middle East."

Six Israeli political parties called for a parliamentary debate on the "anti-Jewish" charges of the Soviet Union. (FOF: 9A-E)

January 16—American casualties reach 128,971 (22,735 dead; 9,288 missing and unaccounted for) as Korean war continues on land, sea, and in air. (FOF:19B)

January 16—Jewish editors of two Austrian Communist newspapers are suspended pending investigation of alleged "Zionism." (FOF:17J)

January 16—Communist leader reports on communism in Paraguay.

In an article published in the Cominform press entitled "Communist Party of Paraguay at Fighting Post" Oscar Crydt, a leader of the Paraguayan Communist Party, wrote:

The Communist Party of Paraguay is the party of the youngest and the most advanced class in our country—the working class. This Party, like the Communist Parties in the other Latin-American countries, is raising the banner of national independence and national sovereignty, the banner of democratic freedoms, thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie. This is the historic necessity which has been grasped by the Communist and Democratic Parties * * *.

The U.S. imperialists and the governments of the Latifundists on whom they rely, are themselves, willy-nilly, by their anti-popular actions, bringing about conditions which help the Communists in advancing to leadership of the majority of the people in the struggle in defence of national sovereignty and for democracy. The U.S. imperialists want agreements that would encroach on the independence of the nation, ruin its national economy and threaten the working people of the country with starvation. And in order to carry out this policy, despite resistance by the people, they install and give their backing to fascist-type regimes such as now dominate in Paraguay and Venezuela.

The present brutal regime in Paraguay can be compared only with fascist regimes in Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia and South Korea. This regime has existed about 15 years. In this period the Government of Paraguay has been granted a number of American loans and beggarly subsidies through the so-called "Technical Agency of the Inter-American Co-operation." In this way the U.S. imperialists ensured for themselves a number of economic advantages and political control over the most vital organs of the Paraguayan Government. (FLP, 1/16/53: 3)

January 16—Cominform press extols Lenin and Leninism.

In a feature article commemorating the 29th anniversary of the death of Lenin, the Cominform publication stated:

Leninism is a great internationalistic teaching. Leninism lives in the heroic deeds of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the might of the Soviet Socialist State, in the steady forward advance of the Soviet people along the pathway to Communism. Leninism lives and triumphs, in the countries of the people's democracy successfully building Socialism, in the building of a new life in the Chinese People's Republic, in the upsurge of the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries and in the growth of the world Communist movement.

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Leninism lives in the policy of peace and friendship among the nations, consistently and steadfastly pursued by the Soviet Union and the countries of the people's democracy. The struggle for peace constitutes the basis of the foreign policy of the U. S. S. R. and of all the countries of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp * * *.

The Lenin-Stalin policy of peace and security of the peoples proceeds from the fact that peaceful co-existence of capitalism and Socialism and also co-operation between them are quite possible provided the principle of equality and non-interference in the affairs of the other states is observed. All the countries of the mighty camp of socialism, democracy and peace are unswervingly guided by these lofty principles.

Why, then, do the press, radio and all the fraudulent propaganda of the imperialists, brazenly lie and slander the U. S. S. R., and the countries of people's democracy? The U. S. warmongers and their yes-men spread this deliberate lie and these slanders because they want to intimidate the peoples and poison their minds in order to mask their aggressive war plans aimed at achieving world domination, to justify the frantic arms drive, the militarisation of the economy and the construction of hundreds of military air bases in Europe, Africa, and in the Middle and Far East * * *.

The great principles of socialist democracy—democracy for the working people, for all the people—found most complete embodiment in the Stalin Constitution of the U. S. S. R. which does not confine itself to stating the formal rights of citizens, but stresses the guarantees of these rights, the means by which these rights can be exercised. The Soviet people, led by the Lenin-Stalin Party, have become real masters of their country; they own all the wealth of their homeland and themselves administer their socialist state. Friendly co-operation and socialist mutual aid among workers freed from exploitation constitute an essential and striking feature of life in the Soviet Union. Socialist democracy in the U. S. S. R. is a model for all the people's-democratic countries, the peoples of which have ended once and for all capitalist enslavement and have taken their fate into their own hands.

Leninism is the banner of struggle for Communism; it is the great ideological weapon which mobilises the proletariat and all working people for resolute struggle against imperialism. * * *

Comrade Stalin's theoretical works arm the Communist and Workers' Parties with knowledge of the methods of revolutionary reconstruction of society and with the treasury of the experience of the struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for building Communism, give them invincible strength, enable them to see the great aims of the forward movement.

The example of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy convinces all honest people of the correctness of the Lenin-Stalin ideas. There is but one way for the development of world civilization, there is but one way for the emancipation of the working people from the fetters of imperialism, namely, the way of peace and friendship among the peoples—the way of Leninism.

Leninism is the all-victorious banner of the emancipation of mankind. Inspired by the genius of Lenin and Stalin the working people in all countries are rallying closer and closer round the Communist and Workers' Parties in the struggle for freedom and independence, for peace, for democracy and for Socialism. (FLP, 1/16/53:1)

January 17—Brazilian Communists seize farm properties.

Groups of 40 to 50 men led by Communists seized farm properties in the Rio Doce Valley of Minas Gerais State. (FOF :23F)

January 17—Egyptian Government begins roundup of Communists.

In a move to insure greater security, the Egyptian Government of Premier Mohammed Naguib instituted a nationwide roundup of Communists. Within 3 days 213 persons, including 49 Communists, were arrested for planning agitation and unrest. (FOF :22C)

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January 17—Hungarian Jewish leader is arrested.

Lajos Stoeckler, president of the Hungarian Jewish community, was arrested after having been caught with "substantial amounts of American dollars and Swiss francs" in violation of Hungarian law. The "Communist-approved" organization of the Jewish leader was understood to have administered funds of the American Joint Distribution Committee since it was banished from Hungary.

On the same day the Communist organ *Esti Budapest* declared that Hungary must "take a lesson from the Moscow revelations" of the alleged Zionist conspiracy against Soviet leaders and "unveil hidden enemies in our own country." (FOF: 17E)

January 18—East German President Wilhelm Pieck implies threat of new Berlin blockade if West Germany ratifies EDC and peace contract. (FOF: 18H)

January 18—American Zionist organization deplores Soviet anti-Semitism.

The New York meeting of the National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America expressed the view that Communist anti-Semitism threatened Jews in Eastern Europe with "uncontrollable forces of hatred."

Professor Raphael Lemkin, originator of the United Nations Convention on Genocide, stated that the United Nations should declare Soviet-bloc countries guilty of conducting genocide campaigns against the Jews and other minority groups. (FOF: 18A)

January 19—United States Government arraigns two persons indicted for espionage.

The United States Government arraigned Otto Verber and Kurt L. Ponger in Washington on charges of conspiring with a Soviet diplomat to engage in espionage for the Soviet Union. The two men, Vienna-born naturalized Americans, were arrested in Vienna, Austria. Yuri V. Novikov, second secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was declared *persona non grata* by the United States Government in connection with the arrest. (FOF: 18C)

January 20—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower is sworn in as 34th President of the United States at 12:32 p.m. (FOF: 19K)

January 21—Thirteen American Communist Party leaders are convicted.

A Federal district court jury in New York convicted 13 additional Communist leaders on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. Among those convicted in this fourth "mass trial" of Communist leaders under the Smith Act were: Alexander Bittelman; George Blake Charney; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Communist Party's National Committee and chairman of its Women's Committee; Betty Gannett, director of national education in the party; Victor J. Jerome; Arnold S. Johnson; Claudia

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Jones; Albert F. Lannon; Jacob Mindel; Pettis Perry; Alexander Trachtenberg; Louis Weinstock; and William W. Weinstone.

All trials of accused Communist leaders since 1949 ended in convictions. Forty-four defendants were found guilty and two won "directed acquittals" for insufficient evidence. Since 1947, a total of eighty-seven had been indicted. Seven were still on trial in Honolulu, Hawaii, and awaiting trial were six in Pittsburgh, seven in Seattle, six in Detroit, and five in St. Louis. Among those indicted seven were fugitives, and three had their trials deferred for reasons of ill health. (FOF: 21L-M)

January 21—Five Roman Catholic priests and two laymen go on trial in Cracow, Poland, for alleged black-market activities and for allegedly carrying on espionage activities for American intelligence. (FOF: 17H)

January 21—American Communists denounce conviction of 13 Communist leaders.

A special statement published by the National Committee of the CPUSA denounced the convictions "in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square" as being "punishment inflicted upon" the Communist leaders because "they dared to speak out against the Korean war and for peace." The statement demanded that:

Organized labor, the Negro people, the farmers' organizations, and other democratic bodies, many of which have condemned the Smith Act, should realize the terrible menace in such a miscarriage of justice as that in the trial just concluded. They should express their protest and resentment in a mass demand that this decision be reversed in the upper courts, and that Gene Dennis and the many other victims of the Smith Act, McCarran Act and similar thought-control laws be released forthwith from jail. (PA. 1/53: 1, 4)

January 21—Soviet *New Times* denounces Israel.

New Times, the Soviet foreign affairs weekly, charged that Premier David Ben Gurion and other Israeli and Zionist leaders by "supporting the policy of American imperialists" were working to establish "bloody Fascist regimes permeated by a spirit of racial bigotry, including anti-Semitism." The Soviet publication denounced the Jewish leaders of Israel as "enemies of the Jewish working people" who were hostile "toward the Soviet Union" and "the entire camp of peace," had "sold out" to American intelligence agencies, and were helping to create a "5th column" in the "People's Democracies" in return for American support of Israel. (FOF: 17J-L)

January 21—Chinese Communist radio assails President Eisenhower's plans as a "bloody extension" of Korean war. (FOF: 20F)

January 22—French Communist leader resigns party under attack.

Charles Tillon, a "long-time" Communist leader, was attacked by the French Communist Party for refusing to confess to "deviationism." Tillon resigned as mayor of Aubervilliers and noted that he would not continue as an active Communist member. Six days before, Victor Vuillemin, another French Communist leader,

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resigned in protest against the expulsion of Andre Marty (FOF: 29M)

January 23—Cominform press reviews book on alleged U.S. aggression in Korea.

This volume entitled *The Hidden History of the Korean War* was written by I. F. Stone whom the Communists described as "a distinguished journalist of liberal sympathies, an American who like many more of his countrymen experiences the shame and disgrace brought upon the U.S. by the monopoly clique in the postwar years." According to the reviewer, the book—

is a devastating exposure of the arsenal of intrigue, machination, and falsehood to which the Truman gang resorted in launching the Korean war and to which the U.S. imperialists resort now in prolonging it and in seeking to extend it. (FLP, 1/23/53: 4)

January 24—Party of former Greek premier rejects Communist bid for "united front."

The National Progressive Union of the Center Party (E.P.E.K.) of former Premier Nicholas Plastiras rejected a Communist proposal to form a "uniform democratic front" with all "progressive" elements. The Communist proposal had been made the day before through a "Free Greece" radio operating from a country behind the Iron Curtain. (FOF: 29N)

January 25—General Van Fleet warns of Communist tactics.

In Korea General James A. Van Fleet, who was about to give up command of the United States 8th Army and retire, warned:

Communism will fight on with its cold war tactics to attain its aim of conquering the world whether we have a shooting war or not. The free nations must meet this threat * * * around the world. (FOF: 26L)

January 27—Roman Catholic priest and two laymen receive death sentence by Polish military court on charge of alleged espionage for United States and Vatican. (FOF: 26E)

January 27—Secretary Dulles in a speech on problems of foreign policy cites challenges of communism.

In his first public exposition of American foreign policy in relation to the world problems, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles touched, first of all, upon the fate of the "captive" peoples. According to a report of the Secretary's speech, Mr. Dulles held out to the "captive" peoples behind the Iron Curtain a promise that "you can count on us." He pointed out that the Russians, having extended their domination over 800 million persons, were showing signs of "indigestion." Mr. Dulles stated that the purges and trials "that are going on in Eastern Europe, the wholesale executions (in) China, all these things show that the people are restive * * * [and] unhappy." The Communists' resort to "tactics of terrorism," he said, was "a sign of weakness, not a sign of strength."

Using a map of the world the Secretary, who was addressing his remarks over television, surveyed the world situation from

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the American point of view. According to the Secretary, Japan, which was menaced by Soviet forces on islands within 2 miles of its territory, as well as Siberia and China, would "be within the Communist pincers" if the Communists had won control of Korea. Subsequent seizure of Japan, a nation with "great industrial power," by the Communists, he said, would be "a very unfortunate thing" for the United States. The Secretary went on to say that Indo-China, Malaya, Thailand, and Burma were Communist objectives, because they were the "rice bowl of Asia." The capture of these nations, Mr. Dulles declared, would give the Communists an economic weapon against Japan and India, nations which depend upon Southeast Asia for food. He also stated that the "great effort" by France to defend Indo-China "subtracts just that much from the capacity of their building a European Army * * *."

The Korean and Indo-Chinese wars, the Secretary went on, continued "because the enemy thinks he's getting an advantage" by sustaining them. Mr. Dulles added that he believed the President "will find ways to make the enemy change his mind in that respect" and "want peace."

The Middle East, the Secretary went on, contained "the greatest known oil reserves" in the world. In 1940, he said, this was acknowledged by Stalin and Hitler to be "the center of Soviet aspirations."

According to Mr. Dulles, Africa was the center of Communist efforts "to arouse the native people against the Western Europeans who still have political control" and look to Africa for supplies of raw materials. (FOF: 25B-E)

January 27—William W. Remington is convicted.

William W. Remington, former Commerce Department economist, was convicted by a Federal district court jury in New York on two counts of perjury. It was charged that Remington had made false statements about his Communist activities during his 1951 perjury trial. His conviction in the first trial had been set aside by the U.S. Court of Appeals. On January 20, Remington admitted that in 1942 he gave data of the War Production Board to Elizabeth T. Bentley. He denied, however, that any of the data was confidential or that he knew Miss Bentley was then a courier for a Communist spy ring.

On February 4 Remington was sentenced to two concurrent 3-year prison terms. He was released on \$7,000 bail pending the result of an appeal. (FOF: 32J, 37H, 405A3)

On November 24 his perjury conviction was upheld by a 2-1 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals. [Certiorari denied by Supreme Court, 347 U.S. 913.] (CCAD: *United States v. Remington*, 208 F. 2d 567)

January 28—Soviet Union rejects conference bid by Western Big Four to conclude Austrian peace treaty. (FOF: 26D)

January 29—President Carlos Ibanez of Chile opposes legalization of Communist Party. (FOF: 38F)

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January 29—Ukrainian Young Communist League attacks Jews and United States.

According to an announcement by the Ukrainian Young Communist League, it had ordered its 2,300,000 members to carry on a "merciless" struggle against agents of "beastly" United States imperialism, Ukrainian and Jewish "bourgeois nationalism," and "Zionism." (FOF: 35L)

January 29—Ole Bjoern Kraft, Danish Foreign Minister, denies Soviet charge Denmark is helping United States prepare for war against U. S. S. R. through NATO. (FOF: 35N)

January 30—Malayan Communist leader, Mohammed Bin Indara, is executed. (FOF: 90H)

January 30—French and German Communists urge people to oppose ratification of Bonn and Paris pacts.

The leaders of the West German, East German, and French Communist parties stated in this appeal:

Basing themselves on the Bonn and Paris treaties the U. S. seeks to convert Western Germany into a spring-board for a new war against the U. S. S. R. and against the people of France. This inevitably leads to the armaments drive and to increased misery for the working people.

The U.S. imperialists seek to use our peoples in carrying out their schemes for world domination and, following the example of Hitler, they advocate an anti-Soviet crusade. They have found allies in the German and French imperialists who are betraying the national interests of our two peoples, depriving them of their independence and threatening them with the danger of a new world slaughter.

*They elaborated the Bonn and Paris treaties with a view to involving Western Germany in the aggressive system of the Atlantic pact directed against the Soviet Union. These treaties facilitate the revival of German militarism and imperialism, which aims, with the help of the U. S., at achieving a dominant position in Europe and which, if it feels strong enough, will inevitably resort once more to its former aggressive schemes. Thus, these treaties are fraught also with the danger of a new war between Germany and France * * * .*

The peoples of France and Germany approve and support the efforts of the Soviet Union in the matter of a peaceful settlement of the German problem. These efforts stem from the consistent peace policy carried out by the U. S. S. R., a policy which was recently re-affirmed by Comrade Stalin in his interview.

The common aims of the struggle of the working people of the two countries, aims which at the same time correspond to the interests of all peace-loving peoples, are:

—a peace treaty with Germany.

—a peace-loving, democratic, united Germany without Nazism and militarism.

—a guarantee that Germany will not participate in any military alliance directed against another country. (FLP, 1/30/53: 1)

January 31—Communism is seeking opening wedge in Middle East, report states.

The relatively small numbers in the Communist parties of the Middle East did not reveal the potential strength of the Communist movement. In Egypt the number of genuine "party-line" Communists has been estimated at—

sixty-five out of a population of 20,000,000. There are possibly some hundreds in Lebanon and very few in Syria. In Iraq there may be one or two thousand Communists.

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But these figures are not representative of the power of the movement. Communism in the Middle East is not Communist. It has not been from the beginning. The historic congress at Baku shortly after the Soviets took over in Russia set the line for a policy that has never changed and that only recently has begun to bear real fruit. The International Communist leadership foresaw that for decades to come the issue in the Middle East was going to be nationalism rather than socialism, and anti-imperialism rather than class consciousness. The Middle East is still overwhelmingly an agrarian society and a tribal and clan society. The class-conscious industrial proletariat, which is the classic instrument of Communist revolution, barely exists. Political protest comes from the newly educated or semi-educated small middle class and the political careerists, notably lawyers. These elements are first, last and always nationalists.

Communism would have had a much easier time in this part of the world, at least on the propaganda and ideological level, if Soviet Russia had not been a great power. Great powers are feared and disliked here. What is primarily shared with communism is the sense of resentment against Europe and against the now disintegrating European imperial system which expanded over a great part of the world in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

There does exist a certain feeling that Soviet Russian revolutionary imperialism is some sort of threat. However, domination by Europe, and by extension, the United States as part of the still powerful West, is felt much more directly. A good deal of the sense of being dominated is the result of the immense economic superiority of the West and the prestige of its skills rather than direct political or military intervention, but it is felt directly and is directly resented.

Accordingly, there exists in the Middle East beyond the Turkish frontiers—which are becoming, at least in the political and military sense, European frontiers—a Communist tinged “anti-imperialist” movement which is much more important than the often infinitesimally small Communist movement itself. It is the bearer in rather distorted form of the protest against poverty and insecurity which is the real power of the totalitarian Communist program.

Its best representative is the Tudeh Communist Party in Iran * * *.

Outside of Iran, where it has been identified with the Tudeh party, communism's major offensive recently in Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt has been through the Partisans of Peace Movement. This movement in the Middle East setting has been a remarkable example of the success of the Communists in getting around the legal prohibition of their party and their propaganda with a “front” operation.

The success of the Partisans of Peace has been marked in selling the idea that the East bloc states are somehow the allies of those in this part of the world who want to be neutral * * *.

Compared with the small regular Communist organization, the Partisans of Peace is now a large and flourishing movement. Probably only a few hundred in some countries and a few thousand in others are officially members, but it is an organization that consists of sympathizers rather than members.

Beneath this level exists the Communist party organization. There are supposedly three Communist-controlled unions in Egypt. In Syria the Communists are making a determined effort to get hold of the labor organizations.

Probably the most striking circumstance connected with the spread of communism as such, as contrasted with the Peace Partisans front movement, is the fact that non-Moslems and those indifferent to religion are much more readily influenced by communism. The vast majority of Arabs are still Moslem in the simple, unquestioning sense of the old faith. Communism to the majority of Arabs and Persians is godless * * *. They reject communism as a doctrine, though not necessarily as a protest * * *.

Nationalism is the source of the chaotic conditions that now exist in much of the Middle East. It is also the most potent defense against communism at the moment when the Middle East becomes convinced, as apparently the Turks have, that the West is nationalism's ally and not its enemy. (NYT, 2/1/53: 4E)

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February—American Communist stresses need of close ties with "masses."

Writing in *Political Affairs*, in an article entitled "The Struggle for a Mass Policy," John Swift began:

As Communists, we know that the reactionary ruling class has been trying to destroy our Party. What we have not always been so aware of is, that this objective includes far more than the imprisonment of Party leaders, or even the outright illegalization of the Party itself. Central to this objective is the drive to bring about the *complete isolation* of the Party from the masses, to break its ties with the popular movement of the people, and, in the first place, the organized labor movement. If the reactionaries achieve this, then they believe then can achieve their objective of destroying our Party. For they know, as we do, that while a Communist Party can live and even flourish without legal rights, it cannot live if its roots in the working-class and people's movements are severed.

If what we have just noted is true, and it certainly is, then there can be no real defense of the Party without the most painstaking attention to the problems of mass work, of the relations between the Party and the working class, between the Party and the Negro people, between the Party and the poor farmers, etc. There can be no defeat of the attempts of the enemy to destroy our Party without finding the way to daily establish and re-establish anew, and on an ever widening scale, close ties with the masses.

In fact, the strategy of reaction is to deliver repeated body-blows at our Party in order to keep it off balance, to disrupt "normalcy" in its work, to keep it constantly engaged within the narrow confines of "defense" tasks, and, thereby, to force it to neglect the prime task of guarding its ties with the masses, of leading mass struggles around the people's daily needs (PA, 2/53: 16)

February—American Communists denounce Government's attacks on party organ.

An editorial in *Political Affairs* entitled "Defend Political Affairs!" stated:

Political Affairs has striven to offer guidance and assistance to the work-class and its allies in solving the problems that arise in our country from the day-to-day struggles for better living conditions, for democracy, for peace. It has done this in the light of the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism. And it has ever sought to make clear the intimate ties, here in the United States, between these immediate struggles and the basic underlying, historic course leading to socialism.

In making these efforts *Political Affairs* has striven to serve the true interests of the vast majority of the American people. It is those who create and invoke the Smith Act; it is those who exploit the workers and doubly oppress the Negro people; it is those who seek fascism and world war who are betraying our country, who are selling out its people for the sake of their profits and their power.

The utter callousness with which the government jettisons freedom of the press in its direct attack upon this magazine cannot cause it to change its policy, trim its views, or conceal its beliefs.

On the contrary, the brazenness of this assault should strengthen the conviction of the working masses in the validity of these views and beliefs. The Communist Party has said, ever since the Cold War attacks upon it were first launched, that curbing the freedom of Communists leads inevitably, as it is intended to lead, to curbing elementary freedoms—including freedom of the press—for all, and particularly the rights of the whole labor, progressive, and Negro peoples movements * * *. It is clear, then, that if one truly wants to join in stemming the tide of fascism and war, if one values the Bill of Rights, if one opposes McCarthyism, his own interests and safety lie in supporting our right to publish—and in supporting the effort to guarantee the freedom of our editor and our leading contributors who have been convicted because of their associations with and writ-

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ings for this publication. Only a general amnesty for all those convicted under the Smith Act will begin to reestablish the guarantees of freedom of the press. (PA, 2/53: 3)

February 2—United States deneutralizes Formosa Straits.

In his first state of the Union message to Congress, President Dwight D. Eisenhower announced the decision to lift the blockade of Formosa by the United States Seventh Fleet as a base for Nationalists' attacks on the Communist Chinese mainland. The President said that he was "issuing instructions that the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China" from attack by Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. He wanted "to make crystal clear this order implies no aggressive intent on our part. But we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea." (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess.: 748-753)

February 3—Chinese Nationalists report on anti-Communist activity.

According to the official Nationalist Chinese News Service, more than 580,000 organized anti-Communist guerrillas "have been active" on the Chinese mainland from Kwangtung on the southern coast to Sinkiang and Chinghai in the northwest. "The majority of them are in contact with the directing military quarters in Taipei," the report stated. In addition, "several thousand mobile units" have been harassing the Communists on the mainland and over 20,000 marine guerrillas have been staging almost daily raids on Communist-held positions from island bases within 20 miles of the mainland. (FOF: 33D-F)

February 3—Thirteen additional Communist leaders are sentenced in New York.

Sentences for the 13 leaders of the CPUSA ranged up to 3 years each and a total fine of \$64,000. Federal District Judge Edward J. Dimock proposed that they be deported to the U.S.S.R., but the 13 refused. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn remarked that their refusal was no "reflection on Soviet Russia" but that "we feel we belong here and have a political responsibility here." She said "we have no desire to enjoy the fruits of socialism in a land where we did not work for it." "We would be traitors to the American people if we turned our backs on them just to escape jail." (FOF: 37F-G)

February 4—Chinese Communist radio denounces deneutralization of Formosa.

According to the Chinese Communist radio in Peiping, "now that the war of aggression in Korea met with ignominious defeat," President Eisenhower was planning to extend it throughout "the entire Far East" by deneutralizing Formosa. On the following day the Communist Premier-Foreign Minister Chou En-lai told a committee of the People's Consultative Conference, according to Peiping, that the Chinese Communists would mobilize their entire manpower and fight "to the last" if the American President chose "to extend the war." The Communists denounced the United States "occupation" of Formosa and stated that aid to the Nationalists was "intervention in China's internal affairs." (FOF: 34C)

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February 4-7—Chinese Communist conference “endorses” party’s main tasks.

The People’s Political Consultative Conference in Peiping endorsed the Communist government’s outline of the nation’s three main tasks for the year 1953: the intensification of the “resist America—aid Korea” movement, the introduction of a Five-Year Plan, and the convocation of an elected All-China People’s Congress together with local congresses “at all levels.” (FOF: 50G)

February 6—Indian Government recognizes Communist Party as one of “national parties” entitled to have symbols placed on ballots in all-India elections. (FOF: 45F)

February 6—New Soviet *Encyclopedia* denounces Zionists and criticizes Jews.

Dispatches describing the new Soviet *Encyclopedia* stated that the Jews were not a nation because they were not an “historic, concentrated, stable community of people.” The Zionists were denounced as “agents of American * * * [and] British imperialists.” Israel was also charged with being a “reactionary state” and an American war base. (FOF: 41D)

February 6—Cominform press comments on trial of American Communists.

In an article entitled “More Legal Violence in Foley Square,” *For A Lasting Peace* said of the trial and conviction of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittelman, and other American Communist leaders:

The trial was conceived with the aim of strangling freedom of speech and establishing thought control, of making silent the most active and conscious political defenders of the working people of the U. S. A.

“The conviction of the 13 Communist leaders in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square”, declared W. Foster, Chairman of the National Committee of the U. S. Communist Party, in a statement issued in connection with the announcement of the verdict “is a punishment inflicted upon them because they dared to speak out against the Korean war and for peace. The verdict of guilty like the original indictment and the trial, of which it is the outcome, is a product of the present war hysteria.” Wall Street, continues the statement, seeks to unleash a third world war aimed at establishing its world domination. It conceives the Korean war “as the first step towards its hoped-for general conflagration. The Communist Party has resolutely exposed and opposes this war program, and it is organizing the people to insist upon a general program of peace. Therefore, the Communists must be thrown into prison to break up their opposition to the warmongers * * *.”

The latest legal violence against the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party evoked a wave of indignation among all honest Americans who hate war and fascism. A movement is developing in the U. S. and in other countries to get the fascist sentence imposed on the thirteen leaders of the Communist Party annulled, to secure the release of Eugene Dennis and all the other victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts. (FLP, 2/6/53)

February 8—Israeli labor acts to remove Communists.

The Israeli General Federation of Labor (Histadrut) secretariat voted to suspend all Communist officers and to seek court sanction for the removal of all Communist members from its unions as being “avowed enemies of the Jewish nation.” (FOF: 41C)

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February 8—Brazilian Government arrests alleged Communist underground leader.

Colonel Olimpio Carvalho, said to be the leader of the Brazilian Communist underground, was arrested in Belo Horizonte while delivering an address before a meeting of the "Red-front" Miners Association for World Peace. (FOF: 46D)

February 8—Peru reveals Communist activity.

According to a charge made by the Peruvian Government, Cominform agents were organizing Communist movements throughout Latin America and attempted to promote a strike in the Peruvian port of Arequipa. It was reported that 100 persons were arrested, including some foreigners facing deportation, for the attempted strike at Arequipa. (FOF: 46J)

February 9—Brazilian Government bans "peace meetings" staged by outlawed Communist Party and its "fellow travelers." (FOF: 46D)

February 9—*Pravda* denounces deneutralization of Formosa.

In an editorial, *Pravda* of Moscow denounced the United States and charged that it intended to "make use of Kuomintang (Nationalist) gangs for organization of acts of aggression against China," prevent "cessation of bloodletting in Korea," and "expand the scale of war action in the Far East." (FOF: 43D)

February 10—Dominican official charges Guatemala trains Communist troops.

In New York Dominican United Nations Ambassador Rafael Leonidas Trujillo charged that Communist "shock troops" were being trained in Guatemala for the purpose of fomenting revolutions in Cuba and Venezuela as the first step in the ultimate objective of dominating the Caribbean area. On the next day Guatemala officials denied the charge, saying that a Caribbean legion had been in existence but was no longer an organization. (FOF: 62J) (NYHT, 2/11/53: 15)

February 11—East German Communist Party plans new Berlin blockade to isolate and control city.

According to a proclamation issued by the Berlin branch of the Socialist Unity Party, the Western powers were violating the agreements which established the control of Berlin by including "Berlin in the aggressive system of imperialist war pacts." (Actually, Berlin was excluded under the terms of the Bonn peace contract and the European army treaties.) The proclamation proceeded to lay down a comprehensive program for the unification of Berlin based on the "overthrow" of the present government in the Western sectors. (NYT, 2/12/53: 1)

February 11—Justice Douglas denounces Soviet anti-Semitism.

In a San Francisco speech, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas stated that the Soviet Union felt "so uncertain" of the success of its "program of world conquest" that it could "indulge" in "sadism" within the U.S.S.R. and use anti-Semitism as "a political approach" to Arab countries. (FOF: 50L)

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February 12—Chiang Kai-shek states Nationalist forces on Formosa can invade Communist mainland.

According to the Nationalist generalissimo, this invasion could take place whenever they desired without the need of United Nations sanction or fear of Soviet intervention. The Nationalist forces, he said, were "not as yet adequately equipped for a full-scale invasion" but "cannot afford to wait until we are fully prepared" in order to free the mainland Chinese from Communist rule and deal the Communists "punishment for the crimes committed * * * on the mainland." (FOF: 49J-K)

February 12—Soviet Union breaks diplomatic relations with Israel.

According to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, the "terrorist" incident, that is, the bombing of the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv, gave "evidence of the contempt of Israel for the elementary conditions for normal diplomatic activities of the representatives of the USSR." The Israeli Foreign Office declared that the break in relations was a "mere pretext" for further measures toward the "utter isolation" and "intimidation of Soviet Jewry, for whose fate grave anxiety is felt." (FOF: 41B)

February 13—East Berlin local government is reorganized on Communist lines.

The judicial, administrative, and legislative powers in the local government of East Berlin were invested in a new 130-member People's Assembly. (FOF: 58P)

February 13—Cominform press attacks Senator McCarthy.

Jan Marek, writing an article in *For A Lasting Peace*, declared:

In the United States of America where gangsterism is an integral part of the way of life, some of the biggest gangsters can be found in the Government apparatus, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate where they revel in the patronage and support of the President. What is more, these Washington gangster-politicians, if one may so distinguish them from their pure gangster brethren operating in the underworld of Chicago and New York, are always the most loudmouthed in the anti-Communist crusade.

A typical example is Senator Joseph McCarthy * * *.

McCarthy, fanatical organizer of anti-Communist hysteria in the U.S., combines in his evil person all the typical features of the rabid fascist. Even American bourgeois newspapers, fearing the undesirable effects of his crude demagoguery on world public opinion, have denounced him as an unscrupulous liar and have charged him with cowardice and crookery.

McCarthy, the brazen crook and charlatan, disowned and denounced by progressive thinking people, the conscienceless liar and grafter; one of the biggest gangsters—this is the specimen chosen by President Eisenhower to head the new anti-Communist crusade in America. (FLP, 2/13/53: 6)

February 13—Stalin and Mao Tse-tung exchange messages on treaty anniversary.

In an exchange of messages commemorating the third anniversary of the Chinese-Soviet treaty of friendship and mutual aid, Soviet Premier Stalin and the Communist Chinese President Mao Tse-tung promised to maintain their alliance. The Chinese dictator thanked Stalin for the Soviet Union's "truly selfless help" in building up the economy of Communist China. (FOF: 49H)

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February 16—United States denounces Communist encirclement of West Berlin.

American authorities in Berlin denounced the steps taken by the Soviet Russians to encircle West Berlin with a "no-man's-land" of road blocks. The American charges were made in a series of detailed accusations. (NYHT, 2/17/53: 4)

February 18—Viennese Jewish Communists leave community to avoid purge.

According to a report from the Vienna Jewish community, five Jewish officials of the Austrian Communist Party, including Eva Priester, the leading Austrian woman Communist, had "quit the community" in order to avoid a "party purge." (FOF: 50M)

February 18—Representative Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), chairman of House Committee on Un-American Activities, opens hearings on communism in education. (FOF: 60M)

February 18—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), chairman of Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, continues hearings on State Department and Voice of America. (SGOS, Hearings, State Dept. Information Program—Voice of America, parts 1 and 2, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

February 19—United Nations employees balk at Senate inquiry.

Mrs. Sonia Gruen and Eda Glaser, American employees of the United Nations, and Jerome A. Oberwager, a former American employee of UNESCO, refused to say whether or not they were or had been Communists in hearings before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. All pleaded constitutional grounds for their refusal. (SISS, Hearings, U.S. Citizens Employed by U.N., part 2, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

February 20—Soviet official newspaper in East Berlin denies plan to sever Berlin transit lines. (NYHT, 2/21/53: 5)

February 20—Danish officials report demonstrations by conscripted garrison troops on islands of Haderslev and Bornholm against draft extension were Communist-inspired. (FOF: 58M)

February 20—President Eisenhower urges Congress to act on resolution relating to wartime pacts.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower urged Congress to join him in a resolution rejecting "any interpretations or applications of any international agreements or understandings, made during the course of World War II, which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples" and "proclaiming the hope that the peoples, who have been subjected to the captivity of Soviet despotism, shall again enjoy the right of self-determination within a framework which will sustain the peace * * *." The draft resolution which the President submitted charged specifically that "the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party, who now control Russia, have, in violation of the clear intent of these agreements or understandings, subjected the peoples concerned, including whole nations, to the domination of a totali-

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tarian imperialism." The draft resolution stated that "such forcible absorption of free peoples into an aggressive despotism increases the threat against the security of all remaining free peoples, including our own." It also declared that the people of the United States, "true to their tradition and heritage of freedom, are never acquiescent in such enslavement of any peoples." The resolution was in fulfillment of a pledge in the President's state of the Union message. (U.S. House Doc. 93, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

February 20—Cominform press denounces Zionism as "Agency of U.S. Imperialism."

The article on this subject concluded with the following commentary:

The evil crimes of the group of doctor-killers, like the activities of the Zionists—participants in the anti-state conspiracy centre in Czechoslovakia and in the act of terror against the Soviet Legation in Tel-Aviv—all are links in the same chain. All are manifestations of the criminal activity of the U.S.-British imperialists and their hangers-on, aimed at preparing a new world slaughter. This explains why active struggle by all progressive forces in all countries against the machinations of the warmongers why the sharpest vigilance by the popular masses are vital tasks of the day.

The peace-loving people in all countries brand with shame the imperialist jackals committing monstrous crimes, who resort to provocation after provocation and whip up war hysteria. The day will come when the warmongers and their henchmen will be tried for all their crimes by the great court of the peoples! (FLP, 2/20/53: 4)

February 20—Communist youth leader denounces Western "colonialism."

Jacques Denis, general secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, wrote in the Cominform journal:

Hundreds of millions of people are now participating, under the leadership of the working class, in the struggle for peace, national independence and freedom. The youth are marching in the van of this struggle with their usual vigour, enthusiasm and patriotism. They are inspired in this struggle by the great example of the youth of the Soviet Union, who, together with their fathers and elder brothers, are now erecting the majestic edifice of Communism. They are inspired by the example of the youth in the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies who are actively participating in building the new society, the new bright life. * * *

The U.S., British, French and other imperialists look upon the youth exclusively as cheap "cannon fodder". The U.S. plans for unleashing a new world war provide for using the manpower of Africa, Asia and Latin America precisely for this purpose. However, realisation of these plans is not as simple as the imperialists imagine. Facts show that the youth in the colonial and dependent countries are beginning ever more resolutely to resist the design of turning them into "cannon fodder" for the Ridgways and Eisenhowers. For example, there have been instances of complete units of African youth, forcibly driven into the expeditionary corps in Viet Nam, refusing to fight against the heroic Viet Nam people.

The youth in the colonial and dependent countries are beginning to understand ever more clearly that the imperialist beasts who amass maximum profits from the plunder and enslavement of colonial countries are their irreconcilable enemies * * *.

And everywhere the U. S. warmongers strive to stupefy the popular masses, to poison the minds of the youth with the venom of militarism and misanthropy, to deprave them, inculcate in them the vilest impulses and instincts. (FLP, 2/20/53: 3)

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February 22—Austrian Communists lose in elections.

In the parliamentary elections held in Austria, the Austrian Communist Party won only four seats, which represents a loss of one. The party received 228,228 votes of the total of 4,319,274. According to the United States Department of State, the setbacks for the Communists and neo-Nazis at the polls demonstrated the "political maturity" of the Austrians. (FOF: 58K-L)

February 22—Guatemalan Communists seek power, using land reform as lever.

At a recent annual congress of the Guatemalan Communist Party, Jose Manuel Fortuny, secretary general of the party, stated, according to a press report:

"We Communists recognize that due to its special conditions, the development of Guatemala must be accomplished, for a period, through capitalism. * * * ." However, he insisted that the example of the Soviet Union, the satellite countries and Communist China "demonstrated clearly that in our days it is no longer historically inevitable that the people, in order to overcome economic backwardness, must pass through long capitalist periods." (NYT, 2/23/53: 4)

February 22—Italian Confederation of Workers Unions and Union of Italian Workers agree to collaborate against communism. (FOF: 61M)

February 23—Yugoslav leaders change views on private property.

In an address to the Fourth People's Front Congress, a coalition led by the Communist Party, Dr. Edvard Kardelj, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, declared that private property should be secured for small farmers and craftsmen in Yugoslavia.

Two days later Yugoslav officials announced that compulsory collective farm projects would be abandoned and "Western-type cooperatives" organized among private farmers. The reason for the change was the existence of peasant opposition. (FOF: 76J)

February 23—Captured American fliers "confirm" germ warfare charge of Communists.

A Communist Chinese radio broadcast quoted two captured United States Marine fliers, Colonel Frank H. Schwable and Major Roy H. Bley, as confirming the charge that germ weapons were given "field tests" in Korea.

On the following day General Mark W. Clark, United Nations commander in Korea, denounced the renewal of charges that the United Nations resumed germ warfare during October-December 1952. The general said it was an attempt to revive "totally baseless" and "totally discredited" propaganda. (FOF: 57K)

February 24—New York professors balk at Communist inquiry by Senate subcommittee.

At hearings held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New York under the chairmanship of Senator William F. Jenner (R-Ind.), Elton T. Gustafson and Murray Young of Brooklyn College refused to answer questions on communistic ac-

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tivities. On February 10, Richard H. Austin and Hyman Gold, of City College of New York; Dr. Joseph Bressler, of Brooklyn College; and Dr. Oscar H. Shaftel, of Queens College, refused to disclose to the subcommittee whether or not they were or had been Communists. (SISS, Hearings, Educational Process, Part 2, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

On February 18 Dr. Shaftel was suspended, 2 days after the other three [Austin, Gold, and Bressler] were suspended. (FOF: 60N)

February 24—*Izvestia* charges United States completes plans to make Israel principal anti-Communist base in Middle East. (FOF: 67D)

February 25—Chiang Kai-shek abrogates Soviet treaty.

In a proclamation issued in Taipei, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek abrogated the 1945 treaty of friendship and alliance concluded between Nationalist China and the Soviet Union. According to Nationalist Foreign Minister George K. C. Yeh, the pact had been "repeatedly violated" by the Soviet Union "in carrying out its program of aggression in China." (FOF: 57F-H)

February 27—Letter from United States to Cominform publication reports on new administration.

In a letter by H. B. Brown of New York published in the Cominform press, the writer analyzed, from the Communist point of view, the character of the Eisenhower administration. According to Brown, the new administration was made up of "the uncrowned kings." The letter went on to say:

The post of Secretary of State of the U.S. has been placed in the hands of one of the direct representatives of the Rockefeller finance oligarchy—John Foster Dulles—an evil warmonger * * *.

To all progressives in America, as in all other countries, Dulles is known as one of the organisers of the war in Korea, as the misanthrope who advocates a "liberation war" in Europe and war against China * * *.

The very first steps of the new administration clearly contradict the election pledges of the Republicans: they show that the Eisenhower Government intends to seek a solution to the economic and political difficulties by way of extending imperialist aggression. Both in his inaugural speech on January 20 and in his State of the Union message to Congress, Eisenhower favoured stepping up the aggressive foreign policy of the U.S.A. The new U.S. government openly advocates a "liberation war" in Europe and the extension of the American aggression in the Far East * * *.

The new plan elaborated by the Pentagon military strategists and approved by the Washington political adventurers to use "Asians against Asians" pursues a double purpose; while continuing and extending aggression in Korea to ensure more profits for Wall Street and to lull the rising indignation of the American people against the aggressive war in Korea, against the loss of American lives.

Our people have paid dearly for the intervention in Korea: it has taken a toll of tens of thousands of our young men and is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people. Voices of protest are resounding louder against prolonging the sanguinary and futile adventure in Korea * * *.

Our people are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that only the broadest democratic front can frustrate the designs of the "general staff" of the monopolies and reaction, that such a front alone can deliver our country from the horrors of war and the menace of fascism. (FLP, 2/27/53: 6)

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February 27—Cominform press publishes texts of "depositions" made by American airmen charged with waging germ warfare. (FLP, 2/27/53: 3-5)

February 27—Communists charge United States guilty of germ warfare and submit "depositions" made by captured American airmen in evidence.

For A Lasting Peace reported that the Hsinhua News Agency (official Communist Chinese agency) broadcasted the full texts of "depositions" made by Colonel Frank H. Schwable, chief of staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, and Major Roy H. Bley, ordnance officer of the same wing. According to the Cominform press, these "depositions"—

constitute additional irrefutable testimony to the numerous facts established documented way back at the beginning of 1952 about the germ warfare waged by the U. S. misanthropes against Korea and China. These facts are a devastating exposure of the far-reaching plans, strategy and tactics of the germ war unleashed by the U. S. imperialists.

As is known, an investigation of the facts testifying to the use of the bacteriological weapon by U. S. troops against Korea and China was carried out in the spring and summer of last year, not only by Korean and Chinese scientists and by public representatives of these countries, but also by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and by the International Scientific Commission * * *.

"The peoples of Korea and China", concluded the International Commission, "have indeed been the object of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by the units of the U. S. A. armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war."

This conclusion, confirmed by the testimony of the American officers, captured earlier, O'Neal, Enoch, Quinn and Kniss, who directly participated in dropping bombs containing typhus, plague, cholera, anthrax bacteria and bacteria of other infectious diseases, is now confirmed to the hilt by the depositions of senior officers Schwable and Bley.

The depositions made by Schwable and Bley disclose the strategic plan and aims of the U. S. Command in waging bacteriological warfare against the valiant people of Korea, the methods and means of this war. Again and again they expose before the whole world the U. S. plague-generals, rulers and the real masters of the U. S. A.—the Rockefellers, duPonts, Morgans and Mellons who have waxed rich on the blood and ruthless exploitation of millions of people—as hardened criminals, sworn enemies of peace and deadly enemies of all peoples.

Banking on conquering the world, on establishing the rule of U. S. monopoly capital throughout the world by means of wholesale extermination of people and fascist terror, the U. S. aggressors, who invaded Korea, extended day by day, and continue to extend, the scale of their crimes * * *.

Today the U. S. fanatics are driven to the wall by the depositions of the specially trusted and well informed officers of the U. S. Army. These depositions cannot be denied, ignored or evaded! From these there is but one road—the road to the grim, relentless and great tribunal of the peoples, a tribunal knowing no mercy for the accursed enemies of humanity, a tribunal which justly punishes the enemies of peace.

By their rabid aggressive policies the U. S. ruling circles evoke the burning hatred and scorn of all peoples. Against the American rule, against the cynical diktat of the transatlantic monopolies, against the monstrous crimes of the U. S. militarists there sounds ever louder the indignant voices of millions of people in Europe and in Asia, in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and Latin America.

The depositions made by the officers of the U. S. armed forces concerning the sinister designs for the extermination of humanity and the carry-

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ing out of these designs touch the conscience of the progressive forces of all nations. The peace-loving peoples demand an end to the war in Korea. And they will find the strength to bridle the germ-war criminals. (FLP, 2/27/53: 1)

February 27—United States Senate condemns Soviet and satellite governments for “vicious and inhuman campaigns” against minority groups and “most recently the increasing persecution of people of the Jewish faith.” (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess: 1475)

February 28—*Pravda* estimates total membership in world Communist parties in excess of 24,000,000, a decline of 1,000,000 in last 3 years. (NYT, 1/28/53: 4)

February 28—*Ce Soir*, “pro-Communist” Paris newspaper, suspends publication because of financial difficulties. (FOF: 79N)

February 28—Balkan pact is signed by Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The 5-year treaty of “friendship” and “collaboration” provided that the three states would take “common defense measures” and that the Foreign Ministers of the three states would confer once a year on the international political situation. Provision was made permitting neighboring states to join the pact with the consent of the original three signatory members. The effect of the Balkan pact was to tie Yugoslavia indirectly with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Greece and Turkey were members. (FOF: 67E)

March 3—Bonn Government reports 70,000 refugees have arrived in West Berlin since January 1 and 145,000 occupy 84 refugee camps there.

The West German Government expressed the belief that among the refugees from East Germany were some disguised Communists. (FOF: 67B)

March 3—Brooklyn College suspends two instructors on Communist charges.

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, suspended Elton T. Gustafson and Murray Young, two instructors at the college, for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether they were Communists. (FOF: 77P)

March 5—Indian Government dissolves north Indian state government due to Communist disorders.

In India the government dissolved the state government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union because of disorders which were caused by the Communists who created a “parallel government” in some districts. Under an emergency provision of the Indian Government, President Rajendra Prasad assumed all powers in the state. (FOF: 93P)

March 5 and 9—Communist deputies walk out of Indian Parliament.

Cause of the “walk-out” from the New Delhi Parliament was the dispute over the removal of the Communists from a bungalow headquarters they had occupied illegally in New Delhi. (FOF: 93P)

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March 5—Stalin dies at 9:50 p.m.

Moscow radio announced at 4:07 a.m. on March 6 that Soviet Premier Joseph V. Stalin, 73, died in his apartment in the Kremlin. The announcement was made jointly by the Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. (FOF: 73B)

March 6—Soviet Government is reorganized.

At 11:30 p.m. it was announced that the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU had been reorganized under the control of Georgi Malenkov, who inherited offices formerly held by Stalin. The new five-member Presidium of the Council of Ministers consisted of Premier (chairman) Malenkov and Deputy Premiers Lavrenti P. Beria, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, and Lazar M. Kaganovich. (FOF: 73F, 74E-F)

March 7—American Communist Party expresses views on Stalin death.

According to the CPUSA, the death of Soviet dictator Stalin was "an historic loss." The statement issued by the American Communists then went on to denounce "war-mad Wall St. monopolists" and to announce postponement of publication of a new party program pending "the most rounded * * * [and] thorough-going discussion by the entire party." (FOF: 75J)

March 7—Mao Tse-tung, Communist Chinese President, pledges continued confidence in and support for U.S.S.R. (FOF: 74M)

March 7—Brazilian Communists incite disorders among hungry drought victims in northeastern states of Brazil. (NYT, 3/8/53: 13)

March 9—Communists mourn Stalin's death.

In East Berlin the East German Communists staged a parade to coincide with Stalin's funeral. In Teheran 5,000 Iranian "Leftists" held a peaceful demonstration in the dictator's memory, while in Italy Communist workers stopped work for 20 minutes in a demonstration. (FOF: 75B)

March 9—House Committee on Un-American Activities chairman comments on Communist influence in the Nation's churches.

The *Washington Times-Herald* (March 10) reported that, in a March 9 radio broadcast, Representative Harold Velde (R Ill.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, declared that there is a possible need for an investigation of alleged influences in the Nation's churches. He emphasized that "the investigation would be in the field of individuals rather than the churches themselves."

In answer to criticism, Chairman Velde stated that his remarks had been misinterpreted—that the subject had not been discussed by the committee and no investigation was contemplated at that time. He added that this did not "preclude the possibility of such investigation in the future." (NYT, 3/11/53: 12)

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March 9—Malenkov advocates peaceful coexistence.

In a speech at Stalin's funeral Malenkov said, in part:

The Soviet Union has stood invariably and stands for the defense of the cause of peace, for its interests are indivisible from the cause of world peace. The Soviet Union has pursued and is pursuing a consistent policy of maintenance and strengthening of peace, a policy of struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, a policy of international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries, a policy proceeding from the Leninist-Stalinist theses on the possibility of prolonged coexistence and peaceful competition of the two different systems—the capitalist and the socialist. (SWO: 234)

March 9—Molotov reiterates Soviet's "peace-loving foreign policy" at Stalin's funeral.

In a speech at Stalin's funeral, Foreign Minister Molotov said:

Our Soviet state has no aggressive aims and for its own part does not permit intervention in the affairs of other states. Our foreign policy, which is known the world over as Stalin's peace-loving foreign policy, is a policy of defense of peace among peoples, an unswerving policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new war, a policy of international cooperation and of development of trade relations with all countries which also seek the same things themselves. This foreign policy corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and at the same time to the interests of all other peace-loving peoples. (SWO: 347)

March 10—Dr. Bella V. Dodd reveals extent of Communist infiltration in United States.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, former Communist teacher and active Communist Party member from 1943 to 1947, stated that Communists had infiltrated the schools, the New York State Office of Education, the New York City Board of Education, congressional offices and investigating committees, and presidential advisory committees. According to Dr. Dodd Communist strength in the Teachers Union in New York City never exceeded 1,000, but they were able to influence, in varying degrees, the other 10,000 members. (SISS, Hearings, Educational Process, part 3, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 10—Yugoslavia receives first delivery of jet airplanes from United States as part of military aid program of heavy equipment. (FOF: 76H)

March 11—Brooklyn College president testifies on communism before Senate committee.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, stated that the Communists were "on the run" in American schools and that communism was "losing its appeal" to American young people. Senator Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) remarked that he did not share the optimism of Dr. Gideonse, but believed that there was a danger that a subversive minority might place the United States under Communist rule. The Brooklyn College president declared that there had been a sharp infiltration of Brooklyn College by Communists before he took over in 1939. He said, however, that the situation was "completely under control." (SISS, Hearings, Educational Process, part 4, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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March 11—Colorado University dismisses eight faculty members after inquiry into subversive influences. (FOF: 162A)

March 13—Cominform press publishes reports and tributes from world Communist parties commemorating death of Stalin. (FLP, 3/13/56: 1-6)

March 14—Soviet and American planes exchange fire off Kamchatka coast.

According to an Air Force announcement, the American plane, an RB-50 bomber, was flying a weather reconnaissance mission 25 miles off the coast of Kamchatka. The plane returned the fire after the MIG shot at it without warning. The U.S. Government filed a protest in Moscow on March 18, demanding punishment of the Soviet pilot and assurances that the incident would not be repeated. On March 23, the Soviet Government rejected the American protest, charging that the plane violated Soviet airspace. (CR-SAR: 14246)

March 14—Malenkov resigns from Secretariat of CPSU Central Committee making way for Khrushchev's political ascendancy. (CR-SAR: 14247)

March 14—Klement Gottwald, President of Communist Czechoslovakia, dies. (FOF: 81K)

March 15—Malenkov makes "peace" gesture in speech before Supreme Soviet.

In his first speech before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the new Soviet Premier declared that "there is not one disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means on the basis of the mutual understanding of interested countries." "This is our attitude toward all states, among them the USA," the Premier said, adding that he would carry out all programs launched by the late Stalin including "the tested policy of preserving" and "strengthening peace" in foreign affairs and domestic measures for "building a Communist society in our country." (FOF: 81B)

March 16—Senator Knowland urges drastic action against Communist China and Soviet Russia.

In a Senate speech, Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) demanded the imposition of a total blockade of the coast of Communist China and the introduction in the United Nations of a resolution declaring the Soviet Union as "a supporter of aggression in Korea and a violator of the United Nations Charter." (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess: 1976, 1977)

March 16—Marshal Tito begins official visit to England with arrival in London. (FOF: 82C)

March 16—Argentine Communists change "line."

After the return of Victorio Codovilla from Moscow, a meeting of party chiefs was held for the purpose of "self criticism." As a result, Juan Jose Real, the Communist Party leader who was responsible for the policy of supporting Peron, was removed.

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Speakers at the meeting pointed out that the party was becoming one of "bourgeois nationalists" and that the Real policy was responsible for the loss of membership in the party. With the discrediting of its former leadership, the Argentine Communist Party had again become an opposition party. (NYT, 3/16/53: 12)

March 16—Six employees of New York City municipal colleges are dismissed on Communist charges.

For their refusal to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether or not they had been members of the Communist Party, Dr. Joseph Bressler, Elton T. Gustafson, and Murray Young of Brooklyn College; Dr. Oscar Shaftel of Queens College; and Richard H. Austin and Hyman Gold of City College were dismissed. (FOF: 161P, 162A)

March 17—San Marino retains Communist administration.

The Grand Council of San Marino elected Vincenzo Pedini, a "Communist," and Alberto Reffi, described as "pro-Communist," as Captains Regent, the highest executive offices. Thus, San Marino continued its Communist administration. (FOF: 138F)

March 17—Attorney General Brownell discloses action by Government against aliens suspected of subversion.

In a speech delivered in New York, Attorney General Herbert Brownell declared that the FBI was investigating 10,000 naturalized citizens and 12,000 aliens for possible deportation as being subversive. According to the Attorney General, deportation of 280 Communist Party leaders had been ordered. (FOF: 84K)

March 18—State Department revises policy on use of Communist authors and their works.

The Department of State authorized the Voice of America and other overseas information agencies to use "Communist material" to "expose Communist propaganda or refute Communist lies." Such works were not, however, to be used "in a manner to lend undue emphasis to Communist personalities" and/or "their statements." At the same time the State Department barred from its overseas information libraries "the works of all Communist authors" and "any publication which continually publishes Communist propaganda."

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) called the order issued by the State Department "good" and "sensible" and "complimented" Secretary of State Dulles for having issued it. (FOF: 84E)

March 19—West German Bundestag ratifies EDC as police quell Communist demonstrations.

The West German Bundestag (the lower House of Parliament) ratified the European Defense Community treaty and the West German peace contract by a vote of 224-165 (two abstentions) and 226-164 (two abstentions) respectively. The Bundesrat (the upper house) was next to take action on both instruments. Opposing votes were cast by the Social Democrats and some "right-

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wing" nationalists. West German police succeeded in quelling 3,000 Communists who were ordered to Bonn from Ruhr cities to stage demonstrations against the agreements. (FOF: 82A)

March 19-22—Communists report holding of Second National Peace Congress in Northern Vietnam.

A report in the Cominform press stated :

The Congress reviewed the successes of the people of Viet Nam in the fight for the national independence and freedom of Viet Nam, in defense of world peace * * *.

Delegates pointed to the need for consolidation of friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, the countries of people's democracy and with other peace-loving peoples of the world * * *.

The telegram of the Chinese People's Committee signed by Chairman Kuo Mo-jo reads: "We wish the people of Viet Nam further big victories in struggle against the invaders and for peace. Let the close unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam grow stronger!" (FLP, 4/10/53:1)

March 20—Cominform press lauds Stalin's works.

A feature article entitled "Stalin's Work Will Live Throughout the Ages!" appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

The working population in the countries of people's democracy honour Stalin as the great leader of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. In these days of mourning the working people of the People's Democracies have rallied still closer around the Soviet Union—the mainstay of their independence and security.

All people of good will revere Stalin as the great standardbearer of peace, consistent and tireless fighter for peace and friendship among the nations * * *.

The Communists in all countries revere Comrade Stalin as the universally recognised leader of the international Communist movement, who, after Lenin's death, took upon his shoulders solicitude for the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, helped daily in their moulding and transformation into militant Marxist parties, into parties of the new type. Thanks to Comrade Stalin's tireless work the international Communist movement has become a mighty, invincible force.

All forward-looking people revere Stalin as the great master-mind of Marxist-Leninist sciences * * *.

Stalin's will, Stalin's wisdom, his fearlessness and his statesman's mind are embodied in his nursling—the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in its Lenin-Stalin Central Committee, in its faithful disciples and colleagues * * *.

In the sphere of foreign policy the position of the Soviet Government is invariably to pursue the tried policy of preserving and consolidating peace, of ensuring the defence and security of the U. S. S. R., the policy of co-operation with all countries and development of business relations with them on the basis of observation of mutual interest.

A vital condition for consolidating peace and security of the peoples, the basis for preserving world peace, the decisive barrier to unleashing a new war, is inviolable fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union with the great Chinese people, with the working people in all the countries of people's democracy, further consolidation of the great gain of the peoples—the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. (FLP, 3/20/53:1)

March 21—Czechoslovak Parliament elects Premier Antonin Zapotocky President to succeed Klement Gottwald. (FOF: 90J)

March 21—Malenkov relinquishes post as party secretary.

The Central Committee of the CPSU announced that Premier Georgi M. Malenkov voluntarily had given up his post as party

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secretary, although the Soviet Premier remained as first member of the Communist Party Presidium. The new secretariat, according to the announcement, consisted of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mikhail A. Suslov, Petr N. Pospelov, Nikolai N. Shatalin, and Semyon D. Ignatiev. (FOF:90H)

March 21-22—West studies Soviet "peace" gestures.

Western diplomats who were observing signs of moderation in Soviet policy under the new regime cited as being favorable the following examples: Moscow radio which ever since World War II had given the Soviet Union all the credit for defeating Germany and Japan had now "changed its line," reporting that it was the "coordination" of Soviet Russia, the United States, and Great Britain which produced "a common victory" over the Axis powers. Also, Boris Leontyev, a commentator, stated that "peaceful coexistence" of the capitalist and socialist systems "is perhaps one of the most crucial issues of our time." Another Soviet broadcast contained this message: "no one in the USSR wants war" and anyone in the Soviet Union who favored war was sent "to a lunatic asylum or to prison." (FOF:89F-H)

March 22—Browder, former American Communist leader, denounces Soviet type of communism.

In an interview with Marguerite Higgins published in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Earl Browder, the deposed head of the CPUSA, denounced the "Soviet-style" of communism. The former Communist leader thought that the United States had a right to expect its citizens to be loyal. He indicated that he planned to create a "democratic left" which combined the "Jeffersonian concepts of representative government" and "socialist economy." According to Mr. Browder, the Soviet anti-Semitism campaign was a "diversion" to deflect the attention of the peoples from their material troubles and to serve as an excuse for police-state methods. The former American Communist leader stated that he would have been dead, a slave, or in prison had he expressed himself as freely in the U.S.S.R. or its satellite states as he had done in the United States. Browder declared that he had few illusions about the internal tyranny in the U.S.S.R., remarking that he never believed it could be applied in America. (FOF:92H-J)

March 23-April 8—Thirty-two witnesses, mainly from entertainment and educational fields, plead fifth amendment in Los Angeles hearings before House Committee on Un-American Activities investigating communism. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Los Angeles Area, parts 1-5, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 24—Browder, former American Communist leader, and others refuse to acknowledge membership in Communist Party before Senate subcommittee.

Earl Browder, the former leader of the American Communist Party, refused to tell the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, of which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) was chairman,

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whether or not he was or had been a Communist. Browder and the writers William Marx Mandel and Sol Auerbach (pen name, James S. Allen), who also refused to divulge whether or not they were Communists, were called before the Senate subcommittee in connection with an investigation of Communist authors whose works were being used in the overseas libraries of the State Department. (SGOS, Hearings, Information Centers, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 24—Paris police raid Communist Party and CGT headquarters.

Paris police, acting under instructions of the military tribunal investigating charges of anti-State activities by leaders of the French Communist Party, carried out raids on the headquarters of the Confederation Generale du Travail and the various branch offices of the CGT and the Communist Party. As a result large quantities of documents were seized, and the following persons were arrested: Andre Stil, editor in chief of *Humanite*; Lucien Molino, national secretary of the CGT; and Andre Tollet, CGT secretary for the Seine department. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Benoit Frachon, general secretary of the CGT, and Marcel Dufriche, a prominent CGT official. (KCA :12907A)

March 25—Budenz, former American Communist, identifies Communists on list of writers used by State Department's overseas libraries.

In testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Louis F. Budenz, a former leading member of the American Communist Party, stated that he had found "at least 75 Communists; and 4 that had very close connections with the Communist Party" on a partial list of writers whose books were in these libraries. He said he believed a "concealed Communist" was responsible. Budenz identified writer Sol Auerbach (pen-name, James S. Allen) as "not only a member of the Communist Party but a very important functionary" and labeled "utterly false" Auerbach's testimony that he did not know Moscow controlled the U.S. Communist Party. (SGOS, Hearings, Information Centers, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 25—House Committee on Un-American Activities uncovers "secret school" in California for training Communists.

According to Representative Harold Velde (R-Ill.), chairman of the committee, the school for Communists—

was not an ordinary school, but one of great importance. This school was only for Communist Party functionaries and was held upon the direction of high Communist Party officials.

The committee chairman stated that the purpose of the school was to issue directives to infiltrate shops in key industries, particularly defense establishments. Located at Camp Tenaya, Crestline, Calif., the school was one of a series of new schools planned by the leaders of the CPUSA. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in Los Angeles Area, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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March 25—New York City school superintendent reports on communism in schools.

According to testimony of Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools in New York City, given before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, many Communists were teaching in the metropolitan area, which would include "colleges, the private schools * * * and the public schools." (SISS, Hearings, Educational Process, part 5, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

March 27—Cominform reports on communism in Syria and Lebanon.

Ismail Enemri stated in an article entitled "Struggle of Peasants in Syria and Lebanon for Peace, National Independence and Land":

The peasants in Syria and the Lebanon are taking an increasingly active part in the national struggle against the domination of the U.S., British and French monopolies in the economy of these countries * * *. In the Lebanon, the peasants, together with all patriots, resolutely demand annulment of the agreement based on the notorious Truman "Fourth Point" programme, an agreement forced on the Lebanon by the U.S. imperialists; they are expelling U.S. "experts" from their villages and taking action against the domination of the U.S. "Trans-Arabian Pipe-line" company.

The peasants are stepping up their struggle against the war plans of the U.S.-British imperialists, against their plans for setting up the "Middle East Command" which aims at turning Syria, Lebanon and the other Arab countries into a springboard for imperialist aggression * * *.

The Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon urges all the people to support the peasant struggle. In one of its issues "Nidal Al-Chaab", central organ of the Communist Party, devoted a leading article to the peasant movement. The newspaper sharply criticised the underestimation of this movement still current in Party organisations and among individual Communists and urged that this shortcoming be eliminated.

"The peasants of Syria and Lebanon", the article said, "constitute a great national and democratic force. Without this force, without work for drawing the masses of peasants into the national-democratic movement, all talk about active participation in defence of peace, in the struggle for the liberation of our people, for independence and for a people's-democratic system will remain empty words, will remain dreams and will never become reality. Today the peasants are joining the national-democratic struggle imbued with a new spirit, on a new basis; they are acting as a political force conscious of their dignity, of their aims and demands. They realise that the former "leaders" of the peasantry are their enemies, and that, together with imperialism, they are participating in their exploitation; they realise that their reliable allies are the workers and the vanguard of the workers—the Communist Party—that on their side, in their struggle against imperialism, war and feudalism, is the great international force—the camp of peace democracy and Socialism headed by the great Soviet Union." (FLP, 3/27/53:4)

March 27—FBI Director states American Communists have gone underground.

In testimony before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, J. Edgar Hoover stated much of the American Communist Party has gone underground and its operations have been "completely decentralized." Many district headquarters have been abandoned, with the groups being broken up into small cells of five persons or less. He also testified that "Communist front organizations exist in practically all fields," including farm groups, although not as actively in that area as in other fields of activity. (SAS, Hearings, 1954 Appropriations, State, Justice, and Commerce, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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March 28-30—Communists offer to exchange sick and wounded POWs in Korea.

The truce negotiations in Korea took their first new turn since December, when the Communists made an offer to exchange sick and wounded prisoners immediately, in accordance with a United Nation's proposal, and to postpone the return of POWs who did not wish to go home.

Agreement was reached by Allied and Communist liaison delegates for the prisoner exchange on April 11. (FOF :97A, 113A-B)

April—American Communist publication denounces American foreign policy.

Alex H. Kendrick, writing an article entitled "The Eisenhower-Dulles 'Liberation' Nightmare" in *Political Affairs*, declared:

The fact is that the Eisenhower Administration's "liberation" doctrine and policies, while representing a continuation of the basic direction of U.S. expansionist war measures, also represent something more. They represent a new initiative by U.S. imperialism to rescue its foundering drive for world domination, a new reckless effort to smash through the mounting resistance from all quarters to its expansionist war measures.
* * *

The Eisenhower-Dulles "liberation" doctrine is a direct by-product of the weakening position of U.S. imperialism arising out of the two-fold process of the rapidly deepening general crisis of capitalism on the one hand, and the flourishing peaceful development of the socialist sector of the world on the other. It is a diseased recognition by imperialists of the increasingly indisputable fact of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. It also expresses the growing doubts in ruling circles that U.S. imperialism can consolidate full hegemony over the capitalist world by any means, and their growing conviction that it certainly is impossible by anything remotely resembling "peaceful" means.
* * *

The Eisenhower-Dulles "liberation" doctrine calls for "allies" of the Franco Spain, Greece and Turkey type. The "get tough with our allies" policy is aimed at the reduction of such nations as England and France to that status. It will undoubtedly meet with increasingly sharp and all embracing forms of resistance and struggle from these nations.
* * *

The Eisenhower-Dulles policy is nothing less than a strategy of step-by-step transformation of the war in Korea into a large scale general war against China. The American people have not so lost touch with reality that they support this insanity. The big danger is that the Eisenhower Administration by its demagoguery, and by its step-at-a-time tactic, may succeed in carrying through its strategy before large masses realize what has happened. * * *

Either we Americans, all of us no matter what our political beliefs, defeat and change this stupid, this insane Eisenhower "beat China into submission" policy or we, all of us, will bear the bloody consequences of a large scale general war which our country can not possibly win, and which might well not result in stalemate as in Korea, but in catastrophic national defeat. (PA, 4/53: 83, 86, 89, 94)

April—American Communist organ publishes messages of tribute on death of Stalin.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn wrote:

Joseph Stalin, Communist leader, was the best loved man on earth of our time. Millions upon millions, the majority of the world's population, mourn

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his sudden loss * * *. The plain people of the earth, the weary and heavily laden, the hungry, the poverty-stricken, the oppressed, the exploited, the segregated—those denied freedom and happiness—grieve for the passing of this heroic son of the people, who gave his entire life to their emancipation. * * *

How shall we best honor this people's son * * *

To struggle for peace, to "pick up the banner of democratic rights" and of national independence "thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie today"—this was his last message to the peace-loving people in the capitalist world. These are the tasks of true patriots in our country * * *. This is the way for Communists and workers' parties, in common with all liberty-loving, peace-minded Americans, to best honor the memory of Joseph Stalin. To keep our country on the path of peace, to defend the best interests of struggling humanity, to curb and finally strip the profiteers and warmongers of their power to destroy humanity—this is the most fitting tribute to Joseph Stalin.

V. J. Jerome concluded a speech delivered at a Stalin memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York on March 15, 1953:

There is no greater tribute we can render a leader than to say of him: He built indestructibly into the future; he inspired and guided the creative powers of the people; he solidified with bonds of loyalty and devotion the unity and continuity of leadership; and when he died, his passing brought no halt to the forward movement of the cause to which he had dedicated his life-work and his genius. (PA, 4/53: 43, 46, 68)

April 1—Bidault, French Foreign Minister, cites Communist peace bid in Korea as indicative of Western victory.

Speaking in New York, Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister of France, declared that the Communist desire for peace in Korea was the "first consequence" of the free world's drive against Communist aggression. The Foreign Minister said the peace proposal must be given thorough consideration but might be a Communist tactical maneuver, not the sign of a basic change in their sentiment. He cautioned the West to maintain its defense program, saying: "To keep one's umbrella open during a break in the storm never offended the sun." (FOF: 97M)

April 3—Secretary Dulles voices skepticism of Soviet "peace" drive.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in a news conference: "Nothing that has happened, or which seems to me likely to happen, has changed the basic situation of danger in which we stand." The Secretary stated that three "basic facts" remained: (1) the Soviet Union was still "a heavily armed totalitarian state" under the dictatorship of "a small group" that controlled "1/3 of the people" and "the natural resources of the world"; (2) the Soviet leaders remained basically and deeply hostile to any other state which did not accept the Soviet system of control; and (3) the Soviet leaders "do not recognize any moral inhibitions against the use of violence." The Secretary added: "I see nothing which should delay or hamper the European Defense Community" and "the other basic policy measures that we are trying to take." (FOF: 105D)

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April 3—Bulgarian Communist leader denounces Balkan pact.

Writing in the Cominform press in an article entitled "The Ankara Deal of Fascist Aggressors," Mincho Neichev, member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, stated:

The Ankara pact is an aggressive, military-political deal * * *. It is clear that the U.S.-British imperialists regard this pact as a means of getting cheap cannon fodder—a fact which further confirms the military nature of the Balkan deal.

Vain and ridiculous are the efforts on the part of the participants of the Ankara deal to portray it as a "defensive pact." They slavishly parrot the foul lie used by the imperialist warmongers to cover up the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic military bloc. First and foremost they resort to fables about "aggression" allegedly threatening them from the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The U.S.-British imperialists and their satellites in the Balkans, imitating Hitler's foul example, declare as "aggressors" those countries against which they themselves are spearheading their aggression.

The lie about "Soviet aggression" has long since been refuted. The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies have no desire to attack anyone. They do not and cannot harbour plans for seizure of foreign territory. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy base their wellbeing on free and peaceful labour, on the titanic socialist construction, on steady economic and cultural progress * * *.

Imperialist reaction in the U.S.A. sees in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies the main and insurmountable obstacle in the way of realising their crazy plans for world domination. The U.S. imperialists bank on using the countries enslaved by them for furthering their adventurous aggressive designs * * *.

The Ankara bloc is in crying contradiction to the Uno Charter and is a Balkan branch of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. It is an instrument for realising the aggressive aims of the North Atlantic bloc in the Balkans and in the Near East. (FLP, 4/2/53: 4)

April 3-6—Swedish Communist Party holds 16th Congress in Stockholm.

According to the Cominform report, the delegates, numbering over 330, and visitors responded "with great enthusiasm" to the following message from the Central Committee of the CPSU:

We wish the Communist Party of Sweden success in its activity for rallying the working people and all the progressive forces of the country in the struggle for the cause of peace and national independence, for the cause of democracy and Socialism. (FLP, 4/10/53: 3)

April 3 and 9—Riots erupt in Kojé Island Communist prisoner-of-war camp resulting in death of six North Koreans. (FOF: 114H)

April 4—Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs announces exoneration of accused Jewish doctors.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs, nine prominent doctors, six of whom were Jews, accused of plotting the deaths of ailing Soviet leaders were exonerated. The charges brought against them, it was said, were proved false. Six other doctors implicated in the affair were also cleared. This action taken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs eliminated one of the chief reasons for an anti-Zionist campaign in the Soviet Union during the last weeks of Stalin's life. The

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Israeli Government, which had severed relations with Moscow on February 12, called upon the new Soviet regime on April 4 to complete its "redress of injustice" by the "termination of the anti-Jewish campaign" and "resumption of normal relations" with Israel. According to an Israeli communique, the release of the doctors by the Soviet Government refuted Communist charges which were made at the time of their arrest that Zionist groups and the American Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish relief agency, carried on subversive activities in Eastern Europe for the United States.

The Soviet announcement on April 4 by Deputy Premier Lavrenti P. Beria's Ministry of Internal Affairs stated that confessions and other evidence against the doctors had been obtained through "the use of impermissible means of investigation which are strictly forbidden" under Soviet law. (FOF: 106N, 107A-D)

April 5—Soviet technical mission arrives in Kabul, Afghanistan, to assist in building modern wheat storage facilities. (FOF:138B)

April 7—Senator McCarthy inquires into State Department's selection of books for overseas libraries.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, urged Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a letter to find out who was responsible "for putting books by Communists" in the State Department's overseas libraries. (FOF: 116E)

April 7—Set Persson, Swedish Communist Party leader, resigns after criticism for deviationism. (FOF: 138G)

April 7—Former FBI secret agent reveals Communist infiltration among American clergy.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Herbert A. Philbrick, a former secret agent of the FBI, disclosed that he had known "7 to 8 individuals, hardened, disciplined, steeled party members posing as ministers of the gospel" in the Boston area during the years 1947-1949. (SISS, Hearings, Educational Process, part 7, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

April 8—United Nations committee recommends investigation of American use of germ warfare in Korea.

By a vote of 52-5 the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly recommended that an impartial commission investigate the Communist charges of American use of germ warfare. The day before, Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin proposed that the Assembly drop the question and that the United States instead ratify a 1925 Geneva Convention Protocol against germ and gas warfare. American delegate Ernest Gross, however, insisted that the United Nations inquiry be carried through. (FOF:107K)

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April 10—Maurice Thorez, secretary general of French Communist Party, returns to Paris after 29 months in Soviet Union for paralysis treatment. (FOF: 134A)

April 10—Cominform press reports meeting of National Peace Committee in Brazil.

In its report of the meeting, *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

A resolution adopted by the meeting says that the National Committee supports the Congress decision calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and urges resolute struggle by the Brazilian people against sending troops to Korea; the resolution exposed the manoeuvre resorted to in recruiting the so-called "volunteers" which simply means preparation for Brazil taking part in the Korean war.

"The National Committee," the resolution continues, "reiterates its support for the main demand of the Peoples' Congress for a Five-Power Peace Pact which represents the only means of ensuring world peace as the basic prerequisite for the security and independence of the peoples and for the elimination of world tension". (FLP, 4/10/53:1)

April 12—Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh troops numbering 40,000 invade Kingdom of Laos as war in Indo-China continues. (CR-SAR: 14247)

April 12-13—*New York Times* publishes figures on Yugoslav political prisoners.

According to a report carried in the *New York Times*, Alexander Rankovic, former Interior Minister and a leader in the Yugoslav Government, said that there were about 7,000 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, of whom 4,500 were "pro-Soviet Communists." (FOF: 18F)

April 13—Australian Government grants asylum to Petrov and prepares for investigation into espionage charges.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told the Federal House of Representatives that Vladimir Petrov, formerly third secretary and consul at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra since 1951, had been granted political asylum in Australia at his own request. In view of the information Petrov furnished the government, the Prime Minister said, a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate evidence of espionage and attempted subversion in Australia. According to Prime Minister Menzies, a report stated:

Petrov had been carrying out in Australia the functions of the Soviet Ministry of State Security (the M. V. D.), that he had conveyed a large number of documents to the Australian Security Service, and that much time would necessarily have to be spent on the examination of this material, involving, as it did, a great deal of translation and comparative research to establish the meaning of particular expressions and code names. "In the comparatively few days that have elapsed since Petrov came to our security people," said Mr. Menzies, "enough material has been examined—though only a small fraction of the whole—to show that there are matters affecting Australia's security which call for judicial investigation. These matters concern not only the activities of M. V. D. agents in Australia, but also the position of some Australian citizens named in the documents under cover of code names or otherwise as contacts or co-operators * * *."

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A Government Bill authorizing a full-scale investigation into Communist espionage activities in Australia, and the setting-up of a Royal Commission for this purpose, was passed through all its stages in both Houses of the Australian Parliament on April 14, receiving the unanimous support of the Labour Opposition. (KCA:13540A)

April 14—Vietminh rebel forces drive on Laos as "seven years" war continues in French Indo-China. (FOF:114K)

April 15—Iranian extremists attack American offices.

In Shiraz, Iranian Communist and Nationalist mobs sacked the regional office building of the United States Government from which the point 4 program in Iran was being administered. Thirty-eight American employees and their families were forced to take refuge in the house of an Iranian official. On the next day homes of staff members of the United States Government in Teheran were attacked. (FOF:134D)

April 16—President Eisenhower asks Soviet Union for "deeds" and not "mere rhetoric."

In a major declaration of American foreign policy, President Eisenhower challenged the new Soviet leadership to take advantage of its opportunity "to help turn the tide of history." The first step, the President said, must be "conclusion of an honorable armistice" in Korea, which would mean "immediate cessation of hostilities * * *" and "an end to the direct and indirect attacks upon the security of Indochina and Malaya." He said the United States has done all it can to speed conclusion of a "treaty with Austria which will free that country from economic exploitation and from occupation by foreign troops" and is ready to press forward with plans for "a broader European community, conducive to the free movement of persons, of trade, and of ideas," a community which would include a "free and united Germany with a government based upon free and secret elections." This free community and the "full independence of the East European nations," the President said, could mean "the end of the present and unnatural division of Europe." (U.S. Senate Doc. 39, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

April 17—Cominform press reports meeting of All-Japan Peace Conference.

According to the report, the conference "unanimously" adopted a resolution—

embodying the demands of the Japanese people: an immediate end to the war in Korea; opposition to the conversion of Japan into a war base; prohibition of weapons of mass extermination; resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China and immediate establishment of friendly relations with them. The resolution also states that Asians will never fight against Asians and calls for struggle in defence of the Constitution and against the revival of militarism; it urges the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact. (FLP, 4/17/53:1)

April 20—Subversive Activities Control Board orders United States Communist Party to register with Justice Department as agency of U.S.S.R.

According to the SACB, which had held hearings for 14 months, the CPUSA was not a "purely domestic political party," but rather it was a party that instead "operates primarily to advance the objectives" of the "world Communist movement." It was found to be "substantially directed, dominated, and controlled

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by the Soviet Union" and was dedicated to the "establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States, a goal which would rob the American people of the freedoms they have forged." (SACB: *AG v. CPUSA*, Report and Order)

April 20—The National Committee of the CPUSA announced in New York that it would not register and that it would appeal to the courts. (FOF: 125L-M)

April 20—Thorez urges "peace" front in France.

Upon his return from Soviet Russia Maurice Thorez, head of the French Communist Party, said that the Soviet peace offensive was a dominant theme in the present situation. According to Thorez, who it was said had instructions from Moscow, the French Communists "must show the masses that it is now possible to halt the policy of preparation for war, owing to the Soviet Union's offers, and thus force the Governments in the West to revise their positions * * *."

The press report continued:

The principal way of bringing this pressure, he is said to have explained, would be to renew all possible contact with the Socialists, with the Catholic workers' unions and all other peacefully inclined organizations and align them behind the movement for peace, as was done when the Communists backed the formation of the Popular Front in the days before World War II. (NYT, 4/20/53: 4)

April 22—Attorney General Brownell urges 12 Communist "fronts" be required to register.

Among those organizations which Attorney General Brownell urged the Subversive Activities Control Board to have register as Communist "fronts" with the Justice Department under the Internal Security Act were:

Labor Youth League, International Workers Order, Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Jefferson School of Social Science, United May Day Committee, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Council on African Affairs, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, American Slav Congress. (FOF: 133K)

April 23—Senate subcommittee warns of Soviet "peace" drive.

In a report released by the Special Subcommittee on Security Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), the West was cautioned against acceptance of Soviet "peace" gestures at face value. The report indicated that such moves represented "but one of the zig-zagging phases in Communist foreign policy" followed, sooner or later, by periods of "open antagonism" and that Soviet Russia has invariably regarded a period of "outwardly friendly relations" with the West as "one offering unique opportunity for the conduct of Soviet espionage." The report stated:

It is during these "friendly" periods that the free world has traditionally let down its guard and has proven itself most vulnerable to conspiracy against it. (SFRC, Restrictions on Diplomatic Personnel by and from Iron Curtain Countries, 83d Cong., 1st sess: 3)

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April 24—Social Democrats block EDC and peace contract in West German Bundesrat.

By a vote of 20-18 the West German Bundesrat (the upper house) refused to take action on the EDC treaty and the West German peace contract. Basis for the refusal was the argument that the West German Constitutional Court should rule on their validity. Leader of the opposition was the Social Democrats, who urged that West Germany "wait * * * [and] see" if the Soviet Russians might make a better proposal on German unification. (FOF: 131A)

April 24—Cominform press extols "Noble Mission" of Communist and Workers' parties.

According to this feature article in *For A Lasting Peace*, the Communist and Workers' parties—

basing their activity on the effective, all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, are the great motive force in the onward march of mankind. They are called upon to renovate the world on the basis of genuine democracy and Socialism. Their noble, selfless and valiant struggle for peace and for the happiness of the peoples, for the reconstruction of society, corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the broad masses.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded and nurtured by Lenin and Stalin, enjoys the greatest prestige and influence in the international revolutionary and working-class movement. The C. P. S. U. is the great Party of revolutionary action * * *

The glorious Communist Party of China, which opened for the people of China the pathway to Socialism, is successfully rallying the working people in the struggle for realisation of the first Five-Year Plan of national construction, for winning further successes in building a powerful people's-democratic Chinese state. * * *

In the countries of people's democracy the Communist and Workers' Parties are the inspiring and guiding force in the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism. * * *

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy are waging a resolute struggle in order to get rid of these shortcomings, in order to raise the vanguard role of the Communists. They teach the Party members to carry out their duties, accurately and on time, to fulfill their duty before the Party and the people, to guard as the apple of the eye the unity of the Party and purity of its ranks, to strengthen Party and state discipline, constantly to strengthen contact with the masses and to do everything possible to raise political vigilance. * * *

The popular masses in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are beginning to understand more and more clearly that only the policy and actions of the Communists correctly express their basic interests.

In these conditions the Communist and Workers' Parties are focusing attention on the shortcomings still observed in the work of the Party organisations. Thus, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties in France, Italy, Great Britain and in a number of other countries point out that the members must devote their main effort to strengthening political and organisational work in the enterprises, that they must not confine themselves solely to organising the struggle for immediate demands, but must link this struggle with the fight for peace, for national independence, with defence of democratic freedoms; they must explain to the workers the essence of the policy of the Party and its ultimate aims. The Communists must be active in the trade unions, in the peasant, women's and youth organisations, and they must never forget that only by united action can the masses rebuff the policy of war, poverty and fascism.

The Communists in the capitalist countries are being tempered in struggle, overcoming incorrect tendencies and shortcomings. They are

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combating the sectarians, who seek to isolate the Party from the masses, and the capitulators who deny the leading role of the working class and of its Party in the struggle for achieving its class aims.

Only a little way off is May Day—the day of international solidarity of the working people, the day of the fraternity of the workers of all lands. In their preparations for this great day the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, the Parties loyal to their great historic mission, raise still higher the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism, against the warmongers. (FLP, 4/24/53:1)

April 25—Soviet leaders express “sympathy” with President Eisenhower’s call for “genuine” and “complete peace” in April 16 speech.

The Soviet reply, however, criticized the American President for making “preliminary demands” regarding an East-West settlement. But the statement of the Soviet leaders said that the U.S.S.R. was prepared for “serious businesslike discussions of disputed problems both by means of direct talk and also in necessary cases within the framework of the UN.” (FOF:130J-K)

April 27—President Dwight D. Eisenhower by Executive Order No. 10450 establishes new security program for Federal departments and agencies. (FR, vol. 18, 1953: 2489-2492)

April 28—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov supports “5-Power Pact.”

In a telegram to a Paris committee of the “pro-Soviet” Congress of the Peoples in the Defense of Peace, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov declared that the Soviet Government “solidarizes” with the committee’s appeal for a “5-power pact.”

According to Michael J. McDermott, United States State Department press officer, such a pact was “unnecessary” under the United Nations, and he pointed out that it had been “a standard Stalinist Communist proposal for many years.” (FOF:130L)

April 29—Swiss Communist leader is imprisoned.

Emil Arnold, a member of the Swiss Parliament and a leader of the Labor (Communist) Party, was sentenced to 8 months in prison and 2 years’ loss of civil rights on charges of “endangering the security of the state.” In a speech made in Budapest during 1951, Arnold charged that Switzerland had become a center for American espionage, that the Swiss Government was selling out to the United States, and that the country’s traditional neutrality had been abandoned by the present governing coalition (except for Communists). This case was said to have been the first attempt by the Swiss Government to establish limitations to free speech for members of the Communist party. (NYT, 4/29/53: 9)

April 29—Asian Communists are said to “veer closer to Peking.”

According to Martin Ebon, the emergence of the Soviet Government of Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov—

appears to have heightened the importance of Asian Communist parties within the framework of world communism and to have shoved into the background—at least temporarily—the Communist parties of Europe and the Americas.

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With Stalin gone, Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung appears almost to rival Mr. Malenkov in prominence, certainly among Asian Communist parties. (CSM, 4/29/53: 2)

May—American Communist leader comments upon “peaceful coexistence.”

William Z. Foster, writing in *Political Affairs*, stated:

This theory of Stalin's—that war is not inevitable between the Socialist and Capitalist worlds—is a tremendous one, full of dynamic political significance. It is a great obstacle standing in the path of American imperialism, which is orienting upon the basis that such war is inevitable (or even that it has already begun) and which would like nothing better than to have the Communists assert that such a Socialist-capitalist war cannot be avoided. Comrade Stalin's constant reiteration of his great theory, (and he repeated it almost with his last public words), is a real thorn in the side of the warlike American monopoly capitalism * * *.

The basic reason, of course, why such a war is not inevitable—and Stalin has stressed this fact on many occasions—is that there is a fundamental community of interest between the Soviet and American peoples. Both have the most basic reasons why war should be avoided and world peace maintained. But, as Stalin has taught us, this common interest of the two peoples is not enough in itself to prevent war. While the American people, in the mass, are peace-loving and do not want war, they are not masters of their situation; the control of the United States is in the hands of monopoly capitalists who do want war. The theory of the peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and Socialist worlds implies * * * the development of a people's peace movement powerful enough to restrain and defeat the imperialist warmongers.

The Wall Street monopolists are determined upon war; let there be no doubt about this * * *.

The world-restraining forces against the war course of American imperialism are definitely in the ascendancy. Obviously the defense power of the U. S. S. R., People's China, and their allies is rapidly increasing. Also the anti-war spirit is growing among the broad democratic masses of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the United States the situation in this respect also shows signs of improving * * *.

In view of all the powerful democratic restraining forces that have been operating against it, Wall Street imperialism has not dared to launch the world war that it is now so systematically organizing * * *. The price of realizing Comrade Stalin's great theory of the peaceful co-existence of capitalism and Socialism is eternal vigilance on the part of the peace forces of the world. (PA, 5/53: 6-7, 9-10)

May—American Communists urge “united front” tactic and broadening base of party action.

Frederick C. Hastings wrote an article in *Political Affairs* entitled “Basing the Party in the Shops” in which he stated:

The decisive and immediate question before every Party organization is, therefore, to improve its work in such a way as to facilitate the fight to win the majority among the workers in the struggle for peace, democracy and economic security. The magnificent discussion taking place around the Draft Resolution is a major beginning to improve qualitatively every aspect of Party work. The basic element in this respect is the struggle to strengthen our Party's ties with the decisive sections of the working class in trustified industry.

But the realization of these broad objectives is dependent upon our ability to strengthen our Party organizationally, to raise the level of organizational work, methods and forms, in such a way that the political line of our Party will become the basis upon which the millions will act * * *.

The many ideological and organizational problems of our Party will be solved in the course of the struggle to strengthen its ties with workers, who

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already are entering onto the path of militant struggles. The outlook is one of sharpening class struggles in the United States * * *.

Necessarily, our Party independently and with other forces will develop the most intense struggle for the maintenance of our press, headquarters, meeting places and our rights to the ballot. The struggle will extend to such questions as the right to be elected to trade-union leadership and the right to work in industry without discrimination. We would make a big mistake, however, if we were to view this fight as limited to the propaganda front. The fight for the legality of our Party is an inseparable part of the struggle of the working class and must be waged as such. Otherwise, the Party will neither exert its full influence in defense of the rights of the workers, nor will it succeed in rallying the maximum support in the fight for the legality of the Party.

Consequently, the struggle for the legality of the Party cannot be confined to committees whose links with the working class are weak or non-existent. The fight must be associated with and anchored in the struggle against speed-up, for wage increases, upgrading of Negro workers, etc. The working class must come to learn that the present status of the Party is a reflection of the ultimate status the ruling class seeks to impose on the trade-union movement * * *.

What then, in terms of Party organization, is the primary objective in our concentration policy? It is to unfold the struggle to organize the existing shop clubs as functioning bodies. It means to undertake the building of new clubs, the transformation of the work of community and functional clubs by the leadership on all levels to help develop the needed crusade for economic security, democracy and peace under the leadership of the working class * * *.

The Party must display the maximum initiative among the workers to forge the tactic of the united front from below. The fight for the united front from below should develop around the pressing and immediate needs of the workers; the struggle against speed-up, lay-offs, taxation, discrimination against Negro workers, etc. The fight for unity can be most readily achieved on those issues on which the workers are most immediately responsive and on which they are often already in motion. This is necessarily the starting point for unity movements. But it must never end there. Within the framework of such developing struggles, Communists must find the forms and methods of insuring motion on ever higher levels on all issues, particularly on the decisive issue of peace. The consistent struggle for the united front from below, that is, on the department, unit and plant level is the primary and indispensable part of the struggle for unity of the labor movement as a whole. (PA, 5/53: 17, 21-23, 26-27)

May 1—May Day celebrations are mild.

In an address in Moscow's Red Square, Soviet Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin declared that the Soviet Government would "welcome any steps (by) other countries genuinely aiming at easing of tension in the international situation." However, the Soviet Government has not seen, he said, "peaceful statements made by the leaders of (Western) governments supported by deeds," and the Soviet regime would "continue to show due care for * * * [the] defense and security of our country."

By comparison with recent years, Communist May Day demonstrations throughout the world were "generally milder." (FOF: 142G-H)

May 1—American Communists hold May Day rally in New York.

In Union Square American Communists held a May Day rally which was dominated by a platform painting of President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Malenkov shaking hands. The legend

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"Let's Make It Happen Again" was painted over the word "Peace." No violence occurred at the rally of an estimated 5,000 persons. While the novelist Howard Fast—

spoke once of "Eisenhower reaction," and seemed particularly bitter about "one dirty little man named Truman," the National Administration came in for a relatively light time of it, both in speeches and in the placards and signs * * *.

Unlike previous years there was little or no exaltation of Red Russia. Most of the speakers emphasized that peace was the primary goal of labor, and warned against abuses of civil rights as symbolized, many said, by the banning of the parade.

Two of the speakers, Louis Weinstock and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, were among the second-string Communist leaders convicted in January under the Smith Act. Each is out on \$25,000 bail. Other speakers were Paul Robeson, singer, and John T. McManus of the National Guardian. (NYT, 5/2/53: 3)

May 1—Japanese Communists celebrate May Day quietly.

Only a few minor, but unplanned, forays occurred between the Japanese Communists and police authorities in an otherwise quiet May Day celebration. Rallies and parades reflected a vigorous anti-American sentiment. For example, the most common slogans appearing on posters were: "Go Home, Yankees" and "Abolish the Use of Japanese Bases by Americans." An estimated 170,000 union members and their families held the largest rally inside the Meiji Shrine grounds where they heard speeches by union leaders and representatives of the two Socialist parties, the Labor-Farmer Party, the Communists, and other "Leftist" groups. (NYT, 5/2/53: 3)

May 1—Indonesians celebrate May Day.

According to reports, an "orderly throng" of 40,000 persons celebrated May Day in Jakarta, Indonesia, at a mass meeting which was conspicuous for the absence of pictures of Soviet leaders. It was said that this—

was another move to strengthen the growing coalition between the Communist and Nationalist parties since the adoption a year ago of a Nationalist line by the Indonesian Communists. (NYT, 5/2/53: 3)

May 1—"Liberation Movement" is under way in Belgian Congo, Cominform press reports.

In a letter from Leopoldville the writer, Bwana Yamongo, stated:

Belgian Congo, a country of bottomless misery, of poverty and hunger, is often referred to in the Belgian and U.S. bourgeois press as the "model" colony of imperialism. Ruthless exploitation and mass extermination during seventy years of the domination of the Belgian colonisers have reduced the native population from 20 million to 11.3 million people. Unrestrained lawlessness by the colonisers still prevails in our country, which, in recent years has become the object of intensified expansion by the American monopolies, attracted by its countless riches * * *.

The people of the Congo are rising to struggle against the imperialist yoke. The young and steadily growing working class is taking a vanguard position in the anti-imperialist struggle * * *. (FLP, 5/1/53: 5)

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May 8—Cominform press reports meeting in Warsaw of All-Poland Conference on peaceful settlement of German problem. (FLP, 5/8/53:1)

May 8—Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Rumanian People's Republics and German Democratic Republic support Peoples' Congress proposal for Peace Pact of Five Great Powers. (FLP, 5/8/53:1)

May 9—Soviet Union supports Hoxha regime.

According to Albanian sources in Italy, the regime of Premier Enver Hoxha held "firm control" in Tirana. It was also said that Hoxha received "substantial" assistance from the Soviet Union. (FOF:155C)

May 10—Soviet Union continues political warfare behind "peace" front.

Despite the emphasis upon peace in May Day celebrations, the Soviet Government—

has resumed its political warfare against the Western powers.

The output of the Soviet press and radio during the last few days has provided the clearest indication since the death of Stalin two months ago that his successors do not propose to negotiate a broad settlement with the capitalist states * * *.

For the benefit of those Communist theoreticians who have been confused by the recent talk of a change in Kremlin policy, the current issue of the Soviet Magazine "Problem of Philosophy" repeated some basic Bolshevik dogma. It recalled that the principle of co-existence with capitalist states was frequently expressed by Lenin and Stalin and was intended to apply for a limited period of time until conditions are ripe for "the liquidation of capitalism and the victory of Communism throughout the world." (NYHT, 5/10/53:3)

May 11—Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill urges "summit" conference of Big Four on East-West differences.

The Soviets favored many of the Prime Minister's suggestions but in an article published in *Pravda* on May 24 rejected the idea of a new "Locarno" settlement in Eastern Europe. The significance of the Prime Minister's proposal for a "summit" conference lay in the fact that it established the idea for a heads-of-government meeting similar to those during the war, in the thinking of world political leaders. Almost 2 years to the week the first post-war "summit" conference convened in Geneva. (FOF:149M) (CR-SAR:14247)

May 15—West German Parliament completes ratification of EDC treaty and peace contract with Western powers. (FOF:158P)

May 15—British Communist leader reviews communism in Middle East.

R. Palme Dutt, deputy chairman, Executive Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain, wrote an article in the Cominform press entitled "Anglo-American Rivalry in the Middle East," in which he stated:

Recent events, especially in Iran and in Egypt and the Sudan, as well as in relation to the question of the so-called Middle East Command of

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the Atlantic coalition, have demonstrated the sharpening of the conflict between United States and British imperialism in the Middle East. The formerly dominant power of British imperialism in this region is in decline, while United States imperialism, taking advantage of the difficulties of the British rulers, is pressing forward active measures to establish its predominance, not only economically and financially, but also in the political and strategic sphere. This conflict is, however, complicated by the rapid advance of the popular movement for national liberation against both British and American imperialism and the consequent simultaneous endeavours of the American and British ruling circles to coordinate their policy in opposition to the peoples of the Middle East as well as in relation to the plans which seek to use the Middle East as a place d'armes * * *.

No survey of the Anglo-American contradictions and conflicts developing in the Middle East can reflect the true forces of the situation unless it is made against the background of the profound popular ferment and upsurge, the deepening of conditions of economic crisis in all the countries of this region, the universal anti-imperialist sentiments of the peoples and the rapid advance of the national liberation movement.

The most barbarous measures of oppression have not been able to arrest the development of the popular movement, and the resort to methods of military dictatorship in a wide series of Middle Eastern countries is a measure of the instability of the political situation. The powerful national-liberation movement in these countries is making the Anglo-American imperialist hold increasingly unstable.

The Tudeh Party of Iran, the Communist Parties in Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Israel express the vital interests of the peoples of the Middle East. The militant popular movements in these countries, in Egypt and the Sudan, point the way to the future for the peoples of the Middle East.

While the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain continue their manoeuvres for domination of the Middle East, press forward their penetration, arms and finance and technical missions and seek to build up subordinate reactionary regimes as a [buttress] of their interests, the last word rests with the peoples of the Middle East who are advancing to the future victory of their struggle for national independence and freedom. (FLP, 5/15/53: 3)

May 16—Czechoslovak regime frees William Oatis.

After 2 years' imprisonment as an alleged spy, William N. Oatis, chief correspondent of the Associated Press in Prague, was pardoned by President Antonin Zapotocky and released from Pankrac Prison in Prague. (FOF: 159B)

May 18—Senator Jenner reports on communism in education.

According to Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the results of investigations into the charges of communism in education were: California colleges and universities had dismissed about 100 faculty members and rejected at least as many applicants for teaching jobs since June 24, 1952, and New York City had dismissed 81 teachers since 1950. (FOF: 161M)

May 18—Communists win 30 of 60 contested seats in Paris municipal council, making total representation of 58 seats in 150-man council. (FOF: 171K)

May 18—General Templer reports on Malayan campaign.

In a London press conference General Sir Gerald Templer, the British High Commissioner for the Malayan Federation, reported that a Special Operational Volunteer Force was to be formed

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consisting of former Communist terrorists who had surrendered otherwise than on the battlefield. The High Commissioner also reported, according to a summarized account, that—

the number of terrorists surrendering since the beginning of the emergency had grown to 1,050 of whom 135 had surrendered in the first four months of 1953; that terrorists' casualties in the first four months of the year were 261 killed and 110 wounded, as compared with the security forces' casualties of 22 killed and 24 wounded in the same period; and that the average monthly number of major incidents had fallen from 194 in 1951 to 117 in 1952, and to an average of 18 in the first four months of the present year.

General Templer said that the fight in Malaya was becoming "more and more of an underground campaign and less and less of a shooting war," but pointed out that the "hard core" of the Communist terrorist organization, although "shaken by kills and internal disruption," was not giving up. This "hard core," with a selected semi-regular armed force, was withdrawing into the deep jungles where it imagined it would be safe, while the rest of the so-called "liberation army" was split up into small groups of between three and 15 men. Although these groups also had an offensive role, their task was primarily to provide protection for party members who were in contact with the civil population for supplies and attempted subversion. Consequently, the real danger was "the subversion and infiltration of apparently harmless bodies like trade unions, political associations, youth clubs, and even badminton clubs." The High Commissioner indicated that the Federation Government had prepared plans (the nature of which he did not disclose) to combat such underground subversion. (KCA:12925, 12926)

May 19—Harvard University acts against professors pleading fifth amendment.

Three faculty members of Harvard were declared guilty of "misconduct" for invoking the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions posed by House and Senate congressional committees relating to alleged Communist activities. Associate Professor Wendell H. Furry, a physicist and former Communist [who had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 26 and again on April 16, 1953], was put on 3-year probation. Dr. Helen Wendler Deane Markham and Leon J. Kamin were criticized for having refused to answer questions posed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Harvard Corporation declared: "In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, we regard present membership in the Communist Party [by a faculty member as] justifying removal." (FOF:180M)

May 22—World Communists state "Peoples Demand Peace Pact."

In the Cominform press the Communists made the following declaration:

The fight for peace in our days is the cause of all ordinary people of the world.

War is hated by the peoples and they emphatically condemn governments or politicians who, by their activity, threaten the preservation of peace and cause international tension. The people want to be sure that the morrow will be a morrow of peace, and they wholeheartedly welcome every effort made by any organisation or by any government aimed at strengthening peace.

The Appeal of the Peoples' Congress for Peace to the Governments of the five Great Powers suggesting that agreement be reached for a Peace Pact met with a profound response all over the world * * *.

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The Soviet Government, proceeding from the basic interests of its people, from the interests of peace and international security, has aligned itself with the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress to the Governments of the five Great Powers and with the suggestions contained therein; it affirmed once again its firm conviction that there is no controversial or outstanding question which cannot be settled by peaceful means on the basis of agreement among the interested countries.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic also expressed complete agreement with the suggestion and views contained in the Appeal, expressed resolute support for the suggestion. Also in the spirit of full support for the Appeal are the replies to the letter from the Commission of the Peoples' Congress by the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Rumanian Peoples Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic * * *.

Demands to find ways and means for peaceful regulation of the existing differences through negotiations, for the development of international co-operation have been voiced by congresses, conferences, and meetings of peace supporters in many countries. To the accompaniment of popular support big representative gatherings of fighters for peace have taken place such as the congress of cultural workers of the countries of Latin America, attended by delegates from 15 countries of the American continent; the all-Japan peace conference attended by 600 delegates representing all the administrative regions of the country; in Britain the National Congress of Action for Peace attended by over a thousand delegates representing 712 various organisations including 250 trade union organisations—the most representative of all peace congresses held so far in Britain. The National Peace Councils in France, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Austria have called upon peace supporters to ensure that the governments of their countries support the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress to the Governments of the five Great Powers, and also the suggestion for a Peace Pact contained therein. Ever more insistent and in greater unison is the demand of the peoples of Scandinavia, the Near and Middle East, India and other countries for a Pact of Peace.

Multi-million international democratic organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Democratic Youth resolutely urged all working people, men and women, to act jointly for a Peace Pact, for an end to the arms drive, for the preservation and consolidation of peace among the peoples * * *.

However, the peoples cannot be satisfied with mere statements about peace. These statements must be followed by concrete steps that would contribute to easing the international tension. In practice, however, the loud declarations of the heads of some governments about peace conceal steps aimed at further aggravating the international tension. In crying contradiction with the statements made by the President of the U.S.A., for instance, is the policy of obstruction, delay and the raising of artificial obstacles in the way of reaching agreement in the truce talks in Korea, the policy of the American side * * *.

In relation to the German question the U.S. is continuing the policy of no-Big Four negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the German problem, a policy which ignores the interests of strengthening peace in Europe, ignores the vital interests of all the neighbours of Germany, and above all, ignores the national aspirations of the people of Germany.

As hitherto, China, the biggest country in the world, is, due to U.S. opposition, denied the opportunity of taking its rightful place in the Security Council and the General Assembly * * *.

The people's movement for peace is a powerful, invincible force. But, while conscious of their strength, the peace fighters are also conscious of the need for further maximum mobilisation of their forces, of the need for tireless vigilance in relation to the machinations of the enemies of peace, against the tiny but influential reactionary groups who, in the future, too,

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would oppose any easing of the international tension, who are gripped by "fear of peace". The peoples realise that the armament makers and the capitalist monopolies regard war and preparation for war and the arms drive as a profitable business, a means for obtaining the maximum profits.

There is a new and more favourable situation today in the world for preserving peace than was the case before. And this situation developed because the world peace movement has grown and become consolidated because the main bulwark of and the main factor for maintaining and consolidating world peace—the Soviet Union—has consistently and invariably conducted, and is conducting now, a peace-loving foreign policy based on mutual trust, an effective policy based on facts and confirmed by facts. Such is the policy of the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the U.S.S.R.

Marching in the van of the peoples' movement for peace the Communist and Workers' Parties tirelessly expose the machinations of the enemies of peace and bring home to the entire population in their countries the noble aims of this movement; they are uniting and rallying the working class, all working people and all genuine patriots in the selfless struggle for peace, democratic freedoms and national independence. (FLP, 5/22/53:1)

May 22—Yugoslav Parliament passes new church law.

The Yugoslav Parliament passed a "freedom of religion" law which provided that Yugoslavs could worship where and in the manner they wished, that they must not be intimidated into joining a church, and that church activities must be restricted to religious worship. The law denied the Roman Catholic Church the right to operate religious schools for general education, required civil ceremony to legalize a marriage, did not recognize a church ceremony alone, and brought the clergy under "the social security program for workers." (FOF: 168K-L)

May 28—Moscow announces reorganization of political and military administration in Soviet zone of Germany.

According to the announced changes, the Soviet Control Commission would be abolished to be succeeded by a Soviet High Commissioner with headquarters in Berlin; the duties of the Soviet commander in chief in the Soviet zone would be limited to military affairs; and all political and diplomatic questions would be dealt with by the High Commissioner. Appointed to that post with ambassadorial status was Vladimir Semyenov, a career diplomat and political adviser to the Soviet Control Commission before he was succeeded by Professor Pavel Yudin on April 21.

According to the announcement, Semyenov would—

represent the interests of the Soviet Union in Germany, supervise the activities of the German Democratic Republic from the viewpoint of the fulfillment of the Potsdam decisions of the Allied Powers, and maintain contact with the representatives of the occupation authorities of the United States, Great Britain, and France on general German questions arising out of the concerted decisions of the four Powers on Germany.

The change in the administrative structure of Soviet control in East Germany brought the Soviet occupation administration into line with the administrations in the Western zones. (KCA: 12965C)

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May 28—President Eisenhower rejects independent action in Korea.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) urged the administration to negotiate a truce in Korea if possible, but if unsuccessful, to act independently of the United Nations in the Far East. The President disallowed any go-it-alone policy. (CR-SAR: 14247)

May 29—Cominform press features "peace" campaign.

This issue of *For A Lasting Peace* contained such leading articles as: "Women—Great Force in Struggle for Peace"; "Peoples Demand Peaceful Settlement of International Problems"; "'Peace Week' in Finland"; "End Bloodshed in Korea!"; "Appeal by New Zealand Peace Council"; and "For Peace Negotiations." (FLP, 5/29/53:1)

June—American Communists vow to fight against "McCarthyism."

Mark Logan and Sam Douglas, in an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "The Anatomy of McCarthyism," declared:

[McCarthyism] is a *technique* of the Big Lie; a technique which seeks to effect a state of national paralysis by an unending and mounting stream of fantastic lies revolving around the central lie that our country is endangered by an "internal and external Red menace." * * *

McCarthyism is a *method*—a method of terror and frameup, of character assassination and guilt by association. Its victims are bullied and smeared. And those who refuse to be browbeaten, it seeks to destroy.

But more than this. *It is a spearhead. It is a fascist detachment. It is an instrument of compulsion and pressure, designed to counter and paralyze popular resistance, to soften up and prepare the ground for fascism and to force the nation along this path.* More specifically, and within the framework of the present situation, it seeks to propel the Eisenhower government ever more to the Right and to transform it into a fascist regime. It strives to create a mass base without which fascism cannot come to power in America, any more than in any other part of the world. *McCarthyism is all of this.*

The Eisenhower Administration advances as its basic premise the theory that our country is menaced by Communism, at home and abroad. Let us put aside for the moment the validity or honesty of this premise, but merely study its consequences.

In foreign policy Eisenhower pursues the policy of "the soldier's pack," of aggressive measures that can only extend the war, of negotiation by ultimatum. Dulles and Stassen are sent to Europe to "firm up" wavering allies in the war camp, while pressing for the remilitarization of Japan and Germany, as the Administration continues to brandish the atom bomb. The agreements of Yalta and Potsdam are renounced in practice, as efforts of the Soviet Union to achieve peaceful co-existence are met with evasions and rebuffs. The adventurist thesis of "liberation" war has alarmed the world.

Each step of the way, anti-Soviet incitements and frameups at home are used to heat up the cold war to prepare the way for the next warmongering moves.

And what of domestic policy? With the advent of the Eisenhower Administration, the attack on civil liberties has been intensified. Under the guise of fighting the internal Communist menace, the Department of Justice has added 62 new organizations to the Attorney General's subversive list, thus bringing the total to 254 organizations. Twelve additional organi-

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zations have been cited for action under the notorious McCarran Internal Security Law. New loyalty decrees have been announced which remove the last vestige of due process.

* * * * *

This heir apparent of Goebbels now presumes to speak as the voice of America. Yet not one word of rebuke, not to speak of repudiation, is forthcoming from Eisenhower. This highlights the role of McCarthyism as spearhead and as fascist pressure grouping whose purpose is to forestall the possibility of compromise or retreat under growing pressure from the democratic and peace forces.

* * * * *

Though the anti-McCarthy movement and the will to resist is growing each day, it has not yet come to grips with the crucial issue of the Big Lie and rights of Communists. The failure to do so weakens the movement of resistance, prevents effective joint action, gives aid and comfort to and strengthens McCarthyism. This issue is at the very heart of the question of civil liberties. No movement for democratic freedom can possibly hope to achieve a decisive and lasting victory unless and until it faces up to this question.

* * * * *

The immediate and broadest rallying ground in the struggle for democratic liberties is the fight against McCarthyism. This means the fight against Joe McCarthy the individual, against each and every McCarthyite—the Jenners, Veldes and McCarrans—and against all manifestations of McCarthyism.

We must support and encourage every single individual and movement that is prepared to battle McCarthyism * * *.

The fight against McCarthyism must take place in the shops, in the neighborhoods, in the mass organizations and in the field of political action. (PA, 6/53: 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 25)

June—American Communist leader states Communists fight for “peace” and “democracy” while America seeks “war.”

In a feature article in *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster stated:

For several years past our Party has been pointing out the key facts that American imperialism is aggressively striving for world domination, and that it accepts as a foregone conclusion that such international mastery can be established only through a major anti-Soviet war. All important post-war U. S. policy, at home and abroad, has been actively based upon this general assumption. Not only has Wall Street considered another world war to be inevitable, but it has been definitely striving to bring about such a war. There can be no other possible rational explanation of the general complex of aggressive American policy. To assert that this policy is for defensive purposes, as the Government would have us believe, is utter nonsense.

The general political substance of what has been happening during the postwar years is this: The United States, forging ahead with its program of imperialist conquest, has cunningly misrepresented the indigenous revolutions which produced the Eastern European People's Democracies and People's China as being only so many parts of an alleged drive of the Soviet Union for mastery of the world. With this bugaboo as its ideological weapon, the United States has been feverishly organizing the capitalist world for an early all-out capitalist assault against the U. S. S. R. and the whole world peace camp. This is the anti-Soviet crusade, Hitler-fashion, and it has been carried out under hypocritical slogans of the defense of world peace and democracy.

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Asia and Europe, true to their Socialist character, have steadily countered the war drive of the United States by active policies of peace. * * *

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American foreign policy has suffered an especially dramatic failure since the advent of the Eisenhower Administration to power. There can be no doubt that Eisenhower, Dulles, and company, with the support of the loyal Democratic opposition—Stevenson, Truman, et al.—planned immediately to spread the Korean war into a general attack upon People's China. * * *

The peace camp of the world is obviously drawing some concrete conclusions from the continued bankruptcy of American foreign policy, which has been so dramatically illustrated since Eisenhower took office. Their conclusions would appear to be about as follows: first, that it is the peace resistance of the peoples of the world, those in the Socialist countries and those in the capitalist lands, that is stalling the war campaign of American imperialism; and second, that, therefore, by an intensification of this peace resistance, the drive of Wall Street to war can definitely be halted. The peace efforts that were made previously by the peace-loving peoples were able to slow up American imperialism considerably, but not to stop it. The new peace pressures, however, are calculated to do just this.

* * * * *

Bourgeois writers and commentators, in their frustration and confusion, are trying to interpret the current peace moves of the Soviet Union as a repudiation of Stalin's policies. But this is nonsense. Stalin was long a brilliant champion of the conception that it is possible for Socialist and capitalist countries to co-exist peacefully in the world. * * *

* * * * *

Obviously the Communist Party of the United States, situated as it is in the heartland of American imperialism, has grave responsibilities in the present critical world situation. Its first great task is for itself to understand clearly what is taking place in the world, and then to carry this understanding militantly to the masses. We must realize profoundly that the peace forces of all countries are making a determined effort to save the peace of the world, and that the warmongers, gathered under the leadership of American Imperialism, are making a desperate effort to break up this peace offensive, to keep the Korean war going, and to intensify the general war orientation upon which Wall Street and its Washington agents are basing all their plans and hopes. (PA, 6/53:1, 3, 5, 7)

June 2—Chinese Nationalists report Japanese Communists plan government.

According to a report from the Chinese Nationalists, the Japanese Communists had completed plans to establish a Japanese People's Government on Hokkaido next spring. Named as temporary president was Kyuichi Tokuda, a fugitive leader of the Japanese Communist Party. (FOF:223F3)

June 5—Riots break out in Pilsen and other Czech industrial cities.

According to *Pravda* of Pilsen, these riots, which were described as a "counter-revolutionary putsch," began on June 1 when employees of the Lenin Works, formerly the Skoda arms plant, in Pilsen staged a protest march. It was reported that the demonstrators destroyed factory machinery, pillaged the town hall, trampled upon a Soviet flag and pictures of the Communist leaders, and waved an American flag. Troops fired on the rioters, killing six persons. Other demonstrations occurred in Moravia, Ostrava, and Brno.

The riots were officially denied, but Pilsen *Pravda* reported that "anti-state demonstrations" by "some people not politically aware" who "let themselves be influenced by bourgeois elements" had occurred. "However," the paper said, "workers belatedly

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understood the nature of the conspiracy and they, with the aid of security units, are credited with the liquidation of the gang of rioters." FOF: 194, 195)

June 5—Brazilian Communist leader reports on party policies and activities.

In a report presented at the plenary meeting of the National Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the party, stated:

The fight for peace is, undoubtedly, the central and decisive task of our Party. In this struggle we have achieved significant success * * *.

One of the incorrect tendencies is the assertion that we are fighting for peace because we are fighting for power. This reflects a complete misunderstanding of the democratic aims of the peace movement and we must resolutely combat such views in our ranks * * *.

In our ranks there is not as yet a correct understanding of the broad character which the Democratic Front of national liberation must and can have in our country. Our policy of the united front is a policy corresponding to the interests of the broad masses, but the unifying force can be none other than the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party. Only the working class can initiate the mass action of the people for national liberation from the imperialist yoke, lead it and rally the other classes and social strata suffering from U.S. oppression and in the first place the broad peasant masses * * *.

Our duty is to fight in the van of the people in defence of every democratic freedom, conducting explanatory work among the masses in order to prevent the demagogues from deceiving the masses. Our task is—tirelessly to explain to the masses that so long as power is in the hands of the latifundia and big capitalists—lackeys of the U.S. monopolists—democratic freedoms will always be threatened, that only a genuinely people's government will completely guarantee democracy for the people and ensure progress for our homeland and well-being for the working people. (FLP, 6/2/53: 3.)

June 6—Soviet Government announces shift in Soviet occupation zone of Austria from military to civilian administration. (FOF: 187A)

June 7-8—Communists run second as Premier de Gasperi wins Italian election.

In the first general election since 1948, Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party emerged as the strongest single party with 10,859,554 votes or 40.09 percent of the total votes cast. The Communists received 6,122,638 or 22.6 percent of the votes. The "combined Leftist" total was 9,562,860 or 35.3 percent. The "right-wing" Monarchists and neo-Fascists made the greatest gains having polled 3,437,056 votes or 12.68 percent (1948 percentage: 4.2 percent). The total vote cast was 28,386,610, and 1,297,000 ballots were contested. (FOF: 189P)

June 8—Verber and Ponger are sentenced in espionage case.

Kurt L. Ponger, a former American soldier, pleaded guilty to espionage for the Soviet Union and was sentenced to serve 5 to 15 years in prison. Otto Verber, a former intelligence officer in the American Army and an associate of Ponger, also pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve 3 years and 4 months to 10 years. Verber received the maximum sentence for the crime of conspiring to transmit information to unauthorized persons. Ponger's offense, namely, conspiring to pass defense data to Soviet agents,

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was described as being more serious legally, and he faced a maximum sentence of up to 20 years. One additional count against the defendants was dismissed by the Government. Named in the indictment as coconspirator was Yuri V. Novikov, former second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The State Department declared Novikov *persona non grata*, and he returned to the Soviet Union. The indictment against the former soldiers, both Austrian born, charged that the three had maintained a conspiracy directed at obtaining secret information on Air Force installations, troop dispositions, and conditions at defense factories during June 1949 until late in 1951, in Europe and in the United States. (WS, 6/8/53: B1)

June 8—Truce teams sign agreement on POWs in Korea.

Truce teams headed by Major General William K. Harrison, Jr., and Lieutenant General Nam Il concluded agreement on exchanging or releasing prisoners of war, thus resolving a conflict that had deadlocked the conference ever since the first week of May 1952 when agreements were reported on all other terms for an armistice. According to the agreement, prisoners who wanted to be sent home could be exchanged "as soon as practicable," at any event within 60 days after a cease-fire. A "Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission" would take charge of the prisoners who had "not exercised their right to be repatriated." During the first 90 days of an armistice "explaining representatives" could "explain" repatriation to their soldiers who did not wish to return home. The final point dealt with disposition of prisoners still in custody of the commission after the end of the 90-day period. (FOF: 185A-K)

June 9—Soviets lift permanent restrictions on travel by Austrians between Soviet and Western zones. (FOF: 187A)

June 10—East German Communist Party Politbureau announces changes in program.

Among the changes announced were the revocation of several measures designed to communize the economy, suppress churches, and punish anti-Communists for political reasons. (FOF: 186M)

June 11—Soviet Union agrees to drop claims to border areas of Kars and Ardahan if Turks agree to conference on joint control of Dardanelles.

The Montreux Convention signed by the Soviet Union, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Great Britain, France, Greece, and Germany gave Turkey sovereignty and military control of this strategically important waterway. (NYT, 6/11/53: 1)

June 11—World Congress of Women ends, Cominform press reports.

According to the Communist report, the World Congress of Women was attended by representatives from 67 countries, including 611 delegates, 1,187 guests, and 65 observers. In an "Appeal" the congress—

called on the women of the world to unite in resolute struggle to secure a settlement of international problems by means of negotiations between the

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interested states, for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, for banning production and utilisation of all types of weapons of mass destruction, for prohibition of war propaganda and the fostering of hatred among the peoples, for realisation of the demands laid down in the Declaration of the Rights of Women. (FLP, 6/19/53:3)

June 13—L. G. Milnikov, Ukrainian Communist Party secretary, is removed for "profound mistakes" in personnel selection and nationality problems.

Other personnel changes occurred in the Soviet Republics of the U.S.S.R. during the remainder of the month. On the 17th Moscow rebuked leading Communist Party leaders of Lithuania and ordered drastic changes in the party and government. On the next day two members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and editors of the three principal newspapers in Moldavia were removed. On June 27 the Moscow radio accused the leadership of the Latvian Communist Party of "gross distortion in carrying out Soviet national policy," "serious distortion in carrying out work," and "serious mistakes in management of collective farm building." V. N. Ershov was replaced as second secretary of the party by Vilish Kruminsh, the former Communist youth leader. It was also reported that six other new men were put in charge of important party divisions. Earlier in the month Nikolai K. Kovalchuk was replaced as Minister of Internal Affairs.

On June 28 Mikhail F. Dechko replaced Mikhail Baskakov as Minister of Internal Affairs in Byelorussia. (FOF:215A-B)

June 13-15—Communist Party of Slovakia holds 10th Congress in Bratislava. (FLP, 6/19/53:2)

June 14—Soviet Union and Yugoslavia resume diplomatic relations.

In Yugoslavia Marshal Tito referred to the Soviet proposal to exchange ambassadors as "a great victory" for Yugoslavia in its conflict with the Cominform. Tito also said that this diplomatic action was not a reconciliation between Moscow and Belgrade and that it would not weaken Yugoslavia's ties with the West. (FOF:195C-D)

June 15—Bridges' perjury conviction reversed by Supreme Court.

By a 4-3 vote, the Supreme Court reversed the perjury-conspiracy conviction of West Coast longshoreman leader Harry Bridges and set aside a California district court action stripping Bridges of American citizenship. The 5-year prison sentence was set aside solely on a finding that the statute of limitations had expired when the perjury-conspiracy indictment was returned. (SCD: *Bridges v. United States*, 346 U.S. 209)

The *Washington Star* of June 15 pointed out that this action was not necessarily a bar to further deportation attempts by the Government.

June 17-18—East Berlin workers' demonstrations against labor conditions lead to major anti-Communist riots in East German cities.

In an effort to suppress the riots that had broken out, East German police resorted to gunfire and the Soviet Russians moved

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an armored division into East Berlin. It was reported that at least 16 demonstrators were killed and more than 110 injured.

Agitation began on June 16, when several thousand construction workers, according to a summarized report—

staged an 8-hour protest march in East Berlin * * * against a recent 10% increase in individual production quotas. They shouted anti-Communist slogans and jeered German Red officials who tried to appease them. The East German Politburo reacted by announcing that the increased work norms were abolished and over-quota production would henceforth be a "voluntary" matter.

But leaders of the demonstration continued to urge a general strike, and 20,000–50,000 workers turned out June 17 for an assault on Government buildings. They tore down * * * [and] burned Russian flags, were prevented only by gunfire from swamping People's Police detachments and sacking Government * * * [and] Communist Party buildings * * *.

East German Premier Otto Grotewohl blamed the outbreak on pro-Western "Fascist" agitators but Western allied officials declared that the riots were spontaneous and showed the Germans' pent-up hatred for communism. (FOF: 194H–L, 202H)

June 18—Allied commandants demand Soviets lift inter-sector barriers imposed when riots erupted, virtually sealing off East Berlin.

Two days after the Western Allied commandants in West Berlin demanded the Soviets lift inter-sector barriers, the Soviet authorities complied. (FOF: 203A)

June 19—Italian Communist leader evaluates elections.

Pietro Secchia, deputy general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, wrote in the Cominform press:

The victory won by the Italian people in the general election on June 7 is of vital significance for the country and of serious international significance. By their voting the working class and the people of Italy condemned not only the fraudulent electoral law and the internal reactionary policy of de Gasperi, they also condemned his foreign "Atlantic" policy. The people of Italy confirmed that they stand for peace and support the policy of peace consistently conducted by the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, confirmed their solidarity with all who wish to put an end to the cold war, to secure agreement for the preservation of a stable world peace and to establish friendly relations with all countries. (FLP, 6/19/53: 3)

June 19—Cominform reports "underground" meeting of Venezuelan Communists.

In a report of the Second Congress of the Young Communist League of Venezuela, which took place in May in "underground conditions," the Cominform journal stated:

The Congress particularly stressed the need to combat the sectarianism in the work of the Young Communist League and the need for mass work for organising and rallying the young generation in struggle for their demands, in defence of their rights, for the cause of peace, democratic freedoms and national liberation. In this connection the Congress adopted a resolution calling on the youth of the country to consolidate unity and organisation.

In its decisions the Congress expressed unbending loyalty to the cause championed by the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by Comrade Jesus Faria. The adoption of a new programme and new rules also testifies to the great significance of the Congress in the history of the Young Communist League of Venezuela. The concluding session of the Congress elected a new Central Council of the Communist League of Venezuela. (FLP, 6/19/53: 4)

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June 19—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are executed in Sing Sing prison for betraying atomic secrets to Soviet Union. (FOF: 204D)

June 19—Seven Hawaiian Communist leaders are convicted.

After a 7-month trial seven Hawaiian Communist leaders were convicted by a Federal jury in Honolulu on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Among those found guilty were Jack Wayne Hall, regional director of the International Longshoremen's Union, and Charles Kazuyuki Fujimoto, chairman of the Hawaiian Communist Party and Hawaii's "only admitted Red."

The number of convictions of American Communist leaders found guilty under the Smith Act was raised to 51. (FOF: 205N)

June 19-20—European Communists stage protest demonstrations against Rosenbergs' execution.

Throughout Europe the Communists instigated demonstrations in protest against the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the American atomic spies. In Paris one person was shot by police in demonstrations outside the American Embassy, which led to the arrest of 400-500 persons. In London thousands participated in demonstrations, while in Rome the "Communist-dominated" General Confederation of Labor called a 15-minute strike of public services. (FOF:205B)

June 20—President Dwight D. Eisenhower promises Chancellor Konrad Adenauer United States will send food to West Germany for Germans of Soviet zone. (FOF:238E)

June 20—World Peace Council pronounces declaration "On the Launching of a World Campaign for Negotiations."

The declaration, as published in *For A Lasting Peace*, stated:

The events of recent months have convinced the peoples that settlement of all international differences by peaceful means is possible of attainment.

The peoples have come to realise that peace can be won by patient and persistent effort on their part.

The World Peace Council, meeting in Budapest from the 15th to the 20th June, 1953, calls upon the peoples to redouble their efforts to help forward negotiations for an international settlement.

Each people has the right to free choice of its own way of life, and the duty to respect the freely-preferred choice of other peoples.

The necessary peaceful co-existence of various systems is thus possible and relations between the peoples become mutually advantageous.

This co-existence implies that all conflicts and disputes should be settled through negotiations.

An armistice in Korea, leading to a Korean peace, must be signed forthwith on the basis of the agreements already reached. Each new delay adds to the bereavements, the destruction, the suffering. All other wars now being waged and aggressive actions against the independence of peoples must likewise cease. The use of arms against any movement of national liberation constitutes a factor of international tension and may give rise to a centre of war.

The German people has the right to re-unification and national sovereignty with due regard to the security of its neighbours and the prevention of the rebirth of militarism and the spirit of revenge.

Japan must recover her full national sovereignty on the basis of a Peace Treaty recognised by all interested countries and guaranteeing the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

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The peoples can ensure their security and the preservation of peace if they ensure the respect of their sovereignty, oppose foreign interference in their way of life, and fight against the setting up of military bases and against any occupation by foreign troops.

The gradual achievement of security will make it possible to halt the arms race, to begin arms reduction by way of negotiation, and to devote the resources, hitherto used for means of death and destruction, to raising the standard of living of all.

Economic and cultural exchanges between all countries must be established on a basis of equality and non-discrimination and for mutual benefit.

Negotiations will change the course of events. The United Nations can become the instrument of this change, by keeping faithfully to the spirit of its Charter. It must admit the countries which have applied for admission. China, like other nations, must be represented in Uno by the government of her choice.

It is on these grounds that the World Peace Council has decided to launch a world-wide campaign for negotiation. In this campaign the peoples will express, in a variety of organised ways, their demand that all disputes and differences between states shall be settled by peaceful means.

Only the peoples, by unceasing action, can make negotiation, agreement and peace prevail. (FLP, 6/26/53: 1)

June 22—California outlaws Communist Party. (FOF:206G)

June 22—Soviet Union rejects demand of United States, Great Britain, and France to end Soviet military suppression in East Berlin and restore free traffic.

Major General P. T. Dibrova, the Soviet commandant, repeated previous claims that the riots in East Berlin were caused by Western agents and declared that free traffic could be restored—

on the condition that the three Western commandants take all necessary measures which guarantee that an end will be put to sending provocateurs and other criminal elements into the democratic sector. (NYHT, 6/22/53: 2)

June 23—Special United Nations committee investigating forced labor charges that Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia use forced labor. (FOF:203M)

June 23—Germans hold rally in West Berlin honoring those killed in riots.

In West Berlin a "huge" memorial service was held in commemoration of the eight persons who were killed during the East Berlin riots. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer declared that the German people "will not rest until * * * all Germany is united again in peace and freedom." (FOF:203A)

June 24—Soviet authorities ease martial law in East Berlin. (NYT, 6/24/53:1)

June 25—Three Western commandants deny West instigated riots.

In a note to Major General P. T. Dibrova, Soviet commandant in East Berlin, the three Western commandants declared:

You and the world are well aware of the true causes of the disorders which have recently occurred in East Berlin. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to tell you that the three powers in West Berlin had no responsibility for instigating them. (NYT, 6/25/53: 1)

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June 26—World Communists denounce Rosenberg executions.

A report appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* summarized the attacks of the Communists throughout the world on the occasion of the Rosenberg executions and quoted a letter from A. Nesmeyanov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which said:

The murder of the Rosenbergs once more exposes the real countenance of those who want to dictate to the peoples of the world the so-called "American way of life." But the freedom-loving peoples want in their countries neither the electric chair, the Ku Klux Klan, the MacCarran Act nor lynch law.

The peoples of the world long for peace and are firmly resolved to fight for peace, for the rights of man, for genuine democracy, for freedom and a bright future.

The Cominform report concluded:

The names of the Rosenbergs will forever remain in the memory of ordinary people throughout the world along with the names of Sacco and Vanzetti who also died an innocent death on the electric chair at the hands of U.S. obscurantists. Mankind will never forgive the killers their crimes! (FLP, 6/26/53:4)

June 28—Reports from West Berlin indicate wave of anti-Communist outbreaks in East Germany has subsided. (FOF:210D)

June 29—Senator Wiley predicts diminution of Soviet control.

In a Senate speech, Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that the Chinese Communists "will not long accept the domination of the Soviet." The Wisconsin Senator also stated: "The pendulum of history is beginning to swing. Soviet control over its satellites is beginning to crumble." (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess: 7566)

June 30—Hungarian Communist Party sets up three-man secretariat.

The secretariat consisted of Premier Matyas Rakosi, who was demoted from the post of secretary general; Lajos Acs; and Bela Vec. The Hungarian Orgbureau was also abolished, and the Politbureau was reduced from 17 to 9 members. (FOF:210H)

June 30—Soviet authorities maintain martial law in East Berlin although they lifted 10-day curfew.

Major General P. T. Dibrova, Soviet commandant of the Soviet sector, rejected a demand from the commandants of the Western sectors that all restrictions on inter-sector travel be terminated. The Communists must continue precautions, he said, in order to prevent "criminal elements from being sent into East Berlin again." (FOF:210E)

July—American Communist publication reports on Zionism and "bouregois nationalism."

Samuel Rosen stated in an article published in *Political Affairs*:

Today, the Zionist leadership, both in the United States and in control of the government of Israel expose their complete betrayal of the interests of the Jewish masses by their venomous propaganda and acts against the

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Soviet Union, the land that was responsible for the survival of millions of Jews. In the name of "liberation" they organize a conspiracy against the Soviet Union * * *.

The deadlines of bourgeois nationalism and the direct service it performs for imperialism is dramatically illustrated in the case of Israel. American imperialism, working feverishly to secure its control over the Middle East, relies on the cooperation of the reactionary ruling classes of Israel and of the Arab lands. They in turn, in agreement with the basic aims of imperialism and desirous of choking off the growth of class struggle and of the national liberation movements, support the drive of American imperialism. And bourgeois nationalism becomes one of the basic devices in achieving these aims * * *.

The People's Democracies from the day of their birth knew that American imperialism would do everything to disrupt their work. Many international organizations, some of which paraded as relief and philanthropic agencies, were in the service of American or British imperialism or both. Very wisely, the People's Democracies barred these organizations. In the main, the only international organizations permitted were Jewish, such as the Zionist Organization and the Joint Distribution Committee. They were allowed because of the deep sympathy for the Jewish people and because of deep concern for their welfare. Thus American imperialism found that one of its best sources of information and one of its best mediums for establishing contacts inside these countries were these organizations. How they made the most effective use of them was very glaringly exposed at the Prague trial. (PA, 7/53: 62-65)

July—American Communist leader reviews Communist attitude toward Negro.

Writing in *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster said in an article entitled "Left Sectarianism in the Fight for Negro Rights and Against White Chauvinism":

The most important measure necessary to strengthen the fight against white chauvinism without and within our Party, therefore, is vastly to improve our struggle all along the line for Negro rights and to weave the fight against white chauvinism in with this general mass struggle. We must become, far more than we are now, the tireless battlers among the masses against lynching, police brutality, and the whole Jim Crow system. We must greatly intensify our fight for the rights of the Negro people to vote and to be elected, to work in every industry and calling, to occupy all grades in the armed forces, to belong to all trade unions, to acquire a solid education, to achieve full leadership in all mass organizations, to live in any neighborhood they choose, to secure justice in the courts—in short to enjoy the fullest equality in every respect. The fight against white chauvinism must become an integral, inseparable part of this mass struggle. This is the main path to drastically strengthen our position among the Negro people, and, concretely, to put our fight against white chauvinism upon a more practical and effective basis than now exists * * *.

White chauvinism is a reactionary bourgeois ideology and it must be vigorously combatted inside and outside the Party, whenever it manifests itself * * *.

Negro nationalism, like white chauvinism, but in a lesser degree, is a divisive force in the class struggle. It penetrates into the ranks of the Negro workers, and its general trend is to create suspicions and hostilities between Negro and white workers. It plays a part in all organizations in which Negroes are active. This includes the Communist Party. This disruptive character of Negro nationalism is not, however, to be compared with that of white chauvinism, which in the country as a whole, in the broad labor-progressive movement, and in the Communist Party itself—is the main obstacle to the indispensable Negro-white solidarity in the class struggle * * *.

In the struggle against current deviations in our fight for Negro rights, the Party must fight on two fronts; that is, against the main danger, white chauvinism and against the lesser dangers, Left-sectarianism and Negro

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nationalism. We must also link up this fight with the struggle against Leftism in other branches of our mass work * * *. (PA, 7/53: 23-24, 29-30)

July—American Communists hail Rosenbergs as “Heroes of Democracy” and lay down tactic for counterattack.

In a statement published by the National Committee of the CPUSA, the American Communist leaders stated:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were brutally murdered in an act of fascist violence by a ruling class that is desperate in the face of the rising forces of peace and democracy. The murderers of the Rosenbergs hoped that they could intimidate the fight for peace and democracy by hurling into its face the murdered bodies of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But these rulers who try to cover with brutality and arrogance their fear of the peoples of America and the world, were never more mistaken.

The Rosenbergs died innocent—heroes of democracy * * *.

In short, the plot to frame the Rosenbergs on the basis of a fantasy created by the FBI in a deal with a frightened and chronic liar was a political plot to assist in advancing the McCarthyite pro-fascist reign of fear in the United States, to brutalize the population, and get it to accept the further fascistization of the United States without resistance * * *.

The task is now for us Americans not to falter in the face of this challenge but to take inspiration from the courage of these two patriotic Americans who would not give the Jew-haters and the war-plotters what they wanted. It is up to us now to see the lessons of the Rosenberg case and to act on them:

1. The truth about the “why and wherefores” of this frame-up must be brought to the labor movement which should be shown that behind the Rosenberg frame-up stood the worst enemies of all labor; that if the Rosenbergs could be framed “as spies,” then any labor leader or militant worker can be framed by the same forces on trumped up charges of any kind. The Rosenberg case—like Mooney and Sacco-Vanzetti and later cases—is a labor case.

2. To warn the labor movement and the people as a whole that behind the Rosenberg “spy hoax” new attacks are being plotted against the rights and living conditions of the people, and to help organize united resistance to stem the tide of fascism.

3. To explain that the Rosenberg fight helped to bring into being a spirit of resistance to McCarthyism which can be built on and expanded; that the Rosenbergs heroism will inspire more and more Americans as the truth becomes known to millions.

4. To show that the Rosenberg fight merges with the people's hatred of the Korean war, of the suicidal foreign policies of Washington, and that the fight to expose the criminals behind the Rosenberg frame-up is a vital part of the peace and democracy battles, just as the fight for Dreyfus in France was a fight for French democracy against militarism and war. (PA, 7/53: 1-4)

July 1—President Eisenhower rejects intervention in Eastern Europe to aid anti-Communist uprisings.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in a news conference that the United States Government planned no “physical intervention” in Eastern Europe in order to aid anti-Communist uprisings. The President emphasized the “real importance” of the unrest in the Soviet satellite states and remarked that all statements by American leaders should assure the oppressed people that they had friends in the free world. In a message to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, the President stated that the riots in East Germany “stirred the hearts and hopes of people everywhere” and that the United States would

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"continue to strive for" free all-German elections. (FOF: 210K)

July 2—State Department fires 107 since January 1 on security charges, security officer reports.

Scott McLeod, the security officer of the State Department, also said that he was unable to locate any record of 57 Department of State employees who Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) charged in February 1950 were Communists. (FOF:235A1)

July 3—Hawaiian Communists are sentenced.

Jack Hall, regional director of the International Longshoremen's Union, and five other convicted Hawaiian Communist leaders were sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined \$5,000 each. Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, a seventh defendant, received a 3-year sentence and was fined \$2,000. (FOF:225G2)

July 3—French Communist leader denounces French colonialism.

Writing in the Cominform publication in an article entitled "Struggle of Peoples of Africa for Freedom and Independence," Leon Feix, a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, said:

The French imperialists doom over 40 million African men and women to misery. The steadily worsening status of the native population is due, on the one hand, to the drive of the French capitalists for maximum profits and, on the other, to the fact that American capital is seizing the raw materials and markets in the French colonies * * *.

The grave plight of the colonial peoples compels them to resist the imperialist yoke. The colonisers intensifying repressions in both North Africa and Black Africa and in Madagascar, are trying vainly to check the national liberation movements there * * *.

In vain do the French rulers resort again and again to repressions against the French Communist Party and the other democratic organisations on the false pretext that the struggle against the war in Indo-China and against the policy pursued in North Africa is "treason". Nothing can prevent the working class and ever bigger sections of the population from developing this just struggle.

The striving of the French capitalists for maximum profit merely intensifies the enslavement and robbery of the colonies. But, increasingly, the colonial peoples are resisting this. Their liberation struggle is growing stronger and becoming more widespread. The crisis of the colonial system of imperialism is deteriorating all the time. (FLP, 7/3/53:3)

July 4—Hungarian regime is reorganized.

In Hungary Imre Nagy replaced Matyas Rakosi, former secretary general of the Communist Party, as Premier. The new Premier announced in Parliament the following program, described as "softening" of Communist rule—

restoration of land to farmers; remission of fines for nonfulfillment of crop quotas; deemphasis of the industrialization program in view of a lack of "essential raw materials"; more stress on agriculture; price reductions and wage increases; a more liberal attitude toward private enterprise; release of prisoners who did not endanger the state; a "patient" Government policy on religion.

Nagy stated that recent "disturbances in Berlin were a sign for us, and the other people's democracies must also follow our example." (FOF: 222E-F)

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July 6—*Pravda* denounces President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles.

Pravda of Moscow denounced President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles for their "slandorous fabrications and incendiary appeals" which were intended to foment trouble in Eastern Europe. (FOF: 222C3)

July 7—Representative Clardy reports Communist infiltration into American clergy.

Acting chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Representative Kit Clardy (R-Mich.), reported after the first day of scheduled hearings in New York that "several" American clergymen had been named as members of the Communist Party. According to Representative Clardy, the Communist clergymen were named by Benjamin Gitlow, a founder and former secretary general of the CPUSA, and Joseph Kornfeder, a Slovakian-born Communist international organizer. (FOF: 224D3)

July 7—Hawaii anti-Communist commission cites Longshoremen's Union as Communist.

In a report of the Commission on Subversive Activities of the Territory of Hawaii, the International Longshoremen's Union was charged with exerting "Communist control" over Hawaiian labor which could "endanger [United States] national security * * * in the event of war between this country and the Soviet Union." (FOF: 225B3)

July 10—Beria is purged.

According to an announcement of the Soviet Government, Lavrenti P. Beria was purged as chief of the Soviet Union's internal security forces. The Soviet police chief was accused of "criminal and anti-state activities" for his own personal aggrandizement, with the added aim of converting the U.S.S.R. to capitalism. An editorial in *Pravda* gave the following details of Beria's "criminal venture" as a "people's enemy":

"By various careerist machinations," the editorial said, Beria "wormed himself into confidence" and "threaded his way to leadership." At first, his "anti-party" and "anti-state activity" was "deeply concealed" and "masked, but lately—having become impudent" and "letting himself go—Beria started to disclose his real face." *Pravda* said that he tried to "put the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Internal Affairs before the party" and "the Government" and staff it with persons who were chosen on the basis of "personal loyalty to himself." He "impeded" urgent decisions on agriculture in order to create "difficulties" in the Soviet food supply. Moreover, he sought "by various crafty schemes" to "undermine the friendship" of the various republics in the U.S.S.R. He "impeded" efforts to liquidate "some facts of lawlessness" and "arbitrary action."

According to *Pravda*, Beria finally "lost the face of a Communist" and "changed into a bourgeois renegade and became an agent

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of international imperialist forces. He hatched plans to grab the leadership of the party" and the "country with the aim of actually destroying * * * the party by a capitulatory policy which would have brought about ultimately the restoration of capitalism."

Reports from Moscow on July 11 indicated that persons recently in the Soviet capital speculated that Beria was arrested on June 27. (FOF: 230D1-F2)

July 10—Senator Wiley predicts spreading purge in Soviet Union.

Commenting upon the overthrow of Lavrenti P. Beria as chief of the internal security forces in the U.S.S.R., Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) predicted a purge of "Beria's vast apparatus throughout the Soviet Empire," but said Beria's downfall should not be taken as a sign the Soviet empire was disintegrating. Rather, "after the inevitable bloodbath," the controls could emerge "tighter than ever." Senator Wiley said this latest purge "provides one of the great opportunities in postwar history" for "exploiting the boiling internal tensions inside the Curtain" and exposing "the true hideous nature of the Soviet slaughterhouse." (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess: 8423)

July 10—Cominform urges peaceful settlement of issues.

A feature article entitled "Negotiations—Way to Peaceful Settlement of International Problems," appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, concluded:

The Communist and Workers' Parties closely linked with the broad masses and drawing their strength from these masses, regard the struggle for peace as their main task and link all their work with the struggle for preserving peace. They see the guarantee of its success first of all in strengthening and extending unity of the working class and of all working people. Every working man, be he Communist, Socialist, Catholic, Radical or non-party, condemns the policy of the armaments drive and its consequences, condemns interference in the internal affairs of other states. All stand for a peaceful settlement of international differences, for a policy of negotiations. This is the basis for broad unity of action around the varied concrete questions of the struggle for peace, for negotiations, the basis for united action by members of the mass organizations, by citizens and governments.

The duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to act as initiators in building this unity in town and countryside, in factory and office, in houses and city blocks. The duty of the Party propagandists and agitators, of the Communist and democratic press is to give the maximum support to the international campaign for negotiations. The true word of the Communist will always find the way to the hearts of the common people. Selfless struggle for peace will always meet with sympathy and understanding among the working people.

Launching the all-out international campaign for negotiations the movement of the peoples for peace acquires new strength. It is becoming better and better organized and its mass base is extending. Therein lies the guarantee that the idea of negotiations will triumph, that the forces of peace will compel the forces of war to retreat. (FLP, 7/10/53: 1)

July 11—Soviet Government and East German regime reject food offer of \$15 million by President Eisenhower. (NYT, 7/12/53: 1)

July 12—Soviet authorities end martial law in East Berlin. (NYT, 7/12/53: 1)

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July 13—New York *Daily Worker* repeats Soviet official theme in Beria case.

The New York *Daily Worker* waited until July 13 to comment upon the Beria case. According to the American Communist publication, the Soviet Government had "nipped a well-hidden agent on whom the enemies of peace * * * [and] socialism had placed some of their best hopes." (FOF:231A1)

July 17—Cominform press extols strength of CPSU.

A feature article entitled "Indestructible Unity of Communist Party, Government and People in the U.S.S.R." concluded:

The Communists and Workers' Parties draw vital political conclusions from the case of Beria. They see their lofty calling and their militant tasks in following, always and in everything, the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which embodies in itself the historical experience of the international working-class movement and victorious socialist construction. The Communist and Workers' Parties will, in the future too, strengthen the monolithic unity of their ranks, strictly adhere to the principle of collective leadership, which is the highest principle of Party leadership in the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, the Party of a new type; enhance in every way the vigilance of the Communists and all working people; strictly observe the Party principle of selecting cadres for their political and business-like qualities; consolidate and extend their ties with the masses; improve Party propaganda and political-educational work among the masses; deepen the consciousness of Party members and all working people and train them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples. The Communist and Workers' Parties will struggle even more insistently to strengthen and consolidate the cause of peace and against all the intrigues of the imperialist warmongers.

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties, is strong and monolithic as never before. The great and invincible power of the U.S.S.R., the guarantee of its winning new world-historic successes in all spheres of Communist construction, in its great struggle for peace and the security of the peoples lie in the close unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. (FLP, 7/17/53:1)

July 17—Albanian Communists reorganize party.

The Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party was reorganized along the lines of the Soviet Communist Party according to an announcement from the Albanian News Agency. The post of secretary general was abolished and replaced by a secretariat headed by a "First Secretary." General Hoxha, formerly the secretary general of the party, was appointed first secretary. (KCA:13764A)

July 17—Australian Communist quarters are raided.

Police authorities in Sydney, Australia, raided for 4 hours the Communist Party headquarters, a printing office that handles Communist publications, an office occupied by a Communist journalist, and the quarters of the Eureka Youth League, a youth organization having "Communist links." The purpose of the raid was to seek evidence of Communist Party attempts to encourage rolling strikes and to thwart the arbitration court in its conduct of union ballots. (Rolling strikes are strikes that continue in chain reaction from one industry or union to another.) (TL, 7/18/53:5)

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July 17-20—All-India Peace Council urges peaceful negotiations.

At a meeting of the All-India Peace Council, which took place in Patna (Bihar), an "appeal to the people" was adopted, which read:

We solemnly call upon the peoples to urge their governments to begin negotiations and to reach agreement. We are convinced that there is no issue giving rise to tension among the countries that could not be solved by negotiations.

We call on the Government of India to take appropriate measures in order to frustrate the attempts of those seeking to prevent the reaching of agreement or to delay agreement. (FLP, 7/24/53:1)

July 21—Justice Department cites 20 subversive organizations.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., designated the following organizations as subversive: American Committee To Survey Labor Conditions in Europe; American Poles for Peace; Baltimore Forum; Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee; California Emergency Defense Committee; Chopin Cultural Center; Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom; Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six; Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange; Committee to Defend Marie Richardson; Council of Greek Americans; Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing; Jewish Cultural Society; Maurice Braverman Defense Committee; National Committee for Freedom of the Press; North Philadelphia Forum; Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee; Russian American Society, Inc.; United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations (also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations); Washington Committee to Defend the Bills of Rights. (FOF :241F3-G3)

July 21—Former American Communist official reveals plot to control New York City police.

In testimony at the departmental trial of New York City Police Lieutenant Arthur Miller, John Lautner, former security chief of the New York State Communist Party, declared that the CPUSA had planned to use Miller to take control of the police department if the American Labor Party "became the balance of power" in New York after 1949. According to Lautner, Miller was a "dues-paying CP member" prepared by the party to become police commissioner of New York City. (FOF :242B1-A2)

July 21—Nationalists and Communists stage demonstrations in Teheran.

In demonstrations marking the first anniversary of Mohammed Mossadegh's return to the premiership, the Nationalists and Communists staged demonstrations demanding the dissolution of Parliament (Majlis). Thousands of Communists assembled in Parliament Square of Teheran and, shouting anti-American slogans, called for the expulsion of Americans from Iran. (FOF :250G1-E2)

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July 22—Soviet High Commissioner V. S. Semyenov denounces United States food distribution program for East Berlin residents. (FOF:238F1)

July 23-27—Communist ground forces make final major push along central and western Korean front in last days of war but are largely repelled. (FOF:247E1)

July 24—Cominform press reports on communism in Bolivia.

A correspondent from La Paz, Bolivia, stated in this report entitled "People of Bolivia Continuing Struggle for National Independence":

For the purpose of halting the offensive of reaction and of achieving consistent fulfilment of the programme for which the people shed their blood on April 9, 1952, the Communist Party of Bolivia called for the formation of a broad Patriotic Front of National Liberation which would unite all democratic and progressive parties, organisations and sections of the people who want to see Bolivia free, independent and prosperous.

For the establishment of this Patriotic Front of National Liberation the Communist Party proposed a programme of struggle containing the following basic demands: sale of our minerals on the free market; agrarian reform; state monopoly of foreign trade; effective control by the workers over the nationalised mines; greater working class representation in the Government; a reinforced popular militia; more arms for the worker and peasant trade unions; guarantee of full development of trade union unity and independence; broad democratic freedom for the people; abrogation of the shameful Keenleyside colonising plant and the military agreements imposed by the American monopolies at the conferences in Bogota, Rio de Janeiro and Washington; expulsion from Bolivia of the American military mission; establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the European countries of people's democracy as the sole way of ensuring the purchase of our minerals on favourable terms; independent development of our national economy; a foreign policy aimed at Bolivia's withdrawal from the camp of war and its affiliation to the camp of peace.

In carrying out this programme, which is designed to give our people peace, land, freedom, culture and a better life, the decisive force is the working class in alliance with the toiling peasantry and all democratic and progressive forces in the country. On this unity, militancy and vigilance depends the final outcome of the struggle begun on April 9, 1952, in the streets of La Paz and other towns in the country. (FLP, 7/24/53:6)

July 24—Hoxha is relieved of Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministries.

It was reported that a reorganization occurred in the Albanian Government resulting in the removal of Premier Marshal Enver Hoxha from the Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs. As a result of the reorganization of the government, the Cabinet was reduced from 19 to 10 ministries. Lieutenant General Mehmet Shehu, head of the Albanian police and "chief rival" of Hoxha, was dismissed as secretary to the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor (Communist) Party, although he remained as Interior Minister. (FOF:251A2)

July 24—Costa Rica outlaws "pro-Communist" party.

In Costa Rica, President Otilio Ulate signed a bill declaring the "pro-Communist" Independent Progressive Party a subversive political organization and therefore constitutionally outlawed. The party was ruled off the ballot. (FOF:251E2)

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July 26—CPSU outlines revised Soviet policy in manifesto said to be "statement of principles and policies" guiding Malenkov regime.

The declaration of the CPSU published in *Pravda* of Moscow said, in part:

The normal activity of party organizations and the entire party as a whole—as taught by Lenin—is possible only under the strict observance of the collective leadership principle, which guarantees the party against unforeseen events and one-sidedness in the adoption of decisions.

Today the Communist party is implementing the vital task of Communist building, the stabilization of a multinational socialist state, the constant raising of the material and cultural levels of all Soviet people. We possess all the prerequisites for building a full Communist society—the inexhaustible natural resources of our land, our industries and our state and collective farms, which are equipped with up-to-date technology and can raise the harvest yields of all agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock.

However, we still have not solved certain urgent economic problems. There are enterprises which lag behind, and even some branches of industry * * *

In foreign policy the main concern of the Communist party goes to insuring the peaceful toil of the Soviet people, to maintaining peace and preventing a new war. The party holds that the policy of peace is the only right one, being in conformity with the vital interests of the Soviet people and all other peace-loving nations. In all its foreign policy our party bases itself on Lenin's directives on the possibility of a lasting coexistence and peaceful competition of two systems—socialism and capitalism * * *.

The Soviet Communist party has always been guided—and continues to be guided—by these premises of Lenin's. We believe in a lasting coexistence and peaceful competition of two systems because we firmly believe in the superiority of the socialist economic system, the socialist structure, we firmly believe in our internal forces and the steadily growing forces of the whole camp of peace, democracy and socialism. At the same time we must take into account the fact that in the imperialist camp, torn asunder by differences, instability in economy, is growing and the policy of the ruling circles is reaching a pitch of fear of peace, fear of coexistence of the two systems and lack of confidence in the further stability of the capitalistic system * * *.

The party considers it to be its sacred duty to consolidate the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people with the great Chinese people and the workers of all lands of the people's democracies.

Our party is the only party in the country. It holds the leading role in Soviet society. Leadership by the Communist party guarantees the stability of the Soviet system and the successes of our people. Yet it must be remembered that the monopolist position of our party, particularly in conditions of capitalist encirclement, calls for high revolutionary vigilance in regard to intrigues by the class enemy * * *.

In encouraging criticism and self-criticism, the party develops the initiative of Communists and all workers, directing their efforts in overcoming existing shortcomings and difficulties and bringing about a general upsurge in all sections of Communist construction.

In our party's propaganda work there is at present a greater need than ever for the alleviation of a dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Based on the fact that the Marxist-Leninist theory is not a dogma but a directive for action, the party demands from Communists an understanding of the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism * * *.

Under the conditions of the gradual transition from socialism to communism the Communist upbringing of workers assumes immense significance.

It must not be forgotten that in our society remnants of capitalism in the minds of the people are a long way from being eradicated.

Nor are we insured against the penetration into the midst of * * * ideas and thoughts from the capitalist encirclement and from people infected by

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the bourgeois remnants, among them nationalist remnants. The Communist party sets the task of substantially improving the entire matter of politico-educational work among the masses, of upbringing Communists and the entire people in the spirit of confidence, in the invincibility of the great cause of communism and unshakeable faith in the party and socialist motherland. It is essential to struggle decisively against evidence of bourgeois nationalism and against the rotten bourgeois ideology.

In internal policy the party considers one of its most important tasks is to go on showing untiring concern for the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising demands of the Soviet people. On the basis of the expansion of the national economy, the standard of living of workers of the socialist community will steadily rise, while their material and cultural demand will be met with increasing abundance and on a wider range.

In foreign policy the party will continue the policy of safeguarding and stabilizing peace, of collaborating with all countries and developing businesslike relations with them on the principles of the observances of mutual interests. Only a stable and lasting peace between peoples creates the essential conditions for the further constant developments of socialist economy, for insuring a happy and abundant life of the workers of our country.

A mighty weapon in the struggle for building a Communist society is our Soviet state, whose granite-like foundations were laid by the great Lenin. The party sets itself the task of further stabilizing the multinational Soviet state, strengthening the union of the working class and the peasantry, and friendship of the peoples, and an all-embracing strengthening of the active defense of our motherland against aggressive actions of her enemies * * *. (NYT, 7/27/53: 12)

July 27—Cuban Government acts against Communists after attempted Army revolt.

In Havana, military intelligence units searched the headquarters of the Communist Party and suspended publication of *Hoy*, the organ of the Communist Party. On the following day censorship of all publications was ordered. President Fulgencio Batista placed the blame for the attempted coup upon—

mercenaries in the service of those who became rich during the regime of [ex-President Carlos] Prío [Socarras], in conjunction with Communist elements. (FOF: 251C1-E1)

July 27—House of Representatives adopts resolution setting up select committee to investigate Soviet seizure and forced incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. (CR, 83d Cong., 1st sess.: 10031)

July 27—Armistice ends Korean war after 3 years and 32 days of conflict; armistice line is established roughly along 38th parallel, the initial dividing line between North and South Korea. (FOF: 245C1)

July 27—Japanese Government estimates membership in Japanese Communist Party to be 98,000. (FOF: 399B2)

July 28—Tensions in Soviet Union are revealed by Senate report.

A study prepared for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Dr. Sergius Yakobson, Russian specialist in the Library of Congress, stated that there was evidence of discontent with the Soviet regime and that it has "forfeited the confidence" of many groups in the U.S.S.R. who could not accept Communist claims and theories that conflicted with their reason and experience. (SFRC, Sen. Doc. 69, 83d Cong., 1st sess., Tensions Within the Soviet Union)

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July 29—Soviet jet fighters shoot down American B-50 bomber off Vladivostok.

According to a Soviet note acknowledging the action by the Soviet planes, the American bomber had violated Siberian air frontiers and opened fire first on the Soviet aircraft. Of the 17 men aboard the plane, only one was known to have survived. The United States rejected the Soviet note. (CR-SAR:14247)

July 30—Soviet Government announces Soviet Army will assume occupation costs in Austria.

The Soviet Government stated that the Soviet Army would henceforth assume its own costs in the Austrian occupation as the United States Government had done since 1947. Since 1945, the Austrians paid \$105 million to garrison 44,000 Soviet troops.

On the following day Julius Raab, the Austrian Chancellor, expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Government, but stated that Austria would not become either "Russophile or Americanophile" but that it would "pursue a purely Austrian policy." (FOF: 256A)

July 30—Third World Youth Congress concludes meeting in Bucharest on theme "For Peace, Friendship and Youth Rights." (FLP, 7/31/53: 6)

July 31—United States rejects Czechoslovak protest against propaganda balloons.

In a note rejecting a protest by the Czechoslovak regime against the practice of Crusade for Freedom of sending propaganda balloons into Czechoslovakia from Germany, the United States declared it was "inevitable" that the outside world would try to destroy the wall separating the people of Czechoslovakia. The note advised the regime to abolish the Iron Curtain and permit a "free exchange of information * * * [and] ideas." (FOF: 256F1)

July 31—World Communists commemorate 50th anniversary of Communist Party of Soviet Union, 1903-1953. (FLP, 7/31/53: 1)

August—American Communist publication denounces United States "imperialism" in Mexico.

In *Political Affairs*, A. B. Magil concluded an article entitled "Mexico: Gathering Storm":

Nowhere as in the colonies and semi-colonies is so clearly laid bare the full bankruptcy of imperialist capitalism, its repulsive, inhuman character, its incapacity to provide even a patchwork solution for the problems of mankind. Fortunately the solution of these problems is not entirely in the hands of the degenerates who fancy themselves lords of the American Century. For the Wall Street conquistadores, Latin America is a reservoir from which they draw the sinews of war, and super profits on six billion dollars of investments. For the people of the United States, Latin America is people—160,000,000 strategic allies in the fight for peace, decent living standards and liberation. The large and brutally mistreated Mexican and Puerto Rican national minorities in the United States can become bridges, helping to link together all the peoples above and below the Rio Grande in the common struggle against the common enemy. (PA, 8/53: 28)

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August—American Communists lay down line after Korean truce.

In a statement published in *Political Affairs*, the National Committee of the CPUSA unfolded what it termed the "urgent political tasks relating to the preservation of peace, the maintenance of jobs for the workers, and the restoration of civil rights":

1. *Peace*: To lessen international tension and to free the American people from the weight of militarization, there needs to be: establishment of a five-power pact to ensure world peace; seating of People's China in the Security Council of the United Nations; slashing of the United States Military budget; return of American soldiers from Korea and from the 46 other countries where they are now stationed; refusal of all arms to the reactionary, war-like Rhee Government; dismantling of all American air-bases in foreign countries; lifting of the trade embargo against the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy; world armaments reduction and outlawing of the atom bomb; unification of a democratic Germany and Korea; U.S. hands off Indo-China, Indonesia, and Malaya; no American interference in the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America; granting of independence to Puerto Rico; admission en bloc of all states with applications now pending into the United Nations; liquidation of the NATO as an aggressive military alliance. The United Nations must be made an organization for world peace, instead of an aggressive anti-Soviet military alliance under United States control. Especially the Korean armistice must be strictly enforced and not distorted by Eisenhower, Dulles, Rhee, *et al.*, into an excuse for reopening the war.

2. *Jobs*: To combat the growing danger of an economic crisis, it is imperative that the trade unions map out programs to protect the jobs and the living standards of the workers, and then to fight for them in the political arena and in their negotiations with the employers * * *

3. *Democracy*: Under cover of the fake war emergency, there has been growing in our country a broad fascist-like attack upon the Bill of Rights. The chief expression of this is McCarthyism. The attack is against trade unions, schools, churches, political and cultural organizations. This sinister assault constitutes a real menace to the people's freedom. Among the major means necessary to combat the growing fascist threat are: repeal the Taft-Hartley, Smith, McCarran, and McCarran-Walter and similar pro-fascist laws; abolish the McCarthy, Jenner and Velde Congressional thought-control committees and also the big brood of their kind on state and local levels; defeat the Goldwater-Rhodes bill; adopt the civil rights program, including anti-poll tax and anti-lynching laws; establish the right to vote and full representation for Negroes; put an end to the deportation hysteria; grant amnesty for all Communists and others in jail or indicted under the Smith and other thought-control laws.

The basic issues of jobs and popular freedom are all tied together with the struggle for peace, with peace as the key question. In the changing situation confronting our country and the world after the Korean truce, there is the greatest need for organized labor and its allies to fight along the lines indicated above. The Communist Party calls upon the labor movement and all people's organizations to develop the closest cooperation in this fight. The Korean truce has opened up a new prospect for the development of the broadest united front progressive coalition movements; for a general democratic advance, and the masses should make the most of it. Now is the time to ease international tension and to liquidate the war danger, to protect the workers from being thrown out of work by millions to starve in a great economic crisis, to free our country from the growing fascist menace of McCarthyism. (PA, 8/53: 5-7)

August—American Communist leader cites need to work with "peace" movement in Latin America.

William Z. Foster concluded an article entitled "The Explosive Situation in Latin America" with the following comment:

There is a general need also for a far closer cooperation between the organized peace forces of Latin America and those of the United States.

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This collaboration we also have greatly neglected. The peoples of Latin America, in the main, are fundamentally dedicated to the preservation of world peace. On the basis of their long and bitter experience with ruthless Yankee imperialism, they are little fooled by the false assertions of Wall Street that it is creating a great international war machine and covering the world with its air bases, all for the purpose of conserving world peace and democracy. Closer cooperation of the peace forces on a hemisphere scale would mean a great strengthening of the peace movement everywhere else.

The perspective is definitely for a further stepping up of the national liberation and peace movements of Latin America. This is already taking place in political unison with the intensification of the great mass movements in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and among the toiling masses of Europe. It will be further speeded, too, by the weakening of the U.S.-led anti-Soviet war alliance, as indicated by the more independent position being taken by Great Britain, India, Canada, and other countries in the United Nations. Our Party must realize what is happening in Latin America and fall into step with the vital mass movement which is there taking shape. (PA, 8/53: 14)

August 2—Nationalist extremists and Iranian Communists clash in political meetings.

Both groups favored the dissolution of the Parliament. The Tudeh Party, however, called for the "liquidation" of the Royal Court. (FOF: 259E2)

August 3—Philadelphia grand jury indicts eight Communists.

A Federal grand jury in Philadelphia indicted eight men, who were identified by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as among the leaders of the CPUSA in eastern Pennsylvania, on charges of conspiring to teach the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. Among those held were Joseph Kuzma, said to be a leader of the party in Philadelphia, and Samuel Gobeloff [also known as Joseph Roberts], former general manager of the *Daily Worker*. (FOF: 259G1)

August 4—President Eisenhower warns of communism in South Asia.

In a speech to the Governors' Conference in Seattle, President Eisenhower stated that the situation in South Asia from Indo-China to Iran was "very ominous to the United States." According to the President, India "would be outflanked," Burma would be "in no position for defense," and "the rich empire of Indonesia" would be imperiled if the Communists overran Indo-China. The President also stated that America's contribution of \$400 million to aid anti-Communist forces in Indo-China was "the cheapest way that we can prevent * * * a most terrible" blow to American security. (FOF: 256G3)

August 4—American Communist leader assails Secretary Dulles on food packages for East Berlin.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the National Committee, CPUSA, stated in an article entitled "'Handouts' for East Berlin":

Our two-by-four secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, has figured out a new method to sharpen up the "cold war". His latest stunt, with Eisenhower's blessing, is to hand out food packages to the people of East Berlin,

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on the faked pretext that they are starving. He hopes to start riots in East Germany. This is being hailed as a masterstroke of diplomacy, and the whole gigantic propaganda apparatus of U.S. imperialism has been applied to blow the matter up and to shout about it to the four corners of the earth * * *

Eisenhower and Dulles no doubt believe they can, with their Berlin handouts, win the political friendship of the people of East Germany. But this is nonsense—reactionaries never learn. Since the end of World War II the United States has “given” some forty billion dollars to European, Asian and Latin American governments, and the general result is that now the United States is the most thoroughly hated country on earth. Nor will the “bitter bread” now being doled out to the East Germans have any other end result. The German people—East or West—will not become potential cannon-fodder for Wall Street just because the sanctimonious John Foster Dulles sees fit to hand them out a few groceries which otherwise would rot in the government’s storehouses * * *.

Mr. Dulles’ food handout, program in Berlin is a phase of his so-called “liberation” policy. This policy, which is only the Truman doctrine doled up a bit, implies an insolent interference in the internal affairs of other countries * * *. The real purpose of the “liberation” policy—now being manifested in Berlin by the food give-away—is the systematic development of civil war in countries which refuse to be put under the yoke of Wall Street. The Eisenhower-Dulles blather about “feeding” and “freeing” the peoples of the countries of Socialism and People’s Democracy is imperialist war propaganda of the most virulent kind. (FLP, 8/14/53:5)

August 5—Chancellor Adenauer states Soviet Union avoids important issues.

In a speech at Trier, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany declared that the Soviet Russians were avoiding the four issues at stake in Germany: (1) free elections, (2) German participation in all-German peace negotiations, (3) freedom of action for a German Government, and (4) a guarantee of European security. (FOF: 255F1)

August 5—Soviet Union concludes \$150 million trade pact with Argentina, its first “major commercial agreement” in Latin America. (FOF: 259G3)

August 5—Soviet Government agrees to four-power Foreign Ministers conference on Germany.

The Soviet Government informed the United States, Great Britain, and France that it would be willing to hold a four-power Foreign Ministers conference on the German question. The Moscow Government also proposed a discussion of measures beyond the German question to bring about a “general lessening” of world tensions. Moscow also proposed the expansion of the conference to the status of a “Big 5” conference to include Communist China. According to the Soviet note, the establishment of Communist China’s “legal rights in all international affairs” was “essential” to such general peace discussions. The Moscow Government also pointed out that it was willing to discuss the “reestablishment of German unity” and the “conclusion of a peace treaty” as proposed by the Western powers on July 15. The Soviets expressed the view that a “possible solution of the German problem could also help a solution of the Austrian question.” (FOF: 255C-D1)

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August 6—East German Government lifts travel restrictions to West Berlin as "thousands" reach Western sector to collect food parcels. (NYT, 8/6/53:1)

August 7—United Nations command estimates Communist casualties in Korean war.

According to the United Nations command, the estimated United Nations casualties totaled 455,000, of which 300,000 were South Korean, as against 1,500,000–2,000,000 Communist casualties. On August 15 the Chinese Communist high command announced that the United Nations forces sustained 1,093,838 casualties, of which 397,543 were American.

Four days later, the United States Department of Defense declared that a preliminary estimate placed American war casualties at 142,277, which included 25,604 dead, 103,492 wounded, 8,529 missing, 2,219 captured, 2,433 previously listed as captured or missing but returned to duty. (FOF: 270A–B)

August 7—Tunisian Communist leader reports on communism in Tunisia.

Writing in the Cominform publication, in an article entitled "Struggle of People of Tunisia for Freedom and National Independence," Mohammed Ennafaa, secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party, stated:

But despite their own demagogic propaganda, despite the antagonisms which result in the U.S. colonisers squeezing out their weakened British and French partners, the U.S. rulers do not conceal their hostility to the national-liberation movement of the colonial peoples.

The working people of Tunisia, establishing unity at grass roots, are organising joint action for their immediate demands in the enterprises and in separate branches of industry * * *.

While carrying out its own policy our Tunisian Communist Party is, at the same time, working tirelessly to win all the patriotic forces for the anti-imperialist struggle. With every reason it regards this unity as the necessary condition for victory over the oppressors of our people. The Communist Party considers that the National Front of Tunisia, for the founding of which it calls, is the best form of organisation and alliance of the working class with all other classes and social strata interested in liberating our country from the colonial yoke.

It is essential that the role of the working class of Tunisia in the national-liberation movement be raised, that it becomes the base for rallying all the forces of this movement * * *.

Conscious of the vital role the working class is destined to play our Central Committee orientates the membership in the direction of unfolding activity first of all among the workers. It urges them to be the most active members of the trade unions, the staunchest fighters for united action by the working people. The Central Committee recommends them to lay solid foundations for the Party organisations in the enterprises, in the ports and in the mines in order to transform our Party into a powerful political organisation of the working class and of the people of Tunisia.

In the course of their great struggle for freedom and national independence our people have seen for themselves that they are not alone. They are conscious of the sympathy and support of all peoples, of the growing forces of democracy and peace headed by the great Soviet Union—champion of the right of peoples to self-determination. They feel the support of the working class and of the people of France headed by the great French Communist Party. (FLP, 8/7/53: 3)

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August 8—Ten high-ranking North Korean officials are sentenced to death for plotting armed rebellion and engaging in espionage for United States. (FOF:263A3)

August 8—Malenkov states United States has no "monopoly" on hydrogen bomb, denounces Beria, cites importance of heavy industry, and reviews foreign affairs.

In a speech delivered before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov declared:

The U.S.A. has long since lost the monopoly in the matter of the production of atomic bombs. The transatlantic enemies of peace have of late found a new solace: the U.S. is in possession of a still more powerful weapon than the atom bomb and has the monopoly of the hydrogen bomb, if you please. This, evidently, could have been some sort of comfort for them had it been in keeping with reality. But this is not so. The Government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the U.S. has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb either * * *. Convincing facts are shattering the wagging tongues about the weakness of the Soviet Union. (FOF:261C-E1)

Malenkov denounced Lavrenti P. Beria as a "rabid agent of imperialism" now "unmasked [and] rendered harmless." Two days later Beria was ordered to be tried by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court by a vote in the Supreme Soviet. (FOF:262G2)

Malenkov also stated:

We are bound always to remember that heavy industry is the very foundation of our socialist economy, for without its development it is impossible to ensure the further growth of light industry, the growth of the productive forces of agriculture or to strengthen the defensive capacity of our country. (SWO:327)

In a review of foreign affairs Premier Georgi M. Malenkov declared that the armed forces of the Soviet Union would "be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who should seek to violate the peaceful life of the peoples of the USSR." He criticized American leaders—Senator Wiley by name—for fostering a "tough" policy against the Soviet Union and the other "countries of people's democracy." Nonetheless, he stated, there were "no objective grounds for a collision between the U. S. A. * * * [and] the U. S. S. R." There was "no disputable or outstanding issue that could not be settled in a peaceful way." He continued: "We stood * * * [and] stand for a peaceful co-existence of 2 systems," adding that "No small part * * * could be played by talks among the Great Powers." Malenkov demanded the full acceptance of Communist China as a "Big 5 power" and repeated previous Soviet demands for a "peace pact between the 5 Great Powers," "real progress in reducing armaments," and "the banning of atomic" and "other arms of mass destruction." He emphasized that the Soviet Union was prepared to "do everything necessary for positive solution" of those issues. (FOF:261G, 262E)

August 10—Kennan cites possibilities of revolt in Soviet orbit.

George F. Kennan, America's former ambassador to Soviet Russia, stated that Soviet power was suffering from "its own

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unsoundness" and that revolt would develop eventually "in the Soviet orbit." The former diplomat also stated that there had been "a certain turn of the tide of battle" away from communism in Asia. (FOF: 261F)

August 10-20—Senate hearings reveal Communist activity in Government Printing Office.

Witnesses testifying before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was chairman, charged that Communists in the United States Government Printing Office had access to secret atomic and military information and attempted to create a Communist cell in the GPO. (SGOS, Hearings, Security—Govt. Printing Office, parts 1 and 2, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

August 12—Ceylon declares state of emergency in wake of Communist-led strike.

The terrorism that followed a Communist-led 1-day strike in protest against reduction of government rice subsidies resulted in 21 deaths, 175 serious injuries, and 380 arrests. A state of emergency was declared, and the Parliament of Ceylon gave the government new powers to deal with the Communist agitation. (FOF: 276G1)

August 12—Soviets explode hydrogen bomb. (CR-SAR: 14247)

August 12—North Korean Communist Party undergoes reorganization.

According to a report by the Pyongyang radio, the Central Government Committee of the North Korean Communist Party was dissolved and power was concentrated in a five-man committee which was headed by Premier Kim Il Sung. It was also announced that former Vice Premier Hukail committed suicide. (FOF: 263B3)

August 13—Robert Klonsky, American Communist, is arrested under Smith Act.

After his arrest in Boston, Klonsky was returned to Philadelphia where he was indicted for conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the American Government, making him the ninth Communist Party functionary in the Philadelphia area to be indicted under the Smith Act. Klonsky was described as a Communist Party organizational secretary in eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. (FOF: 274F1)

August 14—Cominform press holds "U. S. S. R. on Guard Over Peace and Security of Peoples."

In this feature article bearing the above title, *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

The main task of the Communist Party and the Government of the U. S. S. R. is to ensure the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, of all Soviet people. The entire economic policy of the Soviet state is subordinated to the solution of this main task. Care for the well-being of the people permeates every article of the Soviet budget * * *.

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Heavy industry is the bedrock of the socialist economy * * *. It is precisely on the basis of the tremendous success in developing heavy industry that all the prerequisites have been created in the U. S. S. R. for organising a rapid upsurge in the production of consumer goods for the people * * *.

The present international situation is characterised by the big successes won by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the entire camp of peace and democracy in the struggle for easing the international tension, for peace, for the prevention of a new world war. For the first time in the postwar years a certain clearing of the international atmosphere is taking place. The signing of the armistice agreement in Korea is justly evaluated by all progressive forces as the first step along the pathway of further easing the international tension * * *.

The inviolable principle of Soviet foreign policy has been and remains respect for the national freedom and state sovereignty of every country, big and small. The Soviet Union has no territorial claims on any state whatever, neighbouring states included. Aggressive designs are alien to the Soviet Union. In the U.S.S.R. there are no exploiting classes and groups interested in aggression and war and building their prosperity on the plunder and subjugation of their own and foreign peoples who seek a way out of the economic crises through war. The Soviet state is a state of the equality of all races and nations, a state of friendship of the peoples. By its very nature the Soviet socialist country cannot have a foreign policy other than a foreign policy of peace and friendship with all peoples. (FLP, 8/14/53: 1)

August 16—Soviet Union proposes holding of German peace conference.

In notes to the United States, British, and French Governments, the Soviet Union proposed that a German peace conference be held in 6 months and that a provisional government be established between elements in East and West Germany which would plan for a "free" nationwide election to be held without "foreign interference."

The next day the United States Department of State called the Soviet plan a new device to delay genuinely free elections in East as well as West Germany and to delay also the Big Four Foreign Ministers conference on Germany proposed by the West. (FOF: 271E1-A2)

August 17—Chancellor Adenauer rejects Soviet plan for reunification.

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, who rejected the Soviet plan for German reunification, stated that West Germany would "fall under the Russian yoke in a relatively short time" if there was no alignment with the Western defense coalition. No agreement could be reached on the eastern frontier of Germany, he said, until Poland was "free." Opposing also the Soviet plan for reunification were the Socialist opponents of the Chancellor. While they opposed the Soviet plan to establish an all-German Government without genuinely free elections, they also opposed the plans supported by the Chancellor to take Germany into the European Army. Furthermore, they urged an East-West conference to settle the German question. (FOF: 271A2)

August 17—Egypt announces U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia agree informally to sell military equipment to Egypt as part of \$2,890,000 trade pact. (FOF: 276A2)

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August 20—Soviet Government announces test of hydrogen bomb “within the last few days” which produced explosion of “great strength.” (FOF:269B1)

August 20—American prisoners reveal truth of Communist “germ warfare” charge.

The American prisoners exchanged in Panmunjom stated that the Communists used torture in an effort to extort “germ warfare” confessions from captured American fliers. (FOF:278G2)

August 20—Pittsburgh Communists are convicted and sentenced.

Steven Nelson and four other leaders of the Communist Party were convicted by a Pittsburgh Federal jury of violating the Smith Act. Four days later they were each sentenced to a prison term of 5 years. (FOF:280E3)

August 21—Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy announces United States still leads Soviet Union in hydrogen and atomic weapons race. (FOF:281D1)

August 21—Venezuelan Communist leader attacks United States as “imperialist” and lays down plan of action.

Writing in the Cominform press, Santos Yorme, secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Venezuela, declared:

The planned and rapid development of the countries of the camp of peace and democracy is accompanied by consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of these countries and by growing mutual aid among them. This aid is the very opposite of the imperialist “aid” known as the “Marshall plan” which is designed to tighten the imperialist chains on other countries, including Venezuela.

In order to obtain abrogation of the enslaving treaties and agreements signed in recent years by the ruling clique of Venezuela with the U.S. imperialists, there is needed, in the first place, the overthrow of the present regime and its replacement by a social system of broad civil guarantees which would provide democratic freedoms and rally on a wide scale the national, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces, the forces of the peace partisans. We must fight for a people's-democratic government in Venezuela which would include representatives of the working class and of the peasants, its solid allies, representatives of the small and national bourgeoisie. The leading force of this government will be the most revolutionary, the most indomitable and militant class in our country which is opposed to all enslavement—the working class of Venezuela. (FLP, 8/21/53:3)

August 21—Cominform press hails Soviet note on German problem.

In a feature article appearing in the Cominform journal entitled “For a United, Independent, Democratic, Peace-loving Germany!” the Communists stated:

The Soviet Government proposes the convening within the next six months of a peace conference to discuss the question of a peace treaty with Germany, with the obligatory participation by representatives of Germany at all stages of the preparation of the peace treaty. For this it is necessary to form a Provisional All-German Government. The Soviet Note clearly defines both the ways of forming this government and its tasks. The main task of the Provisional All-German Government will be preparation for and the holding of all-German free elections, as a result of which the German people themselves, without any interference on the part of foreign powers, will decide the question of the social and state structure of a democratic Germany * * *.

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The population of the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving Germans responded to the Note of the Soviet Government with feelings of profound satisfaction and gratitude * * *.

The Soviet Government's Note evoked lively comment in all countries. The progressive press unanimously evaluates it as a document of great international significance, as a big contribution to the cause of settling the German problem, to the cause of lessening the tension in international relations and of consolidating world peace.

The precise, absolutely clear and concrete proposals of the Soviet Government have caused confusion in the imperialist camp. As for the reactionary U.S. circles and the Adenauer clique, they, as was only to be expected, reacted to the Soviet Note with hostility. And this is understandable. For the Soviet Note proposes the peaceful settlement of one of the most vital international problems, while the aggressive forces fear peace, considering any let up in the international tension as a disaster for themselves.

There are still many barriers and obstacles in the way to the settlement of the German question. The aggressive circles, retarding in every possible way any easing of the international tension, have tried and will keep on trying to frustrate settlement of the German question, have tried and will try again to unleash various adventures such as the Berlin provocation.

But the peoples are strong enough to bridle the warmongers. If the German people and all peace-loving mankind are vigilant, if they persistently struggle for peace and international security they will achieve a peaceful settlement of the German question and of the other unresolved international problems. (FLP, 8/21/53:1)

August 22—Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi returns triumphantly to Iran from Rome as Mossadegh regime is deposed. (FOF:282F2)

August 23—Senate subcommittee reports on Communist infiltration in Government.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee revealed in a report that the "Soviet international organization" had penetrated the Government "from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions" and had stolen "thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets * * *." The FBI "learned the underlying facts * * * and time and time again * * * notified the proper administrative agencies" but "little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government * * *." The Senate report also disclosed that Communists got "each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure"; that they "colonized key committees of Congress. They helped write laws, conduct congressional hearings, and write congressional reports"; and that they "hired each other. They promoted each other. They raised each other's salaries. They transferred each other from bureau to bureau * * * from congressional committee to congressional committee. They assigned each other to international missions. They vouched for each other's loyalty * * *." In general, they "worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations * * * manipulating administrative reorganizations * * *." (SISS, Report, Interlocking Subversion in Govt. Depts., 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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August 23—Soviet Government promises concessions to East German regime.

At the conclusion of a 3-day visit in Moscow by a delegation of East German Communist leaders, the Soviet Government promised to make the following concessions: To end reparations payments after January 1, 1954; to release all Germans held in the Soviet Union for "crimes connected with war" except those imprisoned for crimes "against peace and humanity"; to return 33 industrial plants; to waive payment for 66 plants already returned; to reduce the assessments for occupation costs; to raise to embassy status the diplomatic representation between Soviet Russia and East Germany; to release East Germany from repaying debts incurred to the Soviet Union since the war; to ship 590 million rubles worth of food, coal, steel, other metals, cotton, and other goods to East Germany; and to extend to East Germany 485 million rubles in Soviet credit. (FOF: 278F3, 279A1)

August 25—British military leader cites Soviet objectives.

Speaking in Ottawa, Canada, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, deputy Allied commander in Europe, said:

The major objectives of Soviet policy are to get control of China and of Germany, and to separate the U.S. from its allies. This is their No. 1 project. If they achieve it they win. (FOF: 279A1)

August 25—American Bar Association House of Delegates unanimously adopts resolution urging disbarring of all lawyers who were Communists. (FOF: 290A2)

August 25—Five French Communist leaders charged with conspiracy are released from prison on bail by grand jury order.

The five leaders released were: Alain de Leap, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor; Lucien Molino, secretary in the Labor Confederation; Andre Stil, editor of *L'Humanite*; Guy Ducolone and Paul Laurent, directors of the Union of Communist Youth. All were accused of plotting against the security of the state. (FOF: 290A3)

August 27—East German police restrict travel by East Germans to West Berlin.

As the second round of distribution of parcels to East Germans as part of the food relief program of the United States began, it was estimated that more than 2,600,000 parcels had been given out since July 27. Newspapers in the East zone published names and pictures of East Germans caught with food parcels, charging them with being "weaklings." (FOF: 271E2)

August 27—FBI captures fugitive American Communist leaders.

Robert George Thompson and Sidney Steinberg were captured by FBI agents in a secluded cabin in the Sierra Mountains near Sonora, Calif. In 1949, Thompson was convicted in New York as 1 of the 11 leading Communists under the Smith Act and sentenced to 3 years in prison. Steinberg, described as a Communist of lesser importance, was indicted but not tried. (FOF: 288E3)

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August 28—Communists reemphasize solution of German problem.

In an article entitled "Historic Task of People of Germany," the Communists concluded:

All German patriots to whom the destiny of their nation is dear are taking resolute action for a speedy settlement of the German problem by peaceful means, for convening a peace conference with the obligatory participation of German representatives, for the establishment of a Provisional All-German Government and for the holding of all-German free elections, for the unification of the German people into a single peace-loving democratic state.

The German question is closely linked with the security of the peoples of Europe, and, consequently, with international security. The aggressors' conspiracy against the German people is at the same time a conspiracy against the cause of peace in Europe. Hence, the just struggle of the German people for unification and for the democratic path of development for their country meets with the warm sympathy of all the progressive forces of Europe and of the world. By unfolding a broad international campaign in favour of negotiations and for a peaceful settlement of controversial issues, peace champions in all countries will render the German people invaluable help and support in the struggle for realisation of their national aspirations. (FLP, 8/28/53:1)

August 28—American labor union president is indicted.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, was indicted by a Washington Federal grand jury on charges of perjury when he swore in an affidavit of the National Labor Relations Board on August 29, 1950, that he was not a Communist. (FOF:288G2)

August 29—Finnish Communists commemorate 35th anniversary of founding of party.

The Communist report of the meeting held in Helsinki indicated that the central committee of the party issued a statement in commemoration of the anniversary. The statement—

points out that the activity of the Party is based on the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching. The Communist Party of Finland stresses that it strives to ensure the rallying of the forces of the working class in the struggle against capitalism and denounces the line-up of the Right-wing Social Democrats with the capitalists as betrayal of the interests of the working class democracy and Socialism.

Addressing itself to the champions and friends of peace and the independence of the country the Central Committee urges them to do all in their power to secure the settlement of all international controversial questions by means of negotiation, to demand the adoption of measures by the Government to stop the false propaganda in the country directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, unconditional fulfilment of the agreements signed between Finland and the Soviet Union as well as extension of trade and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. (FLP, 9/4/53:2)

August 29—Nikita S. Khrushchev gains in power, *New York Times* reports. (FOF:303B2)

August 30—Thailand Government reveals attempted revolution.

An announcement by the Government of Thailand stated that the arrest of alleged revolutionaries revealed that there was a conspiracy planned to assassinate members of the Cabinet and overthrow the government with military aid from Communists in China and Indo-China. Among the six persons arrested in

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conjunction with the plot were prominent Thai military men. (FOF:290E3)

August 31—Attorney General Brownell evaluates Communist menace.

According to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., the American Communists were "a greater menace now than at any time." The Communists, he said, "have gone underground since the Smith Act trials started. They are better organized and detection is more difficult."

Membership in the party dropped from about 100,000 to 25,000 since the 1949 trial of 11 top Communist officials and several trials which followed it, but the 75,000 "are obviously subject to the propaganda of the Communist agents." The Attorney General also stated: "I suppose there are more [domestic Communists] in labor unions than anywhere else."

At the same time, his reply was "No" when asked whether the Communists were "concentrated in the clergy." (WS, 8/31/53: A-11)

September—American Communist reviews "new approach" to party's "concentration tasks."

In his organizational report delivered at the recent national conference of the CPUSA, Alex Parker concluded:

The resolution of the National Committee analyzing the outcome of the 1952 elections placed sharply the necessity of shifting the main orientation of the Party in the communities toward the bourgeois-led mass organizations. This question must be seen in relation to our general political objectives, namely the building of a people's coalition under the leadership of labor. It must be seen, in the first place, as an auxiliary to our concentration work. Second, it must be viewed as a means of connecting ourselves with the workers, the masses of farmers, the Negro people, liberal and middle-class elements, youth and women's movements.

In the past year we have made some progress in strengthening this phase of our work, but on close examination, we find, with some exceptions in the Negro and youth fields, the work has proceeded haphazardly. Especially has this been true with respect to strengthening our ties with the working class. Whatever progress we note, with the exception of work in Negro people's organizations, has been in those organizations with few or no working class members. While not belittling these positive achievements, we must give major emphasis to the key aspect of work in bourgeois-led organizations which influence the broad mass of workers, the most important of which are in the Negro field and among the national groups.

Where there is the least progress is precisely among the national groups. These organizations are most important from the standpoint of the working class. The work here must be integrated into our concentration plans in every industry and in every district. The most important organizations must be selected and our national group comrades assigned to work there. Unless this is tackled in the most vigorous manner our concentration program will suffer.

There are many other problems regarding concentration, such as the work and functioning of shop clubs, organization forms to combine our community work with work in industry, cadre training, etc. We have singled out at this time the strengthening of existing shop clubs, the building of new shop clubs, the fight to improve the working class quality of our leadership and concentration on the national group organizations as the main links with which to move the chain. This new approach to a sound concentration policy is a relentless struggle to execute correct policies which have been worked out previously. (PA, 10/53: 20, 21)

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September—American Communists discuss “tactical” line since presidential election and perspectives for political action.

Political Affairs published an extract from the main report by Andrew Stevens which was delivered at a recent national conference of the CPUSA. The report said in part:

The National Committee Resolution on the Results of the Presidential Elections formulated a tactical line for the Party in the electoral struggle for the whole immediate period ahead. This tactical line bases itself on the undisputed fact that the main sections of the popular movement—labor, the Negro people, the poor farmers—have not broken from the Democratic Party, and that there is no immediate perspective that they will do so. Hence, the central task consists in influencing this mass popular base of the Democratic Party, to fully develop its independent political action and organization under conditions in which it is not prepared to form a new party, in which it is striving to advance the electoral struggle for its interests primarily within the framework of the Democratic Party and, in a few cases, within the Republican Party. The National Committee asserts that this tactic is the key to bringing about a new political realignment in the country on the basis of which labor and its allies will ultimately be able to accomplish their historic task—the formation of a new party of the people.

There have been two tendencies in relation to this tactical line. The first has been to interpret it as meaning simply that “everybody should go into the Democratic Party.” But this is a gross distortion of the National Committee Resolution. For what the Resolution calls for is a line of action directed towards influencing the policies, and building the independent political organization and activity of the social base of the Democratic Party, that is, of labor and its allies. These are two quite different matters. The second tendency has been to propagate the tactical line of the Party in its general form without seriously tackling the problems of its concrete implementation in one or another state, city, union, or mass organization. The result in both cases has been passivity in the electoral field and a failure to plunge boldly and actively into the multitude of municipal election campaigns * * * to say nothing of the failure to give serious political attention to the preparation for the 1954 Congressional elections.

How must the tactical line of the Party be implemented?

1. By the widest development of a united front struggle on all key policy questions within the trade unions, the main organizations of the Negro people, the mass organizations of the farmers, and the main national group organizations. Only to the degree that these key organizations of the labor movement and its allies are won for correct policies in the fight for peace, the struggle against developing fascism and the fight against the approaching crisis, can we assure a correct content to the independent political activity of labor and its allies.

2. By helping mobilize these main organizations of the people in struggle around specific issues flowing from the program of the democratic coalition which we aim to help build. These non-electoral mass struggles on issues are the pre-condition for effective political action and electoral activity.

3. By participating in the existing independent political organizations and arms of labor and the Negro people * * *, helping to build them where they do not exist, and facilitating the emergence of broader agencies for independent political action comparable to the old Washington Commonwealth Federation or to the existing Democratic Leagues in the South.

4. By helping influence the establishment of such relationships between the organized arms of labor's independent political action and the Democratic Party as will best contribute to the ability of labor and its allies to influence the Democratic Party from within as well as from without.

* * * * *

What objectives should labor and its allies set for itself in the 1954 elections?

1. To bring the fight for peace into the halls of Congress by defeating the most rabid warmongers and opponents of peaceful negotiations, and by

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electing a strong bloc of active fighters for peace and proponents of peaceful negotiations.

2. To elect an anti-McCarthy Congress by defeating every McCarthyite-McCarranite candidate, especially singling out for defeat those who are incumbents, and by electing a powerful bloc of conscious and determined fighters against McCarthyism.

3. To increase the number of trade unionists in Congress; to increase the representation of the Negro people in Congress * * *.

The outcome of the 1954 Congressional elections will be crucial to the fight for peace and against fascism. It will help determine the nature and direction of our struggle in 1956 for the election of a government that will maintain peace and prevent fascism from coming to power. (PA, 10/53: 5-6, 13-14)

According to *Political Affairs*, Andrew Stevens also said:

The fight for peace must be put in the center of all our work and activity. It is clearly not there now. * * *

For example, it is asserted that while politically speaking peace is the *central issue*, the *broadest issue* is the fight against fascism. In proof of this, it is pointed out that many forces which support the foreign policy of the Administration oppose McCarthyism.

But such viewpoints fail totally to grasp what is new in the present situation. For whatever may have been the case in the past, it is an incontestable fact that today the fight against McCarthyism tends more and more to merge with the fight for peace. From the very beginning, McCarthy has selected the field of foreign policy as his special domain beginning with his attack on the State Department during Truman's Administration and continuing even more aggressively today with his struggle against negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. To think that the struggle against McCarthyism can be waged today without increasingly putting the fight for peace to the fore is to fall victim to a very narrow concept of the struggle against McCarthyism to the effect that it consists only of a struggle against witchhunting expeditions, "character assassination," "abuse of congressional immunity" and other aspects of McCarthyism. Certain liberal and Social-Democratic forces attempt to confine the struggle as though McCarthyism were a "thing in itself" which developed without any relation to the war drive of American imperialism. * * *

To the degree that the masses discard the theory of "inevitable war", see the possibility of putting an end to the danger of a war between the socialist and capitalist worlds and mount the fight for peace, they will refuse to accept, sanction or countenance even the slightest destruction of democratic liberties in the name of "combatting the Communist menace." A successful fight for peace is the greatest guarantee that the struggle against fascism will take on new proportions. In fact the new high level of the struggle against McCarthyism is caused not only by the increased menace of McCarthyism, but also from the new momentum of the fight for peace in the country. That is why any effort to counterpose the fight for peace to the fight against fascism is false and harmful both to the fight for peace and the fight against fascism. * * *

We must guard against two tendencies here [counterposing "the Negro liberation struggle to the fight for peace"]: first, any tendency to gloss over the fight for civil rights by abstract assertions about the primacy of the peace issue; second, any tendency to by-pass the fight for peace on the ground that the broadest issue among the Negro people is the fight for civil rights. * * *

We cannot talk seriously about putting the fight for peace in the center of our work so long as we continue our present inexcusable neglect of the task of winning the allegiance of America's youth to the peace camp. * * *

Our Party must undertake a most serious struggle to propel the organized labor movement into the struggle for the youth on the basis of a labor sponsored program to protect the young generation from the danger and burden of war and war preparations, from the horrors of fascism and from the effects of the crisis. It must give continuous and sustained political and material assistance and support to the Labor Youth League, helping to

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build it into a mass organization with a strong and expanding leadership in all districts. This can be done only if every Party club and committee, beginning with the National Committee, becomes an active participant in the fight to win the young generation as an active sector of the peace camp in our country.

Both the needs and the possibilities of the present moment call for the development of a veritable crusade for peaceful negotiations, for a top level meeting of the big powers to settle differences over the conference table. It is to this end that we must turn all our energies, our utmost skill, tenacity and resourcefulness, in overcoming all obstacles that hinder or delay the unfolding of the broadest united and parallel actions directed toward this end. Above all the labor movement, from one end of the country to the other, must be made to ring with the full-throated demand for peaceful negotiations. (PA, 9/53: 21-24, 26-27)

September—American Communist leader commemorates founding of CPUSA.

William Z. Foster concluded an article appearing in *Political Affairs* entitled "The 34th Anniversary of the Communist Party":

On this 34th birthday the Communist Party has both great opportunities and heavy responsibilities. Never have the masses needed its Marxist-Leninist leadership more acutely than now. The biggest internal obstacle the Party has to overcome in order to do its duty in the class struggle is sectarianism. There is a Right danger in the Party, of course, but the most predominant handicap is a Left-sectarianism, which has grown as the Party, fighting against being destroyed or driven underground, has tended to shrink back upon itself and to neglect mass work on various fronts. Important developments may be looked for in the near future in the fight for the workers' living standards, in defense of the Bill of Rights, and in the building of a strong peace movement of organized labor, the Negro people and other strata. Our Party must gird itself to play its maximum part in this struggle. (PA, 9/53:8)

September 2—West Germany announces mobilization of force to combat Communists.

The Bonn Government announced that 4,000,000 young civilians and athletes were mobilized in order to combat a Communist plot to sabotage the elections to be held September 6. Since August 27, 7,000 Communist agents and "strong-arm agitators" sent to all parts of West Germany from the Soviet zone had been arrested. As groups of several hundred arrived by train, they were captured. Confessions revealed that about 5,000 others were sent into West Germany in order to terrorize the voters and election officials and prevent the election of the "pro-Western" Adenauer Government. According to the Ministry of Interior in Bonn, the force of 4,000,000 members was recruited on a volunteer basis to assist the police in subduing Communist terrorists and rioters and to guard voting booths and protect voters. (FOF: 286G2)

September 2—Western powers propose site in Switzerland to Soviet Union for Foreign Ministers conference.

The United States, Great Britain, and France proposed to the Soviet Union that a Foreign Ministers conference of the Big Four be held in Lugano, Switzerland, on October 15 for the purpose of discussing the German and Austrian questions. The Western powers rejected Russia's plan for a merger of the East and West German Governments without free elections and a

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meeting of the Big Five including Communist China. According to the Western powers, only a German Government based upon "the will of the people as expressed in free elections" would be qualified to deal with questions of German unification. They added that settlement of the German and Austrian questions could "pave the way for fruitful discussion of other major questions." (FOF: 286D3-E3)

September 2—Secretary of State Dulles warns Chinese Communists.

In an address to the American Legion convention in St. Louis, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared that the Chinese "could no longer count" on Manchuria remaining a "privileged sanctuary," immune from Allied attack, if they committed new aggression in Korea. The Secretary went on to say:

There is risk that as in Korea, Red China might send its own army into Indo-China. The Chinese Communist regime should realize that such a 2d aggression could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China. I say this * * * in the hope of preventing another aggressor miscalculation. (FOF: 285E3-F3)

September 5—Malayan Government reports 129 Communist terrorists killed or taken prisoner during August, making highest figure in any month of year. (FOF: 296C3)

September 6—West German Communists suffer defeat in elections.

As a result of parliamentary elections held in West Germany, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was sustained in power with an increased majority. The Communists failed to win a seat in Parliament, and even the West German Communist leader, Max Reimann, lost in Solingen. The government banned a "sports festival" scheduled for September 6 by the Communists as a "ruse to insure Reimann's election" since Communists from other places could have voted in Solingen under the election laws if they were able to prove they could not be at home on election day.

The government thwarted all Communist plans to interfere in the elections. The Communists planned to instigate riots and terrorism. No serious election-day disorders occurred. Police from West Germany guarded the East German frontier in order to prevent agitators from the East zone from entering the Western zones. On September 7 West German authorities began to return 3,000 Soviet-zone agents who were picked up between August 29 and election day. Four thousand others were turned back at the frontier. According to one report, younger persons from the East zone, their plans to create disorders thus thwarted, were said to have spent funds to be used for sabotage for food and clothing. They were impressed, it was said, by what they saw in West Germany. (FOF: 293D2-C3)

September 7—Figures on arrests in Yugoslavia are revealed.

A government report which promised judicial reforms revealed that 171,731 Yugoslavs were arrested, many "without reason," during the period 1948-1952. (FOF: 399D2)

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September 8—Soviet news agency cites EDC and Bonn peace contract as "serious threat."

According to Tass, there existed a "serious threat" that the Bonn Government should ratify the EDC and peace contract with the West. Such action, Tass said, would "make impossible the peaceful reunion of Germany." (FOF: 294C2)

September 9—Senator McCarthy assails Army pamphlet on Siberia.

According to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 70 pages of a 75-page "restricted" Army intelligence pamphlet on Siberia was "clearcut, all-out Communist propaganda." When charged by the Army with violating the antiespionage law by showing the pamphlet before it was "declassified," the Wisconsin Senator retorted: "Neither the Army nor any other branch of the * * * [Government] is going to hide dishonesty, corruption or communism by putting a 'restricted' or 'secret' label on it." (FOF: 309G3, 310B1-C1)

September 10—Canadian Communist leader is released from prison.

Upon his release from prison after serving a term of 4½ years for passport fraud, Sam Carr, the Canadian Communist leader, declared that he was "still a Communist." (FOF: 398F2)

September 10—ANZUS Council opposes Communist China.

A statement issued by the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand, and United States defense arrangement for the Pacific area) on the occasion of its second annual meeting in Washington placed the council on record opposing recognition of Communist China and likewise opposing membership for Communist China in the United Nations. (FOF: 308A)

September 10-25—Substantial changes in government and Communist Party leadership are reported among Soviet Republics of Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. (FOF: 397C-F3)

September 11—House Committee on Un-American Activities releases testimony on Communist infiltration in clergy.

Testimony by former Communist Joseph Zach Kornfeder before the House Committee on Un-American Activities revealed that not more than 600 clergymen were "secret [Communist] party members" and 3,000-4,000 were in the "fellow-travelling category." According to Kornfeder, Dr. Harry F. Ward, head of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, was the "architect" of Communist infiltration into the churches.

The committee also released testimony by former Communists, Benjamin Gitlow, Manning Johnson, and Leonard Patterson, who also identified clergymen as Communists. (HCUA, Hearings, Investigation of Communist Activities in New York City Area, parts 6 and 7, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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September 11—Communists state victory is certain in Vietnam.

Writing in the Cominform press in an article entitled "People of Vietnam Will Win Final Victory in Struggle For Freedom and National Independence," Pham Van Dong, secretary of the Central Committee in the Working People's Party of Vietnam [Vietminh], stated:

Therein lies the essence of people's power. The peasant who for ages past had been oppressed has now straightened his back.

Firmly relying on people's power in the communes we shall gradually switch to reorganisation of people's power also at the higher levels.

By carrying out political work among the peasant masses we were also able to expose in good time the conspiracies of the reactionary landlords and criminal officials and punish them with all the severity of revolutionary law. Only the struggle of the popular masses makes it possible to expose and to frustrate in good time these despicable crimes: collusion with the enemy, espionage and subversion, acts directed against the people's power, against the resistance movement and government policy, hostile propaganda and hostile acts committed in some districts under the guise of religious organisations.

To abolish the political supremacy of the landlord class, to destroy the traitors, the reactionary landlords and criminal officials, to establish the political supremacy of the toiling masses—such is the basic condition for establishing people's power in the communes * * *.

The people of Vietnam, who enthusiastically marked the anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam know that the war of resistance will be long and difficult and that they have still to surmount tremendous difficulties. They also know that these difficulties are inherent in the development of every great cause. That is why they are fully resolved to overcome them.

Under the leadership of the Vietnam Working People's Party, headed by Ho Chi Minh, the people of Vietnam, inspired and supported by the powerful forces of the camp of peace and democracy, will continue [with] still greater vigour and vigilance their struggle against the imperialist invaders and their puppet agents, for national independence, democracy and peace.

The people of Vietnam are confident of final victory. (FLP, 9/11/53:4)

September 11—Guatemala Peace Committee pledges support for peaceful negotiation of problems.

In a report of the fifth session of the Guatemala National Peace Committee, meeting in mid-August, which was "attended by delegates from nearly all departments in the country," the Cominform press stated:

The session discussed the question of the struggle of the people of Guatemala in defence of peace and national sovereignty and also the proposal for unfolding a campaign in favour of peaceful settlement of international problems.

The session "unanimously" adopted a resolution pledging "unswerving resolve to fight for lasting peace and preservation of national sovereignty." (FLP, 9/11/53:1)

September 11—Communists state election results in Western Germany are threat to peace in Europe and throughout world.

Reviewing the elections in Western Germany, the Cominform press stated:

Resorting to unbridled terror and the most blatant forgery and falsification the Adenauer clique, with the help of the American occupation authorities, deprived the Communist Party of Germany of its representation in the Bundestag * * *.

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By means of falsification and terror the Bonn clique tried might and main to prevent the electors from learning the truth about the recent Note of the Soviet Government on the German question and the Moscow negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic * * *.

The democratic forces in Western Germany are well aware that a serious menace now threatens the German people and Germany's neighbours and that the danger of fascism and war has increased * * *.

At the same time the democratic forces in Western Germany have become still more confident that the numbers of supporters of peace and German unity are growing throughout the country. In the unity of these forces lies the guarantee of the victory for the true patriots of Western Germany in their struggle against the criminal aggressive designs of the Adenauer clique, against the threat to peace and the national interests of the German people and of the other peoples of Europe. (FLP, 9/11/53: 1)

September 12—Nikita S. Khrushchev is elected first secretary of Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union.

Khrushchev was now in a unique position to build support for his ascendancy to total power. As first secretary, he was in control of the party apparatus which in the succeeding years he was able to manipulate to his own political advantage. Significantly, Stalin's rise to power stemmed largely from his control over the party apparatus as general secretary, a post he held from the early 1920's until his death. (CR-SAR: 14247)

September 14—Results on inquiry into Communist activity in New York City schools are revealed.

As a result of inquiries into Communist subversion in the New York City public schools, it was reported that, through September 14, there were 16 persons dismissed in departmental trials after refusing to answer questions; 15 were dismissed for refusing to answer questions posed by congressional committees; 14 resigned or retired when they were called for questioning; and 23, who had admitted past membership in the Communist Party, were allowed to retain their positions because they had left the Communist Party in good faith. (FOF: 341A3-B3)

September 14—Chinese Communists express views on Korean truce and Vietnam war.

According to a radio broadcast of the Chinese Communists, the "demands for peace of the world's people forced the U.S. aggressors to seek a truce in Korea." The same "demands for peace," the broadcast said, "can be used in Vietnam to force the imperialists to abandon their weapons there in the same way."

The American State Department did not accept the broadcast as a serious proposal for peace in Indo-China. (FOF: 308D1)

September 15—Mao Tse-tung expresses gratitude for Soviet aid to Communist China.

President Mao Tse-tung of Communist China cabled Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov a report on the course of negotiations and sent also a message expressing his "heartfelt gratitude." According to the Peiping radio, the Soviet Union had agreed to assist Communist China in building up 91 enterprises and granting the Chinese other "long-term" economic aid. (FOF: 308A3)

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September 15—Czechoslovak regime tightens control over police and agricultural activities in reorganization of Cabinet and Central Committee of Communist Party. (FOF:311D1)

September 17—Secretary Dulles addresses United Nations General Assembly.

In his speech before the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles analyzed the major issues of the day. On the subject of Korea, the Secretary said, according to a summarized report, that the armistice was "inconclusive" as a test of "the Communist will to peace." The political conference, he said, "if the Communists come to it, will afford a better test." According to Mr. Dulles, Korea could be unified if the Soviet Union and Communist China would "renounce ambitions" served by control of North Korea. The "dilatatory tactics" of the Communists, he said, raised doubts whether they really intended to comply with the armistice and withdraw from Korea.

On the subject of Indo-China the Secretary pointed out that the Communist-dominated rebel armies had "no shadow of a claim to be regarded as the champions of an independence movement." According to Mr. Dulles, if the Soviet-bloc states persisted in promoting warfare in Indo-China, their conduct could be taken as proof that "they adhere to the design to extend their rule by methods of violence." The Secretary added that South-east Asia provided the Soviet leaders with a chance to give substance to their peaceful words. "We anxiously await their verdict," he said.

Turning to the German question, the Secretary stated that the division of Germany "cannot be perpetuated without grave risks." Germany must be unified "through free elections," he said. The Secretary noted that the Soviet Union had not responded to the proposals of the Western powers for a conference to effect unification.

With regard to the question of unity of the Western defense, Mr. Dulles stated that the Soviet Union, like France, was entitled to assurances against new German aggression, adding: "That is, indeed, the purpose of the European Defense Community [which] will merge German military strength into the structure of a non-aggressive European community * * * a result which Soviet leaders should welcome if they honestly want peace."

Austria, the Secretary indicated, was another "test case" of Soviet intentions. The Western powers, he said, had offered to conclude an Austrian peace treaty at a meeting of Foreign Ministers. "So far," he declared, "that proposal, also, has met with no response."

On the subject of the satellite states, the Secretary declared that it was "not in the interest of peace" that the "once independent peoples of Europe should feel that they can no longer live by their traditions." "Faith is a contagious thing," he said, "and penetrates even curtains of iron." But the United States, Mr. Dulles went on, "does not call for exporting revolution" and "inciting others to violence." "Our hope," he said, "is that the So-

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viet leaders will recognize that * * * repressive measures inevitably lead to resentment" and "bitterness" and "perhaps to something more." The United States did not wish to see the Soviet Union encircled by hostile peoples, the Secretary said, but "unless Soviet policies are changed, they will * * * create precisely such surrounding animosity" and "hostility as Soviet policy understandably wants to avoid."

The Secretary also pointed out that the Soviet Union must "end the dedication of the Soviet Communist Party to the violent overthrow of independent governments * * *." And, on the subject of disarmament, Mr. Dulles declared that this question could not be "finally solved under the conditions of distrust which exist today." According to the Secretary, the United States would "dedicate ourselves with renewed vigor" to a study of ways to limit and control atomic and other arms. (FOF:313D1-E3)

September 19—Attorney General asserts Communists discredit judicial system.

According to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., the Communists were engaged in a campaign to discredit the American judicial system in the eyes of the public. The Attorney General made this comment at the closing session of the National Conference on Citizenship. (FOF:364F)

September 19—Soviet Union and North Korean Communist regime conclude agreement for reconstruction of North Korea. (FOF:315D)

September 21—Vietminh Communists prepare for offensive.

In Hanoi the French High Command reported that five Vietminh divisions numbering 50,000 had been prepared for an autumn offensive in Indo-China. According to the French, the Chinese Communists equipped one of the divisions with heavy armament. It was also reported that 70,000 anti-French partisans were alerted for warfare behind the lines. (FOF:315G3, 316A1)

September 22—Polish bishop, three priests, and nun receive long prison terms in Warsaw on conviction of alleged espionage for United States and Vatican. (FOF:318E2)

September 22—General Maxwell D. Taylor, commander of American 8th Army, states Communists were rebuilding armies in North Korea under cover of truce. (FOF:315B2)

September 23—India's Assembly in Travancore-Cochin is dissolved for new elections when Communists win "no-confidence vote" against Congress Party government. (FOF:399B1)

September 23—Cuban Intelligence chief states Cuba is no longer "nerve center" of Communist activity in Western Hemisphere.

According to Colonel Manuel Ugalde Carrillo, chief of the Military Intelligence Service of the Cuban armed forces, the government had reduced the Communist influence to a condition "almost of impotency." The party was dissolved; Communist

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propaganda media had been systematically suppressed; intelligence agents were vigilant, observing constantly for Communist meetings; and Cuba itself, according to Colonel Carrillo, was no longer a meeting place for Communists throughout the Americas. (NYT, 9/27/53:36)

September 24—New York State Board of Regents rules Communist Party is subversive and members are ineligible for posts in public school system. (FOF: 341B3)

September 24—Chinese Communist radio announces 23 American POWs in Korea refused to go home. (FOF: 322D3)

September 24—Former Polish United Nations delegate reveals Soviet strategy.

Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, who on September 16 deserted the Polish delegation to the United Nations, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the Soviet Union aimed at world domination by 1970–1980 through “progressive destruction of the cultural, economic, and political foundations of the free world.” According to Dr. Korowicz, the Soviet Union now believed that war was “not the best and the safest way” to achieve this long-range goal. (HCUA, Hearing, Testimony of Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

September 24—Secretary Wilson announces views on American POWs suspected of “pro-Communist behavior.”

Regarding those American POWs in Korea who were suspected of “pro-Communist behavior,” Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said:

“We do not * * * condone those who made false confessions contrary to the interests of their own country or whose actions caused their fellow prisoners added misery. Such cases will be carefully * * * [and] sympathetically examined [to see if] there has been an unreasonable failure to measure up” to standards of conduct “expected even of a prisoner of war, or * * * prescribed by law.” (FOF: 322C3–D3)

September 25—Cominform press hails peace in Korea.

In a featured article entitled “For Final Peaceful Settlement of Korean Question,” the Communists stated:

The U.S. monopolies, closely bound up with the policy of aggravating the international situation and which have waxed rich on war production, regard the ending of the war in Korea as a threat to their profits. It is precisely for this reason that the U.S. ruling circles are trying to frustrate the armistice in Korea and to aggravate the situation in Asia and in the Pacific. Proof of this is the agreement signed between Dulles and Syngman Rhee, which preserves “indefinitely” the occupation of South Korea and which aims at frustrating the unification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis. Proof of this are the bellicose declarations and warlike actions of puppet Rhee, who, with the connivance of the Americans, is preparing “a crusade against the North.”

But this U.S. policy does not take into account the cardinal changes which have taken place in Asia and the Pacific basin and which have left their impress on the postwar life of the more than one billion people residing in this area * * *.

Today objective conditions are such that they enable the advanced forces of the East to convert Asia into a stronghold of peace. The most vital of these objective conditions is the international weight and policy of the

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Chinese People's Republic which now appears in Asia and the Pacific basin as a powerful stabilising factor * * *.

An important factor for strengthening peace in the East is the Korean People's Democratic Republic. It embodies the cherished hopes of all Korean people striving to restore their national unity, striving for peace. Under the leadership of their glorious Party of Labour and relying on the selfless aid of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and on all countries of people's democracy, the Korean people are widely developing rehabilitation, healing the wounds inflicted by the interventionists. They are strengthening and guarding as the apple of the eye their great historical gain—the alliance of the workers and peasants—and are successfully striving to ensure a higher standard of living for the working people * * *.

The peace-loving forces see their paramount task in exposing and frustrating the designs of the aggressors, in achieving a final peaceful settlement of the Korean question, converting the armistice in Korea into a starting point for fresh efforts directed towards further lessening the tension in international relations in the East and throughout the world. (FLP, 9/25/53:1)

September 26—Spain and United States conclude pacts permitting American bases in Spain in return for economic and military aid. (FOF: 323C3)

September 28—Former Communist Budenz and Soviet expatriates testify on Army document on Siberia.

In testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) was chairman, former Communist Louis Budenz and two Soviet expatriates, Igor Bogolepov and Vladimir Petrov, declared that the Senator was correct in designating an Army document on Siberia "Communist propaganda." The witnesses criticized the use of certain books in the preparation of the pamphlet, especially *Peoples of the Soviet Union*, by Corliss Lamont; *USSR: A Concise Handbook*, edited by Professor Ernest J. Simmons of Columbia University; and *A History of Russia*, by Sir Bernard Pares. (SGOS, Hearings, Communist Infiltration in Army, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

September 28—Soviet Union proposes Foreign Ministers conference.

In a note to the United States, Great Britain, and France, the Soviet Union proposed a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia, and Communist China in order to consider "measures to lessen tensions in international relations." Moscow also proposed a meeting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France to discuss the German question as it related to a peace treaty and financial obligations. The note excluded the subject of all-German elections. Moscow has held that elections "are exclusively the internal affair of the Germans and must be decided" without foreign interference.

The Soviet Union also stated that it was prepared to continue discussions for an Austrian treaty through "normal diplomatic channels."

On the following day the State Department said that the note, ostensibly a reply to the note of the Western powers on September

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2 proposing a four-power meeting in Lugano, Switzerland, was "evasive" and "dilatatory." The British Foreign Office declared that the note added little to earlier Soviet notes on the subject. (FOF: 323D1-F1)

October 2—American Communists state United States is on "path of fascism."

A statement of the National Committee of the CPUSA published in the Cominform press claimed:

All this [the arrest of Communist leaders] shows that the process of fascism is advancing faster than the American people realize. The Eisenhower Administration is speeding up the drive to install fascism in our country.

But there is still time to act, and new possibilities for beating back the drive to fascism. There is still time to stop the Smith Act persecutions and arrests, to win amnesty for all Smith Act victims, and to repeal the fascist Smith Act. * * * It is a despicable fascist lie and trick to say, as Brownell does, that the Communist Party is "underground". The Communist Party is engaged in its public activity in difficult conditions, it is fighting all efforts to deprive it of legality.

In fighting for its legality * * * the Communist Party is also fighting for the legality of the Bill of Rights. * * *

All Americans have every reason to be alarmed by this talk of a Communist "underground." Where else but in fascist countries is there talk of a Communist "underground"?

This talk can be understood only as an attempt to prepare the ground, to cultivate the atmosphere in our country for branding all activity in defense of peace "underground" activity.

By this kind of talk, the Eisenhower-McCarthy-Hoover Administration exposes its real objective: to drive all democratic rights underground.

For example, the FBI openly boasts of tapping phones of all people identified in the fight for peace and democracy. * * *

The FBI stations car-loads of snoopers in front of headquarters, halls, meeting places and the offices of pro-peace and people's organizations. * * *

Where is the real danger and menace to our country here? Obviously from the illegal, unconstitutional police-state surveillance and harassment of the FBI, directed by McCarthy's self-confessed pal and admirer, J. Edgar Hoover, and Eisenhower's attorney-general Brownell * * *.

What is needed is a powerful fight-back against the efforts to impose fascism on our land. It is necessary to demand the release of Thompson and Stein, as of all Smith Act victims. Stop Smith Act persecutions. Repeal the Smith Act. Repeal all police-state laws—the McCarran, McCarran-Walters, Taft-Hartley acts! What is needed is to abolish the secret political police in the United States. (FLP, 10/2/53:3)

October 3—British intervene with armed forces to prevent establishment of "pro-Communist" government in British Guiana.

The British Colonial Office charged that Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana and his American wife, Janet Rosenberg Jagan, Deputy Speaker of the Colonial Legislative Assembly and executive secretary of the "leftist" People's Progressive Party, were responsible for the attempt to establish a "pro-Communist" government in British Guiana. Since winning 18 of the 24 Assembly seats in April, the supporters of the Jagans had led a series of strikes by rum and sugar workers and campaigned for constitutional changes in order to restrict the power of the British Governor of the colony. (FOF: 333F1-G2)

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October 6—American airmen repudiate "germ warfare confessions."

In New York, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., showed the General Assembly delegates motion pictures in which five American airmen recounted how they were tortured by the Communists and forced to "confess" that they were engaging in germ warfare in Korea. All five airmen repudiated their "confessions" which had been used extensively in the Communist germ warfare propaganda campaign. The airmen were: Colonel Frank H. Schwable and Major Roy H. Bley of the Marines; First Lieutenants John S. Quinn, Floyd B. O'Neil, and Paul R. Kniss of the Air Force. (FOF: 330A1)

October 6—FBI seizes seven Ohioans on Communist charges.

The FBI arrested seven persons in Ohio, six of whom were charged with advocating the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Among those seized were Elvador Claud Greenfield, write-in candidate of the Communist Party for Ohio Governor in 1952; David Katz, former treasurer of the Communist Political Association in Ohio, and his wife, Frieda, a former Communist Party organizer; Lucille Bethencourt, a Communist leader in Lorain, Ohio; Joseph Michael Dougher, former Communist Party national committeeman; Joseph Brandt, former Ohio Communist Party organizational secretary; and Robert Alfred Campbell, former Ohio Communist Party educational director. (FOF: 333C1)

October 8—President Eisenhower states Soviet atomic bomb capabilities.

At a press conference, President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared that "the Soviets now have the capability of atomic attack on us, and such capability will increase * * *." In an attempt to clarify confusion about the Soviet atomic threat, Mr. Eisenhower reported the following "facts as we know them": The Soviet Union has "a stockpile of atomic weapons of conventional types," as well as a hydrogen bomb or the "forerunner" of one; Soviet atomic progress "has had the material assistance of what they learned from our program through espionage." The President would not say that the Soviet atomic threat was, according to a report, "right on our doorstep." (FOF: 340D2-E2)

October 9—All-India Peace Council supports government's policy.

A report on the All-India Peace Council Bureau, published in *For A Lasting Peace*, stated:

A resolution on India's role in international relations points out that all sections of the people of India support the policy conducted by the Government of India in the past few months in relation to Korea and also in relation to the question of the People's Republic of China being allowed to occupy its rightful place in the United Nations.

The Bureau of the All-India Peace Council called on all the peace supporters and all peace organisations to launch a nationwide campaign in order to ensure that henceforth all international conflicts shall be solved by peaceful means.

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In its decisions about foreign property in India the Bureau called on all local peace committees and other organisations throughout the country to back the struggle waged by the population of the given territories against foreign oppression and against attempts to use it for war purposes.

The Bureau called for the prohibition of weapons of mass extermination and for extending India's trade relations with other countries on a basis of equality and mutual interest. (FLP, 10/9/53:1)

October 9—Jagan and wife are relieved of posts in British Guiana.

Acting under emergency powers granted by the British Government, Sir Alfred Savage, Governor of British Guiana, relieved Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan and his "leftist ministers" of their posts in the Cabinet. Suspension of the colony's constitution was under consideration. According to the Colonial Office in London, there was "no doubt whatever" that Jagan and his wife, together with Communications Minister Sidney King and Rory Westmaas, vice president of the People's Progressive Party, were "closely associated" with "international Communist organizations." Charges were made that they planned to turn Guiana into a "totalitarian state subordinate to Moscow" with a view to making it a launching platform for "extending Communist influence in the Western Hemisphere." (FOF:342A3-C3)

October 10—Federal jury convicts five lesser Communist leaders under Smith Act in Seattle, Wash. (FOF:341B2)

October 11—United Nations Prison Command chaplain in Korea reports 21,882 Communist POWs were converted to Christianity. (FOF:339A2)

October 11—Swedish Communists in new drive convert Communist weeklies into dailies as supplement to organ *New Day*.

Membership in the Swedish Communist Party had been declining, and it was estimated that there were fewer than 25,000 Communists among the nation of 7,000,000 people. The main emphasis of the party has been placed on fighting against what the central committee called "American infiltration." (NYHT, 10/11/53:71)

October 12—PPP stages protest demonstrations in British Guiana.

In protest against the dismissal of several members of the Jagan Government in British Guiana and in response to an appeal by the People's Progressive Party, 6,000 of the colony's 30,000 sugar workers staged a general strike. (FOF:342D3)

October 12—Senator McCarthy charges espionage activity in Army Signal Corps.

Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), charged that conditions uncovered in the Army Signal Corps laboratories at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., had "all the earmarks of * * * espionage."

Two days later, the Wisconsin Senator revealed that 5 more civilian employees of the Fort Monmouth laboratories were suspended for alleged "Communist activities," raising the total to 10. (FOF:341E1-F1)

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October 13—President Eisenhower amends security directive of April 27.

By Executive Order No. 10491, the President amended his April 27 order (E.O. 10450) to include invocation of the self-incrimination clause of the fifth amendment in refusing to testify before a congressional committee on charges of alleged disloyalty or other misconduct as a matter to be considered in security checks. (FR, vol. 18, 1953:6583)

October 15—Senate subcommittee estimates world Communist strength.

According to a report released by the Special Subcommittee on Security Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), Communist Party membership in the 16 countries of Western Europe was estimated at approximately 3 million, although the Communists polled about 13 million votes in elections. In Latin America Communist Party membership was estimated to have been reduced from 330,000 during 1944-1947 to 200,000. In 12 of the 20 countries the party was "officially suppressed." According to Senator Wiley, "very often, large Communist votes, as in France and Italy, represent not so much pro-Communist votes, as antigovernment votes."

The strength of the international Communist movement outside of the United States was estimated as follows:

British Commonwealth of Nations

United Kingdom—34,801 (claim, April 1953).
 Canada—10,000 (estimate, 1952).
 Australia—6,000 (estimate).
 New Zealand—500 (estimate).
 Union of South Africa—1,000-2,000 (estimate).
 Ireland—150 (estimate).

Northern Europe

Iceland—950 (estimate).
 Denmark—16,000 (estimate).
 Norway—7,500 (estimate).
 Sweden—30,000 (estimate).
 Finland—30-50,000 (over 50,000 claim, November 1951).

Eastern Europe (Communist countries)

Albania—44,418 (regular and candidate members, official claim, March 1952).
 Bulgaria—Nearly 500,000 (official claim, Dec. 12, 1952).
 Czechoslovakia—1,677,433 (official claim, Feb. 9, 1951).
 Hungary—Nearly 1,000,000 (official claim, 1953).
 Poland—1,130,000 (estimate).
 Rumania—720,000 (claim, June 23, 1950).
 U.S.S.R.—6,882,145 (including candidates, official October 1952).
 Yugoslavia—779,382 (official claim, November 1952).

Central Europe

Switzerland—8,000 (estimate).
 Austria—60,000 (estimate).
 East Germany—1,400,000 (estimate including E. Berlin).
 West Germany—130,000.
 Berlin, Germany—70,000 (estimate).

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Western Europe

Netherlands—33,000 (estimate).
 Belgium—30-35,000 (estimate).
 Luxembourg—500 (estimate).
 France—450,000 (estimate).
 Italy—1,700,000 (estimate, claim 2,130,000 November 1952).
 Greece—20,000 (non-Communist estimate, Communist claim 90-400,000).
 Spain—10,000 (estimate).
 Portugal—4,000 (estimate).

North Africa

Algeria—15,000 (estimate).
 Tunisia—4,000 (estimate).
 French Morocco—4,000 (estimate).
 Spanish Morocco—Negligible.
 Libya—Almost none.

Africa south of the Sahara

French West Africa—Unavailable.
 French Equatorial Africa—Unavailable.
 British Africa—Negligible.
 Belgian Congo—None.
 Ethiopia—None.
 Liberia—None.

Near East

Syria—10,000 (estimate, January 1952).
 Lebanon—8,000 (estimate, January 1952).
 Israel—3,700 (2,800 Jewish; 900 Arab; estimate late 1952).
 Iraq—12,000 (estimate).
 Jordan—2,000 (estimate).
 Saudi Arabia—None.
 Yemen—None.
 Egypt—Less than 3,000 (estimate).
 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—Less than 100 (estimate).

Middle East

Turkey—None ("pro-Communist" elements small).
 Iran—20,000 (estimate of card-carrying Tudeh Party; active front organization participation 80,000 approximately).
 Afghanistan—Negligible.
 Pakistan—5,000 maximum (estimate).

South Asia

India—30,000 (claim October 1951).
 Ceylon—5,000 (estimate).

Far East

Formosa (Nationalist China)—No basis for estimate.
 Communist China—5,800,000 (claim July 1, 1952).
 Outer Mongolia—28,000 plus (Communist claim, December 1947).
 North Korea (Communist)—Over 1,000,000 (claim of Korean Labor Party January 1953).
 South Korea—No basis for estimate.
 Japan—80,000 (approximately).
 Burma—24,000 (claim 1950; estimate under 10,000).
 Thailand—Small (Chinese Communists estimate up to 5,000).
 Vietnam—715,000 (Communist source; no reliable estimates of party membership).
 Laos—Believed negligible.
 Cambodia—Believed negligible.
 Malaya—3-5,000, more than 90% are Chinese (estimate).
 Indonesia—30,000 (claim 1951).
 Philippines—3-5,000 (Huk strength is estimated at 8-10,000 and number of Chinese Communists at 1-2,000).

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European Possessions in the Caribbean

French overseas departments (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)—
No basis for estimate.
British West Indies, Guiana, and Honduras—Small (no estimate).
Netherlands West Indies and Guiana—Small (no estimate).

Latin America

Argentina—Under 40,000 (estimate; claim 30,000 1947).
Bolivia—Under 2,000 (estimate).
Brazil—Under 60,000 (estimate; claim 130,000 1947).
Chile—Under 40,000 (estimate; claim 50,000 1947).
Colombia—Under 5,000 (estimate; claim 10,000 1947).
Costa Rica—Under 5,000 (estimate; claim 20,000 1947).
Cuba—Under 30,000 (estimate; claim 30,000 1950).
Dominican Republic—Negligible (estimate; claim 2,000 1947).
Ecuador—Under 5,000 (estimate; claim 2,500 1947).
El Salvador—Under 1,000 (estimate).
Guatemala—Under 1,000 (estimate).
Haiti—Negligible (estimate; 500 claim 1947).
Honduras—Negligible (estimate).
Mexico—Under 5,000 (estimate; claim 25,000 1947).
Nicaragua—Under 500 (estimate; claim 500 1947).
Panama—Under 1,000 (estimate; claim 500 1947).
Paraguay—Under 2,000 (estimate; claim 8,000 1947).
Peru—Under 10,000 (estimate; claim 35,000 1947).
Uruguay—15,000 (estimate; claim 15,000 1947).
Venezuela—Under 20,000 (estimate; claim 27,000, 1950). (SFRC, Report.
Strength of the International Communist Movement, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

October 16—Senator Wiley reveals strength of communism in Guatemala.

According to Senator Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "communism has established a strong beachhead in Guatemala." (FOF:350B3)

October 16—Five West Coast Communists are sentenced.

In Seattle Federal Judge William Lindberg sentenced five convicted Communists to prison terms of 5 years each. A fine of \$5,000 was also imposed upon Henry P. Huff, Communist Party chairman of the Northwest District. Fines of \$1,000 each were imposed upon Mrs. Barbara Hartle, a Communist Party organizer; John S. Daschbach, chairman of the Washington State Civil Rights Congress; Paul M. Brown, Communist Party district committee member; and Terry Pettus, editor of the *People's World*. (FOF:350B1)

October 20—New Communist-sponsored Catholic organization is established in Poland.

It was reported that a new Communist-sponsored National Front Committee of Catholics was formed in Poland. Leader of the organization of "patriotic" priests and laymen was the Reverend Jan Czuj, dean of theology at Warsaw University. (FOF:351D3)

October 21—Elizabeth Bentley reveals Soviet currency plot.

According to testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations by Elizabeth T. Bentley, a former Communist spy courier, Communist spies aided the Soviet Union in a plot whereby the Soviets printed

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millions of dollars worth of German occupation currency which later was redeemed by the United States. According to Miss Bentley, the Communists first intended to counterfeit the currency and thus had her procure samples from the Treasury Department. It was discovered that it was impossible to reproduce the currency photographically, she stated, so she was ordered to return the samples and to have "pressure" put on the late Harry Dexter White, who was then an assistant to the former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to induce the Treasury to officially give the plates to the Russians.

The testimony revealed that this conspiracy was going on at the same time the Russian Government was negotiating diplomatically for the plates and that the plates were ultimately delivered to the Russians as a result of these negotiations.

According to Miss Bentley, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, former employees in the Treasury Department, assisted her in the so-called currency plot. When Silvermaster and Ullmann were called to the witness stand, they refused to testify, invoking the fifth amendment. (SGOS, Hearings, Transfer of Occupation Currency Plates—Espionage Phase, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

October 23—White House announces 1,456 United States Government employees had been dropped in first 4 months of new security program. (FOF:357B2)

October 23—Malenkov regime orders "sharply-increased" consumer goods production in Soviet Union. (FOF:397F2)

October 24—National Labor Relations Board announces new policy regarding Communist-led unions.

According to a new policy announced by the NLRB, a report stated:

(1) it would not act on petitions for representation elections filed by unions whose leaders were under indictment for allegedly false non-Communists affidavits (unless delay would prejudice the interests of another union or the employer); (2) if an allegedly Red-led union won such an election, the board would not certify it pending outcome of court action. (FOF: 400E2)

October 26—United States charges in United Nations that Communists in Korean war used torture to force germ warfare "confessions" from captured American airmen. (FOF:254A)

October 28—Trinidad Governor warns of Communist threat.

At the opening of the Legislative Council, Sir Hubert Rance, the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, citing the experience of Guiana, said:

It is not impossible that the influence of Russian communism should spread here. We must all be on guard, and the Government in particular * * *. The Government is on guard. (NYT, 10/29/53:8)

October 30—Polish Government defies Vatican and appoints bishop of Breslau.

The Polish Government announced that the Reverend Antonin Pawlowski, a professor of theology, was designated to be the

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Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau (Wroclaw). The appointment was made in open defiance of the Vatican, which had refused to designate a bishop for this former German area. (FOF: 370F3)

October 30—Wilhelm Pieck, East German Communist leader, denounces Chancellor Adenauer for "following in Hitler's footsteps."

Pieck also stated, according to the Cominform press:

Like all other imperialists Adenauer seeks to supplement the policy of armament and incorporation of Western Germany into the European Military bloc with "security" of the rear, that is, to bridle "his" workers * * *.

The Adenauer regime fears unity of action of the working people, fears solidarity of all German patriots in the struggle for an all-German agreement and for a peaceful settlement of the German question. Hence, the terror of the Adenauer regime is spearheaded, first and foremost, against the Communist Party of Germany, the most resolute and consistent fighter for united action of the working class and for solidarity of all peace-loving German patriots * * *. (FLP, 10/30/53: 3)

November—American elections are reviewed and lines laid down in Communist publication.

In a discussion of "The Eisenhower Congress and the 1954 Elections," Peter Colton stated:

What are the main issues around which broad legislative struggles can be developed? These include:

(1) For peace in Korea and a policy of major-power negotiations to settle international differences.

(2) Against U. M. T. and for cuts in the war-budget.

(3) Against a sales tax (or "manufacturer's tax") for tax cuts in lower income brackets, tax exemptions for working mothers, tax increases on corporate profits.

(4) For restoration and expansion of public housing and other public construction, increased Social Security and expanded world (and especially East-West) trade to meet the growing problem of lay-offs.

(5) For repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and defeat of the Butler Bill.

(6) For a federally enforced F. E. P. C., for anti-lynch, anti-poll-tax and other civil rights legislation.

(7) For farm price-supports based on 100% of parity and the other main farm demands, increased credit, soil conservation payments, etc.

(8) For defense and extension of the public power program and an end to land-grabs and other give-aways; for restoration of the Hell's Canyon project, strengthened rural electrification and additional TVA's.

(9) For the 18-year old vote, and increased recreational and educational facilities.

(10) Against the McCarthyite inquisition; for the expulsion of McCarthy from the Senate, for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee; for the repeal or thorough revision of the McCarran-Walter Act, defeat of Senate Bill 16, repeal of the McCarran Internal Security Act and Smith Act; an end to Smith Act and other McCarthyite prosecutions and amnesty of all victims of McCarthyism.

Some of the immediate forms of action on these issues to which Communists and other progressives should give urgent attention are:

(1) Visit-your-Congressman campaign during the recess. These are vitally necessary to focus mass attention on the record of Congress and to put pressure on the individual Congressman in the coming session * * *.

(2) Struggles in relation to Congressional Committee Field Hearings. A number of these are being held throughout the recess and can become important occasions of struggle * * *.

It is along these lines, then, that the Communists can help realize the key electoral objectives in '54. Integrally related with the tasks in the broad coalition movements, however, is the need to give increased attention to the independent role of the Communists. This is particularly true

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today when, despite the increased attacks of the Eisenhower-Brownell-Hoover gang, new possibilities are arising for broadening the whole fight for a Party's legal existence, against further prosecutions and for amnesty for all political prisoners and refugees.

The expression of this independent role requires a major drive to increase the circulation of Communist material embodying the views of the Party on all questions, including the legislative and the electoral. It also requires early consideration of the possibility of entering some Communist candidates in '54—where this does not come into conflict with coalitions of labor and their allies—in order to further the struggle for peace, for economic security, for the rights of labor and the Negro people, for the restoration of the full legality of the Communist Party. (PA, 11/53: 47-49, 53)

November 2—Rakosi, former Premier in Hungarian Government, is appointed first secretary of Hungarian Workers' (Communist) Party. (KCA: 13296A)

November 4—FBI arrests three lesser Communist leaders in Pittsburgh area on charges of conspiring to overthrow American Government. (FOF: 369A3)

November 6—Cominform reports on communism in Malaya.

The report, as published in the Cominform organ, stated:

For over six years the British colonisers have waged sanguinary war in Malaya trying in vain and at all cost to strangle the Malayan people's striving for national independence. Month after month reports on "complete extermination" of armed Malayan patriots get big headlines in the British capitalist press. However, the Singapore correspondent of "The Times" had recently to admit that the Malayan National Liberation Army is now twice as strong as it was in the first days of the war and complete victory of the British colonisers "remains illusive".

The National Liberation Army enjoys the wholehearted support of the people * * *.

While fighting for national independence of its own people the National Liberation Army simultaneously supports the national liberation struggle in the other colonial and dependent countries. It also gives wholehearted support to the peoples' struggle for world peace. The General Headquarters of the National Liberation Army made statements in support of the World Peace Council's resolutions and hailed the Egyptian people fighting against the British colonisers. (FLP, 11/6/53:6)

November 6—K. E. Voroshilov delivers main address commemorating 36th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution.

The Soviet President, speaking of the "Soviet People—in Van of Struggle for Lasting Peace," stated:

The Soviet Government with its inherent energy and consistency has always pursued and is pursuing a policy of preserving and strengthening world peace, developing good neighbourly relations with all countries, developing and consolidating international economic ties.

This general line of our foreign policy has been and remains immutable. The camp of imperialists headed by the reactionary forces of the United States is pursuing the line of preparing another war. It is generally known that by the unremitting efforts of the United States aggressive circles the "cold war" is being continued and fomented more and more. The untrammelled foul campaign of slander against the USSR and the other peace-loving countries, far from ceasing, on the contrary intensifies. The Government of the United States is demonstratively appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars for subversive activities in the countries of the democratic camp, is continuing the armaments-drive policy, knocking together military groupings and intensively establishing a dense network of military bases in direct proximity to the frontiers of the countries of the democratic

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camp. All these facts naturally cannot but seriously alarm all peace-loving peoples.

The signing of the armistice and the ending of the bloodshed in Korea are a big contribution to the easing of international tension. It is a matter of record that the Soviet Union, hand in hand with the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, tirelessly fought to end this cruel unjust predatory war imposed on the Korean people * * *.

By their armed intervention in Korea the imperialist aggressors planned to enslave the Korean people and at the same time drown in blood the national-liberation movement of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific area who have risen to fight for their independence and democratic freedoms * * *.

In Asia a great people's democratic power has come into being—the People's Republic of China—which appears as a stabilising factor for peace and progress both in Asia and throughout the world. This great country prevents the imperialists from following with impunity the policy of turning Asia into a seat of a new world war. It is a mighty bulwark of the oppressed peoples of the East in their struggle for freedom, democracy and genuine independence * * *.

The Soviet Union, anxious to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and desirous of meeting the national interests of the German people, has more than once proposed to the Western powers a just settlement of the German problem. The Soviet Government is confident that the German question can and should be settled in the interest of peace and in conformity with the national aspirations of the German people by calling a peace conference to examine the question of drawing up a peace treaty with Germany, setting up a provisional all-German Government and holding all-German elections, easing Germany's financial and economic commitments resulting from the war.

The attitude of the Western powers toward the Soviet proposals does not testify to their striving for a just settlement of the German question * * *. They hypocritically put to the fore the question of the so-called all-German elections, although it is incomprehensible how one can speak of all-German elections when we have a Germany split into two parts and how one can speak of any elections when Germany has no all-German government.

Besides, the policy daily followed by the Western powers with respect to Germany reveals their real intentions which lie not in the direction of consolidating peace in Europe, but in that of making Western Germany a seat of a new war in Europe * * *.

The policy of remilitarising Western Germany and bringing her into the aggressive Atlantic Alliance is inseparably bound up with the policy of setting up in a number of European countries a network of military bases close to the borders of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies * * *.

The Soviet Union undeviatingly and consistently pursues a policy of peace and friendship among all nations * * *. (FLP, 11/13/53: 1, 2)

November 7—Ceylon Communists campaign to establish popular front of all Ceylonese leftist parties. (FOF: 398G2)

November 10—Soviet Russians end censorship in their zone of Austria. (FOF: 398C2)

November 10—UE Workers Union leaders balk at congressional inquiry.

Among those union leaders of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union who refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee holding hearings in Pittsburgh whether they were members of the Communist Party were: Stanley L. Loney, Harold K. Briney, Robert C. Kirkwood, Thomas J. Quinn, and Thomas Flanagan. Two days later witnesses testifying before the subcommittee identified Allan D. McNeil, John Nelson, and Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, all union leaders, as Communists. (SISS, Hearings, Subversive Influence in United

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Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America—Pittsburgh and Erie, Pa., 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

November 12—Cominform estimates world Communist parties have more than 25 million card-carrying members. (FOF:398A2)

November 15—Former FBI underground agent reveals importance of Cominform publication to American Communist Party.

Herbert A. Philbrick, writing about the Communist underground, stated:

The most highly skilled and most valuable members of the Communist underground in this country today are the "agit-prop" experts in charge of planning, writing and then planting Communist and pro-Communist material in all mediums of communication. Their special technique is to see that Communist ideology is spread under the guise of pro-American or pro-humanitarian material.

The principle guide for the subversive propagandists is the "Cominform Bulletin," printed in Bucharest each week and airmailed to party bosses all over the world. (NYHT, 11/15/53: 3)

November 16—Western powers reject Soviet terms for conference.

In almost identical notes the United States, Great Britain, and France rejected the terms laid down by the Soviet Union for a Foreign Ministers conference, accusing Moscow of demanding "a defenseless Western Europe" as the "price" for Soviet participation in a conference on Germany. Soviet terms were "totally unacceptable," the notes said. (FOF: 381E3-G3)

November 17—Strength of communism in free Europe is assessed.

According to a British source, there were in free Europe about 3 million members of the Communist Party, "fifth columns of the cold war," out of the total population of some 325 million. In the most recent elections—

the Communists polled about 13 million votes. Nearly 3,500,000 more were cast for the Italian Communist Party's Socialist allies. Communist parties in free countries are extensions of the power and influence of the Soviet group outside the quarter of the world which it controls. They support Soviet policy by propaganda and sometimes by action and they oppose the policies of the free world, where they conflict with Soviet policy, including those of their own countries. They may therefore be regarded as the fifth columns of the cold war. That war has many fronts, of which free Europe is one of the most important. (TL, 11/17/53: 9)

November 18—East Berlin newspaper charges Polish cardinal was spy.

According to *Neues Deutschland*, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski had been charged with "initiating a spy organization" in Poland which had served the Vatican and Arthur Bliss Lane, the former American ambassador to Poland. (FOF:395D)

November 18—Soviet Union urges Finland adopt "practical policy."

Urho Kekkonen, former Premier of Finland, announced that the Soviet Union offered to discuss the return of territory seized from Finland in 1939 if the Finns adopted a "practical policy" in accordance with the 1948 Finnish-Soviet friendship treaty. Soviet Ambassador to Finland, Victor Lebedev, made the offer

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earlier which included the Saimaa Canal, described as the "main prewar artery of Finland's wood pulp industry." (FOF:382D3)

November 18—Communism has "wide appeal" in France and Italy, British observer reports.

According to a British correspondent who analyzed the growth of communism in Europe, the concentration of Communist strength in France and Italy—

is a continuing menace to free Europe * * *.

Both are countries with a revolutionary tradition, where many people automatically vote as far left as possible. In both, the Communists emerged from the war with great prestige and resources and were able to obtain control of the main trade union movements. In both they have been able to rely on the support of a proportion of the workers on the land as well as the industrial workers. In both the Communists were felt to be the strongest opponents of recently experienced and detested Fascism. In both there is fairly widespread anti-clericalism.

There are also striking differences. In Italy the main appeal of the Communist Party derives from social inequality, poverty, and chronic unemployment. But France is a relatively rich country where the level of employment has been high.

Nevertheless there is in France a division between the "haves" and the "have-nots" which is deep-rooted and wide-spread, and because of which a large section of the population will always vote for the party which it regards as representative of the "have-nots." The greatest appeal of the Communist Party in France depends, in a manner not affected by much fluctuation, on its assured position as the only real proletarian movement. It has also gained a great deal in recent years by its pretended championing of peace. Its campaigns against the war in Indo-China, the expense of military credits, and American "interference" in Europe have all found a large response.

Since it went into opposition in 1947, the party's principal energies have been directed towards a concentrated effort to change the direction of French foreign policy. This has involved opposition to the Marshall plan, to the war in Indo-China, to the Schuman plan, to the European Defence Community, and to any form of European cooperation. This is in line with the Soviet desire to deny France, on which any European "system" must be based, to the west * * *.

The party reached the height of its success in 1946, when with its allied party it recorded 5,489,000 votes. Its votes in 1951 were only a million fewer, but the support was presumably less enthusiastic. Party membership by 1951 had declined by a half from the highest figure of 800,000 and a considerably higher proportion have left the Confederation Generale du Travail, though not very many of them have joined the other trade union centres. An estimate of present membership gives the Communist C. G. T. 1,250,000 (formerly five million) and the Socialist and Christian unions about 500,000 each.

Of the major strike movements since the war, those of 1947 and 1950, both marked by ugly insurrectionary tendencies and acts of violence, were Communist inspired * * *.

The existence of the Communist *bloc* of 96 permanently recalcitrant votes in the National Assembly is more than anything else the cause of the parliamentary stalemate * * *. It could hope to achieve its principal aim of re-orientating French foreign policy in Parliament only in conjunction with other parties. Hence the main Communist tactic is "pressure from the base"—enlisting popular support for its causes.

Communism is comparatively weak in the Saar, though the decline in its vote has not been great * * *.

The emergence of the Italian Communist Party as the largest outside the Iron Curtain countries and the dominant opposition in Italy itself is bound up with its relations with the Socialist Party—Partita Socialista Italiana * * *.

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The Communist Party appears to have reached a strength of about two million in 1947 and to have maintained it since. To these must be added about 300,000 members of the youth organization and women's union * * *.

The Communist Party [of Italy] has great financial means (estimated at 30 billion lire a year), derived partly from its large membership but mostly from business activities * * *. (TL, 11/18/53:9)

November 19—FBI informant in General Electric Company reveals Communist infiltration to Senate subcommittee.

In testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), William H. Teto, a former General Electric employee, revealed that he had been an FBI informant in the Communist Party since 1941. According to Teto, Communist cells were active at General Electric plants in Schenectady, N.Y., and Fitchburg, Lynn, and Everett, Mass.

The Senate subcommittee held hearings in Boston on November 18 and 19 on Communist infiltration in the plants of the General Electric Company. (SGOS, Hearings, Subversion and Espionage in Defense Establishments and Industry, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

November 19—President Eisenhower expresses conviction all people want peace.

In an address after receiving an honorary LL. D. at Catholic University, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated that all people, even those in Communist countries, wanted peace. The President declared:

I believe the longing for peace among those people that we now must classify as hostile to us is as great as it is among us. Else, why should their leaders have constantly to urge upon them the argument * * * that the free world wants war?

The President foresaw no peace through "military strength alone." The way to peace, he declared, was first through "unity" with "those who think somewhat as we do," then, through convincing others. (FOF:392G3, 393A1)

November 19—Communism in West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and Greece is evaluated.

European communism since the war, according to a British observer, had suffered its most damaging defeat in free Germany. In Germany, the "land of Marx," where in the election of 1932 the greatest Communist party outside Russia polled nearly 6 million votes and sent 100 members to the Reichstag, the Communists—

have to-day in the west a smaller proportion of support than anywhere except in Great Britain and Ireland * * *.

The bulk of the Communist strength is in such industrial communities as the Ruhr, but a few refugees are also infected. The party membership has declined from 100,000 to 80,000 in the past year and seems to be still sinking * * *.

Austria is in the unique position of being partly occupied by the Russians yet remaining, apart from varying political pressure in the Soviet

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zone, a democracy of the western type. It is probably revulsion against the Russian occupation that is chiefly behind the fact that Communist support from the electorate has not risen above about 5 percent * * *.

Switzerland, with its high standard of living and its policy of strict neutrality, is not a fertile breeding-ground for Communism * * *.

The Communist Party of Greece * * * emerged from the war in a strong position because of its leadership in the People's Liberation Front. It appears that its membership then was about 72,000 (compared with 12,500 in 1936), but some estimates have put it very much higher * * *. The armed rebel forces during the civil war numbered at various times about 20,000, and there were probably at least twice that number of secret civilian sympathizers. K. K. E. [Greek Communist Party] was outlawed in December, 1947, when it openly asserted its connexion with the rebellion, but the United Democratic Left * * * founded in 1950, is suspected of being a legal facade for K. K. E.'s underground activities * * *. The K. K. E. polit-bureau operates to-day from Bucharest. There is still clandestine fund-raising in Greece and some party enterprises such as groceries, farms, and taxi pools. A Communist organization in the Army is known to be still active.

Communism seems to have made little headway in Turkey, primarily because of its close connexion with Russia, the hereditary enemy of the Turkish people * * *. It is unlikely * * * that there are as many as 5,000 Communists in Turkey altogether.

It appears that organized Communism is at a low level in Spain, where it has been ruthlessly suppressed since the end of the civil war * * *.

From time to time envoys cross the Pyrenees from the Spanish Communists in France and sometimes are caught. There are still perhaps 5,000 Spanish Communists in France, but they are regarded as powerless since two or three hundred of their leaders were rounded up and expelled from the country by the French authorities in September, 1950.

In Portugal it is supposed that there are 3,000 or 4,000 members of the illegal Communist Party, which seems to exist on a fairly organized basis. There are also two organizations which, though they began as liberal movements of opposition to the Salazar regime, have to a great extent come under the control of the Communists—the National Democratic Movement and the Youth Movement for Democratic Union. With the exception of some support from the disillusioned intellectual wing of the liberal opposition, the main strength of the Communist Party comes from the underprivileged in industrial and agricultural areas. But since a sizable proportion of the population is illiterate and many of them are too poor to own a wireless set, it is not easy for Communist propaganda to reach them. (TL, 11/19/53:9)

November 20—American Catholic bishops condemn Communists' attacks on religion.

The statement of the bishops charged that the efforts of the Communists to suppress religion were "the bitterest, the bloodiest persecution in all history." Moreover, they rebuked those who "retreated to a polite neutralism" in the struggle between the church and communism. (FOF:395C3)

November 20—Philadelphia public schools suspend 26 teachers after 16 invoke fifth amendment at House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings. (FOF:405E3)

November 20—Middle East Communist leader foresees Communist victory.

Writing in the Cominform press in an article entitled "USSR—Bulwark and Hope of Peoples of Arabian East in their Struggle

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for National Independence," Khaled Bagdache, secretary general of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon, stated:

The US imperialists have been making strenuous effort in the past few years to knock together an aggressive military bloc of Arab and other countries in the Near East under the signboard of the "Middle-East command" ("mutual defence"), "North Middle-East bloc", etc. And if the imperialists have so far failed to realise these designs this is due above all to the resistance offered by the Arab Peoples * * *.

The US imperialists want to oust Britain from its traditional positions in the Near East while the latter seeks to preserve them. The rivals stop at no crime to achieve their aims * * *. Each of the imperialist groups strives to eliminate in the Arab countries every trace of democratic liberties and to install in power direct agents of foreign capital and reactionary feudalists. Consequently the national-liberation movement, the democratic movement and the peace movement in all Arab countries organically merge into a single all-embracing movement, uniting and drawing into the struggle the overwhelming majority of the nation * * *.

The struggle waged by the working class in the Arab countries, evoked by the October Socialist Revolution, is no longer confined to such countries as Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon; it is developing into a general struggle and is rapidly spreading. The recent oil-workers strikes against the arbitrary rule of the US and British companies and for trade-union liberties, held last October in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, where Americans and Britons hold sway and resort to most cruel methods of terror, vividly show that the democratic and socialist consciousness of the working class is awakening in the most remote regions of the Arab world and that the working class is boldly marching forward in order to play its historical role, the role of leader of the national-liberation and democratic movement.

Soundlessly loyal to the lessons of the Great October Socialist Revolution and following the pathway of the great strategist of the Revolution—the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon will tirelessly struggle to fulfill its duty to the people. It will raise higher and higher the banner of peace, national independence and democracy and work for uniting the broad masses into a national front of struggle against war, imperialism and its agents for complete victory of their just liberation struggle. (FLP, 11/20/53:4)

November 20—*Times* of London cites danger and challenge of communism.

In an editorial entitled "Within the Walls," the *Times* of London concluded:

The last five years have thus produced a certain air of stability. Communism has crossed no more European frontiers and has lost rather than gained disciples. Yet there is no room for illusion. Communists in Europe are still full of resource. First they have had more success in posing as champions of peace and "neutrality" than they ever enjoyed as champions of revolution. Secondly, they are still entrenched in many positions of power, such as the French and Italian trade union confederations. In both these countries, moreover, the threat of a general strike hangs over governments which were constructed only after prolonged difficulties and which have little room for manoeuvre. Thirdly, it has to be remembered that the revolutionary strikes which have been attempted in France, Italy, and elsewhere since the war failed because they took place at times when there was a real prospect of some substantial improvement in the national economic situation.

In this last fact lies the crux of the struggle against Communism. It is not in the end a struggle which will be judged by votes or armies, but only by the capacity which the western world shows to organize its social and economic life so that all its citizens have demonstrably a richer and more secure, as well as a freer, future than those of the countries on the other side of the frontier. (TL, 11/20/53:9)

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November 20—Strength of communism in United Kingdom, Ireland, Scandinavia, and low countries is evaluated.

Communist strength was "substantially stronger" at the close of World War II than it was at the beginning, although the party did poll as much as 15 percent. Communist strength began to decline, according to a British observer—

either immediately after the war or in a year or so, until about 1950. After this date it often became comparatively stable, in most cases with a percentage poll from one-third to two-thirds less than it had been.

While the Communists are proportionately much weaker in the United Kingdom than in the other countries, the course has been similar as measured by party membership figures. From 17,756 in 1939 they reached a peak of 47,513 in 1944 and then steadily declined to 35,124 in 1951, since when they have remained between 35,000 and 36,000 * * *.

On the periphery of this group, however, there are three countries—Ireland, Iceland, and Finland—where the pattern is different. In the Irish Republic Communism hardly exists. Its party was dissolved just before the war when, according to a sympathetic estimate, it had about 150 members. All they have now is a small organization called the Irish Workers' League, with a few Communist members, which publishes a four-page monthly news sheet, *Irish Workers' Voice* * * *.

Iceland, on the other hand, is a kind of microcosm of Communist tactics * * *.

The people of Iceland are traditionally neutral and pacifist, and after the war the Communists were able to maintain and improve their position by exploiting the lease of military bases to the United States. By this time they had extended their support from the industrial workers to a substantial number of professional and middle class voters, and even merchants and industrialists. They control the largest cooperative society in Iceland and three wholesale firms which do a big foreign trade.

Their setback in this year's election, when their vote dropped by 3½ per cent., was due to the appearance of a "National Resistance" party, opposing American and Russian influence alike, which got 6 per cent. of the votes and won the two seats which the Communists lost. Ever since the end of the war * * * [Finland] has been at Russia's mercy, yet has firmly and decisively reduced the Communist influence in the Government and trade unions.

The Communist Party finds its largest support in the northern regions of the country, in the Lapland area, where there is also considerable Communist support in Sweden and Norway * * *.

In Sweden Communist fortunes reached their lowest level during the Finnish war but revived after the Soviet victory at Stalingrad. They have never had much strength in the Swedish trade union confederation, but they have some influence in sections of the metal-workers and miners and the last big strike, that of the metal-workers in 1945, was Communist inspired and Communist led. There is some anxiety about Communist infiltration in the lower levels of the public and military services * * *.

The Norwegian Communists control only one small union. Party membership has declined from about 22,000 in 1945 (when they claimed 40,000) to 7,000 or 8,000.

Denmark has a very active little Communist Party and other Scandinavians seem to look to Aksel Larsen, its chairman, for leadership. In 1945 the Communists held many key positions in the trade union movement, but now they have very few. At the end of 1951 207 trade unions in Copenhagen, with a combined membership of 237,000, had 1,393 Social Democratic committee members * * * while there were 150 Communists (of whom 22 were chairmen).

In both the Netherlands and Luxembourg the Communists have a separate trade union organization which may tend to hold their members. In the Netherlands they have been able to instigate a number of strikes, including one in 1946 to hinder the transport of troops to Indonesia. About 40 per cent of the Communist strength is in Amsterdam * * *

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The only other country where the Communist decline has been as rapid as in Denmark is Belgium. Here party membership has fallen from more than 100,000 in 1945 to about 25,000 * * *.

The level of Communist support is rather higher in Luxembourg than in the other two Benelux countries. This is probably due to the influence of foreign workers from France in the southern industrial region, where they have their greatest strength, especially among workers in the metal industry * * *. (TL, 11/20/53:9)

November 21—American Communist leaders denounce Senator McCarthy.

A published statement of the National Committee of the CPUSA signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, declared:

Behind the fanatical anti-Communist, anti-Soviet crusade of Hitler and Mussolini was a drive towards war, and it led their peoples finally to overwhelming disaster. And that is the sinister significance of McCarthyism, the pro-fascist, anti-Communist crusade in this country. It, too, would lead people to catastrophe.

McCarthyism has an organic relationship with the frenzied preparations for aggressive war now going on in the United States—the ringing of the Soviet Union and People's China with air bases, the sabotage of peace in Korea, the attempt to extend the war in Indo-China, and the squandering of endless billions of the American people's money in an insane attempt to dominate the world through a vast international military organization. McCarthyism points towards atomic war and national devastation * * *.

This time the redbaiters, drunk in their hitherto unchallenged arrogance, have gone too far. It is one thing to frame up Communist leaders with the help of government stool-pigeons and perjurers, but it is something else again to rebait an ex-President as a traitor to the nation. Truman, in his fiery denunciation of the charges [made against him relating to the Harry Dexter White case] expressed the alarm and indignation that is rising far and wide among the American people at the shocking growth of the McCarthyite menace.

Now is the time to deal a smashing blow at this monster. The sharp stand of the recent CIO convention against McCarthyism sounds the right note. The whole labor movement, without delay, should take a similar position.

But the gravity of the situation demands far more than merely the passage of convention resolutions, however good. The issue must be taken to the great masses of the people. It should be raised in every trade union, in every Negro organization, in every farmer group, and in all other organized bodies of the masses. Every step should be taken to rouse the people to the grave danger and to prepare them for a vast political movement that will defeat every candidate in the 1954 elections who does not specifically repudiate McCarthyism and all its works.

An organic part of the fight against McCarthyism is the fight to defend the Communists now being indicted and tried under the Smith, McCarran and Sedition laws, and to free Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, and the many others imprisoned under these laws. The fight to defend the legality of the Communist Party is the first line of the whole struggle to defend the Bill of Rights.

In warring against this McCarthy pro-facist menace, organized labor and its allies must realize that McCarthyism is bred of the war policies of Wall Street, as expressed through Eisenhower, Dulles and McCarthy. They must also understand that it is impossible to fight McCarthyism effectively while at the same time supporting the aggressive imperialistic war policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

It is an indisputable fact that the Trumans, Meanys and Reuthers, with their violent anti-Sovietism and with their violent redbaiting, have contributed greatly to, and are continuing to feed the McCarthyite danger.

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The Truman Administration gave aid and comfort to the worst redbaiting reactionaries.

Obviously, labor and its allies must fight the Eisenhower Administration not only in its domestic policies but also in its decisive foreign policies. It is politically absurd to take the position, as many of the top leadership of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. now do, of opposing Eisenhower at home as an enemy, and of supporting him abroad as the spokesman of the American masses. The deadly contradiction in policy must be removed. And it can be done only by organized labor and its allies freeing themselves from the Big Lie that the U.S.S.R. is a military menace and that war is inevitable. They must accept the realistic policy of international negotiations on the basis of the peaceful coexistence of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American people, in the face of a developing economic crisis, the growing menace of McCarthyism, and the continuing sinister danger of war, face many grave and urgent problems. The elections of 1954 will provide an opportunity to lay the basis for solving many of them. That is, if the people will crack down on the reactionaries.

The situation is ripe for organized labor and its allies, by a united smash, to rout the McCarthyite pro-fascists and warmongers, and to score a great political victory. This opportunity must not be missed. The working masses must not allow themselves to be politically deceived and blinded by the poison gas of the redbaiters, warmongers, and witchhunters. (PA, 12/53 : 1-3)

November 23—Communist China concludes 10-year economic aid pact with North Korea for postwar reconstruction. (FOF: 390F1)

November 24—*Pravda* of Moscow urges American-Soviet collaboration for "peace" and "progress" as in World War II. (FOF: 391C1)

November 25—Nationalist China charges Communists made China into slave camp.

According to the Chinese Nationalists, the Communists had turned China into a "vast slave labor camp" where at least six million men, women, and children were compelled to work in mines and land development projects. Dr. Yu Tsune-chi told the United Nations that "exploitation of these laborers" has enabled the Chinese Communists "to engage in aggression in Korea and to threaten the security of Indo-China, Malaya," and other Far Eastern areas. (FOF: 392F)

November 25—Communist China bans anti-Communist People's Party said to be only political party in Tibet.

It was later reported by the Indian press that members of the People's Party defied the Communist restriction and made a public appearance in Lhasa. (FOF: 444E1)

November 25—Representative Kersten reveals Communist penetration in defense plants.

According to Representative Charles J. Kersten (R-Wis.), there were 118 defense plants, holding Government contracts totaling at least \$500,000 each, which were "penetrated by the Communist-dominated" United Electrical Workers Union. These plants included Allis-Chalmers, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric. (FOF: 442F3)

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November 26—Soviet Union notifies Western powers of its willingness to take part in Berlin four-power Foreign Ministers conference.

In a series of notes beginning on July 15 with the Western proposal for a conference on Germany and Austria, the Soviet Government and the Western powers finally agreed to confer in Berlin in January 1954 on the subject of Austria and Germany and easing tensions. Agreement to hold the conference was reached only when the Soviets dropped their condition that Communist China be invited. (FOF:390F2) (CR-SAR:14247)

November 27—Communists state main problem of time is to ease tensions.

A feature article appearing in the Cominform press concluded:

The indestructible movement of our day, the peace movement, is strengthening and gaining momentum. Hundreds of millions of people are becoming more, and more confident that if the desire exists ways and means can be found for a peaceful settlement of controversial and disputed international problems and that there is no controversial issue which could not be settled on the basis of agreement between the countries concerned.

All peace-loving people will fight with still greater confidence and resolve for ensuring the successful solution of the main problem of the day—the easing of international tension. The solution of this problem cannot be avoided! (FLP, 11/27/53:1)

November 27—Puerto Rico is held under “yoke” of American “imperialists,” Communists state.

A correspondent with the Cominform press from San Juan, Puerto Rico, concluded his letter with the following comment:

The dictatorial government of the US puppet Luis Munoz-Marin resorts to repression and terror, trying to suppress the anti-American sentiments and mounting resistance of the working people to the policy of groveling before the US imperialists. * * *

However, increasing numbers of our working people are rising in struggle against the rule of US monopolies, against the U.S. businessmen acting the master in our country. The powerful movement for the genuine national independence of our country is headed by the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. Its slogans are supported by the big trade unions and numerous progressive and democratic organisations. The Puerto Ricans demand that the US government recognise the right of our people to self-government and that an end be put to colonial exploitation. The profound desire of our people is to live in peace with other nations and to dispose of their own resources.

Our people will uphold their national independence and achieve recognition of their sovereignty. (FLP, 11/27/53:4)

November 28—Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek urge united anti-Communist front.

In a joint statement issued in Taipeh, Formosa, Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, and Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Chinese Nationalist Government, declared that their countries “stand firmly united in our determination to mobilize all our moral * * * [and] material forces to defeat the aggressors in Asia.” Both leaders urged “all free countries of Asia to organize a united anti-Communist front” and called for support from “other freedom-loving nations.” (FOF:402D2)

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November 29—Japanese Communist Party suspends or expels more than 1,000 members in 3 months of purges, according to police officials. (FOF:444D1)

November 29—Indo-Chinese Communist leader expresses desire for peace.

In a cabled message published in *Expressen*, a Stockholm newspaper, Ho Chi Minh, the Indo-Chinese rebel leader, declared that he "will be ready to meet" French proposals "if, having learned the lesson" of these 7 years of war, the French Government wished to have an "armistice" and "settle the question by negotiations." (FOF:403G2-A3)

November 29—Expansion of communism into Central America is feared.

Speculation has been raised by reports of Communist activity in several Central American republics as to whether Communist influence in Guatemala, according to a press report—

is spilling over its borders.

Communist power, perhaps domination, in Guatemala has long been recognized. But Communist gains in several neighboring republics have developed as something of a surprise.

Police raided two Communist cells in Honduras last month and seized quantities of Red propaganda and petitions, according to *El Dia* newspaper in the capital of Tegucigalpa. Several alleged Communists were jailed and police began looking for Rodolfo Lopez, editor of *Voz Obrera*, a labor organ.

Although the party is outlawed, Communists are active around the United Fruit Co. properties on the north coast near Guatemala. Red agents from Guatemala are organizing workers of this United States-owned company, a recent Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee report held. They are also active in student groups * * *.

Guatemalan Communists have also been boring into another banana republic on its southern border. The illegal party in El Salvador has gone underground and gained "virtually uncontested leadership over labor groups," * * *. El Salvador's students, too, have come under Red pressure from Guatemala * * *.

The party in Nicaragua has been outlawed, too, and a number of its leaders exiled to the Red "old soldiers' home" in Guatemala. Although the Communist grip on the General Confederation of Workers has been broken, about 500 party members remain active in the trade union movement.

Communists in Costa Rica are attempting a comeback after being outlawed or under surveillance for several years. They have organized a front, the Progressive Independent Party, and a labor confederation to replace one previously dissolved by the government. Membership here is estimated at less than 5,000.

There are no reports of Communist activity in British Honduras * * *. But conditions here are as vulnerable to Communist infiltration as in British Guiana * * *.

The threat of communism in these Central American countries cannot be evaluated in terms of vulnerable conditions that may enable a few well-trained Communists to seize power.

Most exiled Communists in Central America have gone to Guatemala, where they can see as well as learn how to successfully infiltrate into government. These Communists can sneak back to their respective countries and exploit conditions highly vulnerable to communism—political instability, poverty, illiteracy, imperialism, ultra-nationalism and both latent and active anti-Yankee attitudes. (WP, 11/29/53:27)

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November 30—Secretary Dulles denounces Soviet incorporation of Baltic States.

In testimony before the House of Representatives Select Committee To Investigate the Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., Secretary of State John Foster Dulles promised the peoples of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia that the United States would not "confirm their captivity" by recognizing Soviet Russia's "incorporation" of their countries. The Secretary remarked further that Soviet "despotism" had to change "or be doomed ultimately to collapse." (SCOCA, Hearings, Baltic States Investigation, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

November 30—Former Lithuanian Defense Minister cites Soviet tactics in seizure of Lithuania.

In testimony before the House of Representatives Select Committee To Investigate the Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., General Kazys Musteikis, Defense Minister in the last free Lithuanian Cabinet, described in detail Soviet power tactics employed in the conquest of Lithuania. (SCOCA, Hearings, Baltic States Investigation, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

November 30—United States charges Communists with atrocities in Korea.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States delegate to the United Nations, charged before the General Assembly that Soviet Russians headed the Korean prison camps where Communists were responsible for the murder of Allied prisoners. According to Mr. Lodge, 38,000 Allied troops and Korean civilians were victims of Communist atrocities and "over 35,000 of these are dead." The American delegate introduced a resolution indicating "grave concern," which was adopted by the Assembly.

The American charges were denied by the Soviet bloc, which insisted that the accusation was manufactured to conceal American "germ warfare" and the bombing of civilians. (FOF: 401C1)

December—American Communist leader denounces United States foreign policy as "Wall Street's plans of imperialist conquest."

In an article entitled "The 'Putschist' Danger in American Foreign Policy" published in *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster stated:

Wall Street imperialism, with all its strength and cunning, is pushing on relentlessly for the accomplishment of its goal of world conquest through another world war. To halt and defeat this war drive, the peace forces in this country—the working class, the Negro people, the poorer farmers, and other peace-loving democratic elements—have many serious tasks. Among these are: a) to bring about a real peace in Korea, in the face of the efforts of Dulles, Rhee, and Company, to re-open the war in that country; b) to keep American warmongers from expanding the war in Indo-China; c) to bring People's China into the United Nations; d) to revive East-West trade; e) to slash the United States' monstrous war budget and to pull back U.S. forces from their aggressive bases all over the world; f) to work out an alternative peace economy to Wall Street's program of keeping the industries going, and its own fabulous profits rolling in, on the basis of the huge munitions production; g) to halt the rearmament and re-nazification of

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Germany; h) to put a stopper on the McCarthyite war-fascist hysteria now infesting this country; i) to insist upon a policy of top-level negotiations and a five-power pact to replace the Eisenhower-Dulles policy of intensifying international tension and of cultivating a war spirit; j) to orient the United States upon the basis of peaceful co-existence of the capitalist countries and the Soviet Union, instead of the present orientation of our Government upon the theory of the inevitability of a third world war. The situation recently has grown more favorable for the success of the peace forces, and for compelling peaceful negotiations * * * The contemplated war plans of Wall Street can be defeated. But to do this, there must be no underestimation of the desperate recklessness of the reactionaries who are engineering the drive of Anglo-American imperialism for world mastery. (PA, 12/53:12-13)

December—Mexican-American question is reviewed in American Communist publication in light of hemispheric unity of working class against "Yankee imperialism."

In this survey by James Burnhill, the author expressed the following views—

the establishment of a firm alliance with the Mexican people in the U.S. is an important link in establishing unity of the working class and peoples of all the nations of this hemisphere against "Yankee imperialism." In this respect the Communists and the trade-union movement of the U.S. must take the lead in exposing the role of the Wall Street imperialists in relation to Mexico and the Mexican people in the U.S. government toward Latin America.

Some of the liberals talk of the Mexican people of the Southwest as a "bridge to good will" in Latin America.

Essentially this amounts to endorsing an effort to use representatives of the Mexican people in the U. S. to cover up for U. S. imperialism. Actually the question must be put differently. The correct attitude toward, and a higher level of struggle for the rights of the Mexican-American people on the part of the American working class will facilitate the development of an alliance of our working class with the peoples of Latin America.

The Communist Party has made important contributions to the struggle of the Mexican people in the U. S. and the fight for full equality over a period of many years. Yet the situation is not satisfactory on this score, nor with respect to the status of membership and influence among the Mexican-American people * * *.

Primarily the Communist position must be regarded as a guide to action in the struggles and movements around the Mexican question, and as a weapon with which to eradicate all manifestations of anti-Mexican chauvinism from the ranks of the Party. The test of policy is, therefore, its application within the Party and by the Party in its work in the labor and people's movement. It is of foremost importance that the Communist trade unionists take the lead in conducting the practical struggle in the labor movement for support of the Mexican people's struggles * * *. [It] can be said that the ability of our Party to come to grips * * * with the Mexican question in the United States will be a test of the ability of our Party to apply more fully and consistently the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist approach to the national question. (PA, 12/53:61-63)

December 1—Former Latvian official cites Vishinsky's role in Soviet incorporation of Latvia.

Testifying before the House Select Committee To Investigate the Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., Alfreds Berzins, former Latvian Minister of Public Affairs, told how Andrei Y. Vishinsky, functioning from the Soviet Embassy in Riga, established the Soviet-sponsored regime in Latvia. (SCOCA, Hearings, Baltic States Investigation, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

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December 4—World Peace Council urges peaceful negotiations of world problems to ease tensions.

A general resolution of the World Peace Council was published in the Cominform journal. Some of the points touched upon were as follows:

The World Peace Council calls upon the peoples of Europe to prevent the ratification of the treaties on the "European Army" and the revival of German militarism in any shape or form. This would open the way to agreement on the German problem between the Four Powers, an agreement which would offer the German people the prospect of a peaceful future and give to all the peoples of Europe a guarantee against the revival of aggressive forces in Germany.

For the last seven years there has been a war between France and Viet Nam which can only be ended by direct negotiations between the belligerents. The World Peace Council welcomes the proposal made in this direction by the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and supported by the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic. This proposal, to which the French delegation made a favourable reply, could serve as a basis for a settlement * * *.

The World Peace Council has always affirmed that foreign interference, occupation by foreign troops and establishment of military bases on foreign soil constitute a threat both to the independence of the peoples and peace.

Such a policy is being developed in the Near and Middle East, Latin America and Africa. It shows itself in Europe, particularly, by the plan for the "European Defense Community" and by the installation of American atomic bases in Spain; in Asia by the foreign occupation and intensification of the rearmament of Japan, and by the US attempt to set up military bases in Pakistan. This latest effort threatens to bring about a war psychosis among hundreds of millions of peoples in yet another part of the world.

The armaments race and the manufacture of even more powerful weapons of mass destruction impose an intolerable burden on the world and constitute a frightful menace.

The World Peace Council has drawn the attention of the world to this problem by its Stockholm Appeal campaign and its Warsaw Resolutions. It regrets that the United Nations Organization has not yet reached agreement on these matters and hopes that steps will be taken to bring about the absolute prohibition of atomic and biological weapons and a substantial reduction of all armaments, under effective control.

The World Peace Council finally emphasises that whilst negotiation is necessary on any particular problem it considers, as it always has, that a Five-Power Conference is still the best method for achieving a relaxation of international tension. (FLP, 12/4/53:1)

December 8—United States, Great Britain, and France agree to confer with Soviet Union in Berlin Foreign Ministers conference. (FOF: 410A3)

December 9—S. A. Toymasian replaces G. A. Arutiunov, Beria follower, as first secretary of Armenian Communist Party. (FOF: 444A)

December 9—Soviet Government rejects President Eisenhower's proposal for United Nations atom pool.

In a speech before the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, President Dwight D. Eisenhower advanced a new approach to reducing the threat of atomic war by urging that the major powers of the world work together in developing peace-

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time uses of atomic energy as the first step to reverse the "fearful trend of atomic military build-up." The President proposed the establishment of an atom pool for this purpose.

While the Soviet delegation acknowledged the importance of the President's speech, it said that it would have to be studied "very carefully." On the next day Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky indicated that the Soviet Union would reject the proposal of the President and continue to insist upon the unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons as a prerequisite to any international arms control plan. (FOF: 409B-F1)

December 11—Senator McCarthy charges Communists infiltrated High Commissioner's Office in West Germany.

According to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 125 German Communists had gone to the United States, acquired citizenship, and then returned to Germany for jobs in the Office of the United States High Commissioner. (FOF: 443D3)

December 11—French forces evacuate Laichau and transfer main base of operations against Vietminh forces in the area of Dienbienphu. (FOF: 419G2-A3)

December 13—Attorney General Brownell declares suspected "subversives" are removed from Government.

In a recorded radio interview from Fort Worth, Texas, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., declared that he thought persons suspected of communistic tendencies "are all out of the Government now."

In Washington, however, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) said: "I don't think the job is ended," although the Eisenhower administration was "heading in the right direction." (FOF: 422A2-B2)

December 14-16—Secretary Dulles warns of "agonizing reappraisal" of policy.

At the 12th ministerial meeting of the NATO Council in Paris, Secretary Dulles discussed the possibility of an "agonizing reappraisal" of American policy toward Europe. The warning was issued by the Secretary to persuade Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and particularly France to complete ratification of the EDC treaty. Described as the strongest effort by the United States to put pressure on the Allies, the Dulles warning was critically received in certain quarters of Western Europe. At a press conference later, Mr. Dulles remarked that if the West European nations "decide to commit suicide they may have to commit it alone." (CR-SAR:14248)

December 14—Guatemalan Communists seek to extend influence throughout Latin America, report indicates. (WP, 12/14/53:4)

December 14—Senator McCarthy calls Harvard University "a privileged sanctuary for 5th Amendment Communists." (FOF: 422A3)

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December 15—Fugitive American Communist leader is convicted and sentenced.

In New York Robert G. Thompson was convicted of contempt of court for failing to surrender to serve a 3-year prison term imposed upon him as a Communist conspirator. On the following day, Thompson was sentenced to serve an additional 4-year term on the contempt charge. (FOF:428G3, 429A1)

December 15—Mrs. Janet Jagan, wife of deposed British Guiana Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan, is arrested on charges of holding unauthorized political meeting. (FOF:430D2)

December 16—President Eisenhower discusses "security risks."

In a press conference President Dwight D. Eisenhower was not able to state what percentage of the 1,456 Federal employees dismissed from Government service as "security risks" had been fired for spying or Communist associations and for drinking and immorality. The President declared that he did not want to give the impression that all those dismissed were spies or suspected spies, adding dismissal for security reasons "doesn't always impugn their loyalty, not by any manner." (FOF:420D2-G2)

December 16—Beria confesses to "state crimes."

It was announced by Moscow radio that Lavrenti P. Beria confessed to "state crimes" and along with six codefendants would be tried for treason. (FOF:420B1)

December 16—Three Hungarian Jewish leaders are brought to trial.

George Schay, the Hungarian Jewish youth leader, was said to have been convicted of espionage and given a prison sentence of 5 years. President Lajos Stoeckler of the Hungarian Jewish community and Dr. Zoltan Benedek, director of the Budapest Jewish Hospital, were reported to have been placed on trial on December 8, but their fate was not known. (FOF:430C)

December 16-19—Ho Chi Minh, Indo-Chinese Communist rebel leader, broadcasts new "peace feelers" to French. (FOF:428A1)

December 18—Chilean Communist leader reports on progress of communism in Chile.

Galo Gonzalez Diaz, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, writing in the Cominform publication, concluded:

The Communist Party of Chile has profound faith in the working class and in the people. It is confident that under its leadership the people of Chile will forever rid themselves of American imperialism and feudal oligarchy. The disillusion of the popular masses with the Ibanez Government furnishes favourable conditions for the formation, under the leadership of the working class, of a great Democratic Front of National Liberation with the aim of forming a government of national liberation in which all the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal classes and social groups would be represented.

The struggle for the unity of the working class and the joint action of the democratic forces represents a serious obstacle in the way of the anti-popular designs of the US imperialists and feudal reaction. The people have not forgotten the pro-American dictatorship of Gonzalez Videla. Experience has taught the people that arbitrariness and violation of the rights of citizenship, the persecution of the Communist Party and the repressions

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against the working-class movement are directed against their interests. Consequently they are defending every point of the existing restricted democratic liberties; they are fighting for a new policy, taking the road of unity and struggle for nationalisation of their industry at present in the hands of the American monopolies, for elimination of the Yankee monopoly grip on our trade, for agrarian reform, for democracy, for peace. (FLP, 12/18/53:3)

December 18—Cominform press reports peace appeals by “peace fighters” in Germany, Egypt, Switzerland, and Vietnam (FLP 12/18/53:1)

December 18—Polish regime reports Roman Catholic bishops had taken oath of loyalty to government.

On the following day the Vatican declared that such an oath of loyalty would have been forced by “long moral, administrative * * * [and] physical violence.” The church would not, it said, recognize the oath. (FOF:430F1)

December 20—Chinese Communists announce formation of “Tibetan Autonomous Government” under “leadership” of Communist China’s party and government. (FOF:444B)

December 21—Moscow announces reappointment of five Deputy Premiers who lost rank in government in reorganization following Stalin’s death. (FOF:443F3)

December 21—Yugoslavia and Albania agree to resume diplomatic relations.

The Yugoslav Government announced that it accepted an offer by Albania to resume diplomatic relations. Ten days before, both governments reached agreement on settlement of frontier disputes. (FOF:430A2)

December 21—Trotsky assassin spurns parole.

Jacques Mornard, who had killed Leon Trotsky, became eligible for parole after having served 13 years of a 20-year prison term in Mexico. According to Mexican officials, Mornard had not asked for parole for fear of both Trotskyite and Soviet agents. (FOF:430F2)

December 22—Panamanian Legislature unanimously passes law barring Communists and Fascists from holding public office or doing business with government. (FOF:430F2)

December 22—Former Assistant Secretary of State urges elimination of “insidious groups” in State Department.

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, called for elimination of those in the Department of State who, he charged, were helping to block the rooting out of communism in Latin America and warned that we cannot aid the Latin American Republics effectively in their fight against communism “until we have cleaned house ourselves.” In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Braden also revealed his difficulties with Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, and Laurence Duggan during his fight against Communist penetration in 1942–1945. (SISS, Hearings, Interlocking Subversion in Govt. Depts., part 17, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

1953

December 23—Vietminh's Communist forces numbering 20,000 re-invade Laos and reach frontier of Thailand, severing Indo-China in a 5-day drive across Laos. (CR-SAR:14248)

December 24—Soviet Government announces execution of Beria and codefendants.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Government, Lavrenti P. Beria and six codefendants were executed by a firing squad as traitors. It was said that the execution followed a 6-day secret trial before a special Judicial Commission of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court which ended December 23. The death sentences, which were not subject to appeal, were carried out on the same day. Chairman of the special commission was Marshal Ivan S. Konev. It was said that Beria confessed to conspiring with foreign intelligence agents from 1919 until "the moment of his exposure * * * [and] arrest" this year to "seize power," "restore the rule of the bourgeoisie," and terrorize Soviet Communist leaders. He was charged with attempts to sabotage current agricultural programs in the U.S.S.R.

Executed with Beria were V. N. Merkulov, V. G. Dekanozov, B. Z. Kobulov, Sergei A. Goglidze, Pavel Y. Meshik, and L. E. Vlodzimirsky. (FOF:429-F)

December 25—East German Communists emphasize nonreligious Christmas.

The East German regime encouraged a nonreligious observance of Christmas "to hail the achievements" of the "new course" policies which had been adopted in East Germany during the summer.

Bishop Otto Dibelius of the German Evangelical Church was barred from conducting a Christmas Eve service in Stalinstadt. The bishop held services at restaurants in a nearby town. (FOF: 436B1-A2)

December 26—Secretary Dulles taunts Soviets on freedom of satellite states.

United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared that the Soviet Russians were afraid to "admit the possibility of greater liberty for anyone now living behind the Iron Curtain" lest "restiveness" increase "everywhere in their * * * captive states." (FOF: 434A1)

December 27–January 3—Third Congress of Indian Communist Party convenes in Madura, State of Madras.

Part of the action taken by the Communist Party of India at its Third Congress was to denounce the United States-Pakistan pact of assistance. The Political Resolution which described the—"Pact" as a "continuation of the policy of the American warmongers * * * for launching a Third World War" * * * called upon the people of India to unite against "the attempts of the US imperialists" to blackmail India to line up behind their war policy". Hesitating to give a call for an alliance with Soviet Russia and Communist China in the face of the "warmongers", the Resolution nonetheless denounced those "powerful reactionary and communal forces, backed by land-owning and financial circles, who are egging on the Government of India not to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union and China." (M: 211, 212)

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At this Third Congress of the Indian Communist Party, the leaders of the party stated that the Communists must try to win power peacefully at the polls rather than by terrorist tactics used until 2 years ago. This "Moscow-backed" policy directive was advanced by the steering committee of the convention headed by Ajoy K. Ghosh, the secretary general of the party. The new program rejected terrorism, which had been advanced by the ousted Secretary General B. T. Randadive and his advocates as unsuited to the Gandhian tradition of nonviolence.

Ghosh, who had assumed leadership in the party 2 years before, was said to have been firmly in command.

According to reports, the focal point of control and support for Indian communism was Moscow rather than Peiping. For example, resolutions adopted at the congress did not mention Mao Tse-tung, while they stressed that Indian Communists would "further strengthen the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union." In deference to Stalin, the congress pledged—

to the memory of our great teacher and guide that Indian Communists will cherish and foster the traditions of unity and solidarity of the world Communist movement. (WS, 12/28/53: A5)

December 29—Vietminh Communist forces sever Indo-China in 5-day drive across Laos.

According to United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the American press had "exaggerated" the "military significance" of the Communist gains. The Secretary remarked that he "never thought there was much sincerity" in the "peace feelers" of Ho Chi Minh, the Vietminh leader. Mr. Dulles renewed an implied warning to Communist China not to intervene. Such intervention, the Secretary said, could produce United States reaction "not necessarily confined to the particular area which the Communists chose to make the theater of their new aggression." (FOF: 433D1-C2)



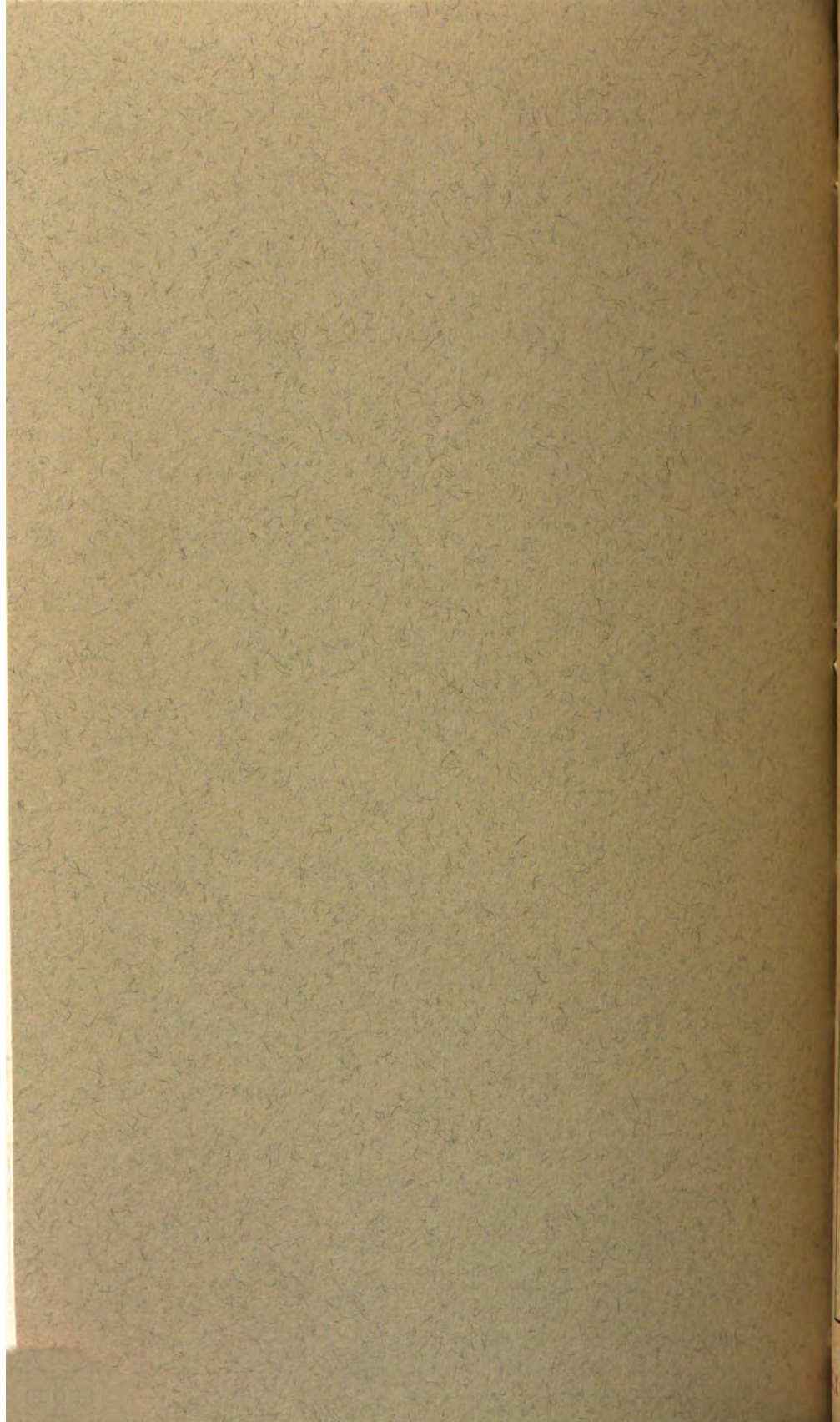
1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.



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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 89TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 8, January 4, 1965

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

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* * * * *

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

"What Is Past Is Prologue"

The light of freedom will never be extinguished. It will burn in the hearts of men always, just as it burns today in the hearts of those who are enslaved as well as those who are free. This does not mean, however, that there will always be free governments—or even one free government.

All free governments could be temporarily destroyed. Just 20 years ago, millions feared that a Nazi-Fascist dictatorship might rule the globe. Hundreds of thousands gave their lives before this fear was allayed. Today a world Communist dictatorship is a possibility that is far more than theoretical. How long a global dictatorship could maintain its grip over several billion humans in whose hearts the light of freedom burned is highly speculative. But that it might do so for a time—time enough to bring horrible suffering and the eclipse of all fundamental freedoms to every nation on the earth—is a real possibility.

We must face the fact that many more people dream of world conquest today than did in the days of Caesar, Genghis Khan, Napoleon—or even Stalin. These people are organized in the World Communist Movement, with affiliated Communist parties in over 90 nations. The Soviets claim a formal membership of 40 million persons in this international conspiratorial organization. Many, many more millions are fellow travelers, sympathizers, and collaborators with the movement.

These are the people who are today trying to destroy all free governments and impose on the entire world a so-called dictatorship of the proletariat. Backed by the political, economic, and military might of the 20-or-so nations they control, they obviously comprise a formidable force and a very real threat to freedom everywhere.

We cannot ignore these people and their power—because they will not let us. Every day, in one form or another—political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural, scientific—they are employing their power against us in South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; in Cuba and Venezuela; in Algeria; here in the United States; in every corner of the earth where there is a Communist.

Will they succeed in destroying freedom?

The answer to the question lies with us as much as it does with them. It lies in the steps we take to preserve our freedoms against their attack, and the steps we take depend on what we know and think about communism. If we know enough to think clearly and act intelligently in defense of freedom, they will not succeed. But if we do not know and understand communism and the Communists, we will not do what must be done to preserve our freedom; we will

consistently make the wrong moves, and the Communists will probably succeed in achieving their goal.

What must we know to save the world from a Communist dictatorship?

Hundreds of books have been written about communism—far more than can be read by the busy legislator who must formulate his country's laws and help shape its policies vis-a-vis the forces of world communism, many more than can be absorbed by the average citizen who also plays a role in shaping our policies and laws and is thus a combatant in the cold war. It is impossible for everyone to know everything about communism. In order that freedom may be preserved, however, it is imperative that our leaders be thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of Communist doctrines and goals, the strategy and tactics used to achieve them—and that the majority of the people have sufficient comprehension of the nature of our enemy to support our leaders when their policies are correct and oppose them when they are wrong.

The facts—what the Communists have been saying and doing for the past 100 years—must be readily available to our leaders and policymakers, both in and out of Government. This is the basic, minimum knowledge required for victory. And this, basically, is why the Committee on Un-American Activities has undertaken the publication of this chronology of the World Communist Movement.

In capsule form, as succinctly as possible, it gives the needed facts about communism from its beginnings to the present time. Past Communist actions and statements make clear the goals of communism, its strategy, and tactics. Past Communist actions and statements are also important clues to present and future Communist policy and strategy.

"What is past is prologue." What the Communists have been and done, and what they are and are doing today, is prologue to what they will be and do tomorrow. For this reason, the committee believes that the chronology will be an invaluable reference work to Members of the Congress and to all those, in and out of Government, who will play a part in determining whether communism or freedom will prevail.

Today, people are deluged with so much news about so many developments in so many parts of the world that vital facts, even of the recent past, are easily forgotten. Today's headlines dim the memory not only of those of last year, but even of those of last week and last month. Thus, many important facts about past Soviet and Communist activity are forgotten, though they have such important bearing on today's events that they should always be kept in mind.

By recording, however briefly, the major developments of world communism over the years in all countries, the chronology serves not only as a valuable reference work for Government officials and scholars, but also as a reminder to all Americans of the truths about communism which we cannot afford to forget. It puts the development of communism into historical perspective and, through simply presented, incontestable facts, drives home—even to the more or less casual reader of its pages—the seriousness of the Communist danger. (In recording, for example, that total estimated Communist Party membership was 18 million in 1947, it reveals that the movement more

than doubled its strength during the next 15 years; 15 years during which the free world was supposedly alert to the dangers of communism, taking firm steps to curb its growth.)

The chronology is not intended to be a substitute for the numerous excellent and scholarly studies that have been made of various phases of communism. On the contrary, it is hoped that it will stimulate study of them by creating a desire for more knowledge of events which are touched on as briefly as they must be in a work of this nature.

The first three volumes of this chronology cover the periods 1818-1945, 1946-1950, and 1951-1953, respectively. The present volume takes the study through the years 1954-1955. An additional volume will follow, taking the study through the years 1818-1957.

A considerable number of recorded events, both national and international, do not bear directly on the subject of communism. They are included in order to provide background information and make more apparent the relationship of communism to world developments.

The "Key to Sources" (see following pages) gives the original sources of all items included in the chronology. An effort has been made to rely primarily on sources containing only factual material. However, because it was not possible to do this in all instances, it should be borne in mind that such opinions and judgments as are expressed are those of the sources and not of the committee nor of those who have prepared the chronology. Communist sources are included in the work primarily to record and illustrate Communist attitudes and propaganda positions.

The chronology and the index were prepared by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, specialist in Soviet and East European Affairs, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. The study was carried forth in consultation with Dr. Sergius Yakobson, senior specialist in Russian Affairs of the Library's Legislative Reference Service, and with the research staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

EDWIN E. WILLIS, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.
December 15, 1965.

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- BG----- Gitlow, Benjamin. *The Whole of Their Lives: Communism in America—A Personal History and Intimate Portrayal of Its Leaders*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. 387 p. HX89.G54.
- C, I, and C, II---- Chamberlin, William Henry. *The Russian Revolution, 1917–1921*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1952. v. I, 511 p. and v. II, 556 p. DK265.C43.
- CCAD----- U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. *Decisions*.
- CE----- Roucek, Joseph S. *Editor*. *Contemporary Europe: A Study of National, International, Economic, and Cultural Trends. A Symposium*. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1947. 833 p. D414.C6.
- CINT----- Communist International, v. III, No. 16–17 (1921) p. 119–120. (Petrograd English Edition) (Hoover Library).
- CR----- U.S. Congress. *Congressional Record*.
- CSFC----- California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.
- CR-SAR----- U.S. *Library of Congress. Legislative Reference Service*. *Soviet-American Relations, 1933–1960: A Brief Selected Chronology with Interpretative Commentary*, by Joseph G. Whelan. *In Congressional Record*, July 1, 1960, pp. 14241, 14242 (Daily Edition).
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- DAS----- Shannon, David A. *The Decline of American Communism: A History of the Communist Party since 1945*. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959. 371 p.
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- EB----- Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1951. v. 8, 1000 p.; v. 12, 1005 p.; v. 14, 1006 p.; also 1959 edition, v. 5, 963 p. AE5.E363.
- ECA----- U.S. Government. *Economic Cooperation Administration*.
- E-D-G----- Einaudi, Mario, Jean-Marie Domenach, and Aldo Garosci. *Communism in Western Europe*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1951. 239 p. HX694.A3E5.
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- G----- Gitlow, Benjamin. *I Confess: The Truth About American Communism*. New York, E. P. Dutton, 1940. 611 p. HX84.G5A3.
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- IIAF----- Freund, Henry A. *Russia from A to Z: Revolution-State and Party-Foreign Relations-Economic System-Social Principles-General Knowledge*. Sydney, Australia, Angus and Robertson, Ltd., 1945. 713 p. DK266.F76.
- HAS----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations*.
- H-C----- Howe, Irving and Lewis Coser. *The American Communist Party: A Critical History (1919-1957)*. Boston, Massachusetts, Beacon Press, 1957. 593 p.
- HCFA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Committee on Foreign Affairs*.
- HCUA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. *Committee on Un-American Activities*.

- HKFM**----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation on the Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre.
- HSCF**----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations.
- HS-W**----- Seton-Watson, Hugh. *The East European Revolution*. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1950. 406 p. DR48.5.S4.
- JCAE**----- U.S. Congress. Senate and House of Representatives. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
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- KCA**----- Kessings' Contemporary Archives, London.
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- NL**----- *New Leader*. Published by the New Leader Association, Inc., 7 East 15th Street, New York City.
- NT**----- *New Times*—Supplement to No. 29, July 13, 1949, Second World Trade Union Congress, Milan, June 29–July 9, 1949.) Published by the Newspaper "Trud" Moscow, U.S.S.R.
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- NYT**----- *The New York Times*, New York.
- O-W**----- Oneal, James and B. A. Werner. *American Communism*. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1947. 416 p.
- P**----- Possony, Stefan T. *A Century of Conflict: Communist Techniques of World Revolution*. Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1953. 439 p. HX40.P686.

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- RJA----- Alexander, Robert J. Communism in Latin America. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1957. 449 p. HX177.A43.
- RRC----- Canada. Royal Commission to Investigate Disclosures of Secret and Confidential Information to Unauthorized Persons. Documents and Reports. Ottawa, E. Cloutier, Printer to the King, 1946. F1034.A5.
- S----- Stalin, J. Problems of Leninism. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1947. 642 p. DK254.IA575.
- SACB----- U.S. Government. Subversive Activities Control Board.
- SAS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.
- SCD----- U.S. Supreme Court. Decisions.
- SCIA----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
- SCLPW----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and subcommittees.
- SCOCA----- U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Select Committee on Communist Aggression. Originally Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression and the Forced Incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R.
- SD----- State Department. Moscow's European Satellites, No. 5914. Released November 1955.
- SFRC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations and subcommittees.
- SGOS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations.
- SINS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary.
- SISS----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.
- SJC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.
- S-L----- Swearingen, Rodger and Paul Langer. Red Flag in Japan: International Communism in Action, 1919-1951. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1952. 276 p. HX 412.S9.

- SSCOC----- U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.
- S-W----- Seton-Watson, Hugh. *From Lenin to Malenkov: The History of World Communism*. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1953. 377 p. HX40.S4.
- SWO----- U.S. Department of State. *Soviet World Outlook: A Handbook of Communist Statements*. Washington, 1954. 434 p. HX15.U53.
- TAB----- Bailey, Thomas A. *America Faces Russia: Russian-American Relations from Early Times to Our Day*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1950. 375 p.
- TC----- *The Communist: A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism*. Published by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. New York, HX1.P57.
- TCW----- *The Communist World* (Official organ of CPUSA), New York.
- TD----- Draper, Theodore. *The Roots of American Communism*. New York, The Viking Press, 1957. 498 p.
- TE----- *The Economist*, London.
- TL----- *The Times*, London.
- WP----- *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C.
- WS----- *Washington Star*, Washington, D.C.
- WSJ----- *Wall Street Journal*, New York.
- WZF----- Foster, William Z. *History of the Communist Party of the United States*. International Publishers, New York, 1952. 600 p.
- ZKB----- Brzezinski, Zbigniew K. *The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1960. 408 p.

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U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *World Communism: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*. Prepared by Dr. Joseph G. Whelan, specialist in Soviet and East European Affairs, Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, at the request of the Internal Security Subcommittee. 88th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, D.C. U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1964. 394 p. (S. Doc. No. 69, parts 1 and 2).

WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

WORLD COMMUNISM IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, 1954-1955

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1953-1960—Trends in Soviet-American relations are described.

Part IV of a chronology on Soviet-American relations contained the following description of trends and developments during the period 1953-1960 which it termed "From cold war to 'peaceful coexistence,' old problems and new challenges":

The last 7 years produced a revolution in Soviet-American relations. These were years of detente and diversion in Soviet foreign policy, liquidation of the sharpest points of conflict in the cold war, crisis, adjustment and consolidation within the Communist bloc, and a spreading belief among Soviet leaders of a shift in the balance of world power favorable to world communism. American policy, outgoing, demonstrative, and forceful, focused on a buildup of even greater pressure along the periphery of the Sino-Soviet bloc. Bipolarity became a global confrontation on the grand scale. But in the midst of these countervailing forces a new age was born, the space age, which put into the hands of the Russians and the Americans instruments of long-range delivery. When wedded to the already developed and highly refined thermonuclear capability, these instruments gave each the capacity for decisive instantaneous destruction.

With Stalin's death, Soviet Russia's new leadership initiated what in retrospect appears to have been an era of gradual detente in Soviet foreign policy. Negotiations for an armistice in Korea, then, in the second year, were concluded within 3 months. War in Indochina was brought to a halt by a negotiated peace within less than a year. In May 1955, the first major break occurred in the Soviet position in Europe with the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty after a decade of tedious and sometimes bitter negotiations. The first phase of this era of detente appeared to end with the first "summit" conference of heads of governments in July 1955. Henceforth, Soviet policy seemed to have been more intensely focused upon the underdeveloped areas of Asia and Africa. Blocked in Europe, the Soviets seemed to probe for "soft" spots in the colonial areas and former dependencies of the Western Powers. Bulganin and Khrushchev completed their extraordinary tour of southern Asia. Coupled with the launching of a vigorous trade and aid campaign, this unprecedented venture into personal diplomacy demonstrated concretely the new diversionary thrust of Soviet foreign policy.

By this time the instability within the so-called collective leadership in the Soviet Union seemed to have lessened as Khrushchev assumed greater authority in partnership with Bulganin. By 1957, Khrushchev, having effectively consolidated his power within the party apparatus, conveniently disposed of Bulganin and assumed dominating power in the Soviet Union. Khrushchev's new prominence put him in the position to impose his point of view which was defined simply as a political detente domestically, internationally, and within the Communist bloc. This changing view had widespread implications for American foreign policy. At the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February 1956, Khrushchev endowed his policy of detente with the raiment of doctrinal authority. The enormous growth of the Communist bloc, the prospects for equally enormous expansion of Soviet economic, political, and military power and the emerging "zone of peace"—as he described the Afro-Asian neutralist states—had now

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outmoded the Leninist concept of the inevitability of war with the "capitalist camp." Khrushchev implied further that "capitalist encirclement"—the traditional bogey of Stalin's era—was no longer valid. He stated categorically his belief in the ultimate victory of communism, arguing that "peaceful coexistence" was the only valid basis upon which Soviet foreign policy could be based. At the 21st Congress in 1959, Khrushchev reaffirmed this same doctrine, asserting that in the present era when mutual destruction was a reality of international life no other course than "peaceful coexistence" was rationally acceptable. He stated emphatically that the era of "capitalist encirclement" had now positively ended and that balance of world forces had shifted decisively away from the "capitalist camp" toward the "Communist camp."

During these years crises occurred along the Turkish-Syrian border, the Lebanon, in Eastern Europe, the Far East, and in Berlin, but, however grave they may have seemed at the time, they did not alter appreciably the main approach of the Soviet Union to foreign policy. It is still unclear whether or not the Berlin crisis of 1958 was intended as only a tactical maneuver to achieve larger political objectives. And if Khrushchev's words are to be taken at face value—and his power to control policy in the last few years seems to have been unquestioned—even the U-2 incident and the calculated act of wrecking the second summit conference will not necessarily mean a drastic change of Soviet policy from "peaceful coexistence" to a renewal of the cold war. Presently, there is serious doctrinal conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union over this very point. Peking opposes Khrushchev's doctrine of denying the inevitability of war with capitalism and argues for a harder Stalinist policy in world affairs. The difference between both points of view is one of means and not ends. Both seek the destruction of "world capitalism," one by an enormous buildup of power-in-being to be employed in a campaign of peaceful attrition; the other by direct engagement, confrontation and open struggle.

One of the dominant features of American policy toward Soviet Russia during this period seemed to be a vigorous assertion of power. Energetic, and even on occasion daring, American policy sought to create pressures against the Communist bloc in a critical confrontation of power. Reflecting largely the thinking of Secretary of State Dulles, American policy seemed to strive for a stage beyond containment.

"Massive retaliation" was the term used to describe the general strategic conception within which American policy was to operate. Some of the practical manifestations of this policy were: (a) the creation of the European Defense Community (EDC), the integration of West Germany into NATO, and providing for the defense of Europe with the distribution of missiles and nuclear warheads among the NATO forces; (b) the de-neutralization of the Formosa Strait, unleashing [sic] and then leashing the Nationalist forces on Taiwan, and ultimately committing the United States to the defense of the offshore islands; (c) the active buildup of military and economic power in Indochina against Communist aggression, including considering the idea of military intervention; (d) conclusion of anti-Communist mutual defense pacts with the free peoples of Asia, particularly the founding of SEATO; (e) participation in the formation of the Baghdad Pact (METO); (f) proclamation of the Eisenhower doctrine for the defense of free peoples in the Middle East against Communist aggression; (g) sending of troops to Lebanon and support for Turkey in the Turkish-Syrian crisis; (h) providing leadership in the struggle against communism in Latin America and throughout the Western Hemisphere. The limitations of American policy in dealing with political disturbances in the Communist world were revealed by the decision not to intervene militarily in East Berlin during the anti-Communist riots of 1953 and in Poland and Hungary during the crises of 1956. Following the tradition established in aiding Yugoslavia, the United States would go no further than to provide temporary material relief to the East Germans and negotiate economic aid agreements with Poland's Gomulka regime.

Soviet-American relations in this period had a direct influence on American domestic affairs as seen in the increased concern over the Communist threat from within the United States. Congress passed numerous anti-Communist bills, and the President signed them into law. The admin-

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istration took further measures to safeguard the Nation against internal subversion. And committees of Congress undertook extensive investigations of Communist infiltration in Government, education, defense plants, and religious organizations.

At midpoint in 1960 old problems and new ones continue to exacerbate Soviet-American relations. A substantial barrier to accord persists in the Berlin issue, the German problem, and the general problem of European security. The Berlin Conference of 1954, the summit conference of 1955, the Foreign Ministers' Conferences of 1955 and 1959, and the ill-fated summit conference of 1960 failed to resolve these questions. Similarly, the crucial question of arms control continues unresolved. Instead of becoming more manageable this problem has become further complicated by the Soviet development of the hydrogen bomb. Nuclear stalemate persists and prospects are not bright for a drastic change. With the advent of the space age and the development and refinement of long-range rocketry, the last advantage of insularity ended for the United States. Instant massive destruction now lies within the power of both sides. The numerous atomic and hydrogen bomb tests in 1956-1958 seemed to dramatize globally the problem of arms control, but the nuclear powers, though continuing a self-imposed restraint on testing so far as is publicly known, have yet to settle one of the most important questions in any arms control program, nuclear test suspension. Perhaps, the only really bright spot in recent Soviet-American relations has been the expansion of cultural exchanges, but even in this instance the positive effects are purely atmospheric and do not in any direct way alter the hard fact that grave political questions divide the United States and the Soviet Union. (CR-SAR: 14246)

1954—Trend in Indian Communist and Chinese Communist relations is projected.

A trend developing in the Far East and Southeast Asia which may have implications for—

the direction of future communist policy is * * * the emergence of Peking as one of the directing centres of international communism insofar as the region of South and Southeast Asia is concerned. Moscow's rebuke to Ranadive and the latter's apology to Mao Tse-tung * * * were the first indications of the fact that the Communist Party of India was being asked to keep an eye on Peking. Thenceforth, R. Palme Dutt's monopoly in directing the communist apparatus from London on behalf of Moscow was broken.

Peking is believed to be the home of the Far Eastern equivalent of the Cominform named the "Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions". There is also located in Peking an "Asia-Australasian Liaison Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions". Liu Ning-i, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is reported to be the Secretary-General of both organizations.

Peking is, however, a long way away, and there are advance bases of international communism nearer the Indian frontiers. One of these centres is believed to be in Kunming, where are located the headquarters of the "volunteers for the Liberation of India, Burma and Thailand". These volunteers could, "if an emergency arose", be assisted by the 13th, 14th and 15th Chinese communist army units totalling 100,000 men.

Another centre is reported to be at Monglen, in Eastern Burma, at a point where the Burmese, Thai, Indo-Chinese and Chinese borders meet. This is the headquarters of the "Central Committee of the People's Liberation Armies" in Southeast Asia. (M: 227)

January 1—Malenkov urges steps toward peace in year 1954.

In a published statement, Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov declared that the step in 1954 most essential to peace would be "an agreement between the powers and states under which they would pledge themselves to the solemn and unconditional obligation not to use the atom-hydrogen bomb or any other weapon of

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mass destruction." He expressed hope for "betterment of relations" with the United States and said there were "no objective obstacles to an improvement of relations."

The United States Department of State responded to the Malenkov statement, saying that it would "look forward with interest to practical applications of these latest Soviet assertions." (FOF: 2B1)

January 1—Casualties mount in anti-Communist drive in Malaya.

According to an official government report, 846 Communist terrorists were killed, 66 captured, and 370 surrendered during the campaign in 1953. (FOF: 3A3)

January 1—Cominform press reports on conference for "Defence of Rights of Peoples in Near and Middle East."

This conference held in Beirut was attended by delegates from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, and Hadhramaut. In a review of the conference, the Communist press stated:

The Conference brought together people of various political views and religious beliefs; among them were university professors, writers, doctors, engineers, trade-union activists, tribal chiefs, former Ministers, Deputies and clergymen.

The delegates described different aspects of the struggle waged by their peoples for peace and national independence and the fight against the aggressive encroachments of the British and US imperialists on the vital rights of the peoples in the Near and Middle East.

In their unanimously adopted Manifesto, the delegates condemned the imperialists' designs for creating the so-called system of mutual defence involving Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq, and the USA.

The Conference adopted a detailed programme of struggle for peace and the national independence of countries in the Middle and Near East. It called on the peoples to work for lessening international tension.

The delegates elected an Executive Committee to popularise and implement the decisions of the Conference and to make arrangements to hold widely representative gatherings to continue the work launched by this conference. (FLP, 1/1/54: 4)

January 3—Indian Communists adopt nonviolence tactic and reelect Ghosh as secretary general at party's convention.

At the convention of the Indian Communist Party in Madura, which reelected Ajoy Kumar Ghosh of Bengal secretary general, the Indian Communists were reported to have ostensibly approved a policy of nonviolence. According to a report, the party made secret plans to organize guerrilla units under the guise of defense against Pakistan. (FOF: 5E3)

The policy of nonviolence and moderation was adopted, it was said, in order to appeal to other radical groups and to "leftist" members of the governing Congress Party. The report stated:

The Communists hope to bring these non-Communist elements into political coalitions against the Congress party, to unseat Congress Ministries in doubtful states and, if possible, to follow them with Leftist Cabinets in which Communists would exercise control through participation in hybrid "people's front" parties.

The new party principles adopted at Madura supported Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy as regards Korea, recognition of Communist China and barring atomic weapons. The "moderate" platform even

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accepted the principle of the United States aid, with the reservation that the character of such assistance should be of India's choosing * * *.

The party convention called for divorce from the British Commonwealth and confiscation of British property. It backed the principle of community projects, which are being carried out with United States aid, but contended that their execution had been entrusted to a "corrupt bureaucracy." (NYT, 1/4/54: 5)

January 4—Yugoslav leader urges end of strict discipline in party.

Milovan Djilas, Vice President of Yugoslavia, urged that the strict discipline and theoretical tenets of the Yugoslav Communist Party be ended. According to Djilas, the party discipline necessary during revolution was outmoded. (FOF:5G3)

January 4-12—Catholic Inter-American group urges greater fight against communism.

In Havana, Cuba, the Inter-American Congress of Catholic Education recommended an intensification by Roman Catholic schools of their effort to combat communism. (FOF:15E2)

January 7—President Eisenhower cites Communist menace in State of the Union message.

In reviewing his foreign policy program, President Eisenhower said:

American freedom is threatened so long as the world Communist conspiracy exists in its present scope, power, and hostility. * * *

According to the President, "our best chance to reduce the Communist threat without war" was through "unity of the free world." The President listed among the elements of his program for achieving this unity: the mutual security pact with South Korea; United States preparedness "to meet any renewal of armed aggression in Korea"; maintenance of "our bases in Okinawa"; aid to Indo-China; continuation of a Western European policy based "firmly on the North Atlantic Treaty" for "as far ahead as we can see"; "continued firm support" for the United Nations; continuation of military and technical aid with reductions in economic aid, except in Korea and "a few other critical places"; merger of foreign aid "with the regular defense funds" and the transfer to the Secretary of Defense of "primary responsibility" for military aid under the "policy guidance" of the Secretary of State; and, finally, discussions with the Soviet Union "whenever there is a reasonable prospect of constructive results."

Referring to the domestic campaign against subversives, the President declared:

The subversive character of the Communist Party in the United States has been clearly demonstrated * * *. We should recognize by law * * * that we are dealing here with actions akin to treason—that when a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States.

The President recommended legislation providing that a citizen "convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow" of the United States Government "by force or violence be treated as having, by such act, renounced his allegiance to the United States and forfeited his United States citizenship."

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The President also reported that "more than 2,200 employees have been separated from the Federal Government" under the new security program. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 78-82)

January 8—World Communists emphasize line of lessening international tension.

In a feature article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace*, the Communists expressed the following points:

The fight for strengthening peace and ensuring the security of the peoples is the granite foundation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

* * * * *

In the new year of 1954 the Government of the Soviet Union sees its vital task in achieving a further lessening of the international tension.

* * * * *

It is indicative that the forces hostile to peace no longer dare to come out openly against the peaceful aspirations of the peoples. The enemies of peace are forced to camouflage their aggressive actions by hypocritical talk about "peace". But the peace fighters believe not in words but in deeds. They see that the enemies of peace are continuing their machinations. The enemies of peace are seeking to frustrate the armistice in Korea, to revive the fascist Wehrmacht, to build new military blocs, to extend the war in Indo-China, to turn Pakistan into another US military base, and are encouraging Japan to take the fatal pathway of militarisation. Who will believe in the "peaceful" talk of some of the politicians in the capitalist countries, who, while talking about "peace", categorically refuse to prohibit the atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction? People of good will justly regard such politicians as enemies of peace. The fighters for peace, all who are striving for a let-up in the tension in international relations and for strengthening peace, insistently demand that the Governments take action for speedy prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

The advanced, progressive public in all countries keep a careful watch on the machinations of the enemies of peace, unmasking the warmongers and exposing their aggressive designs. The fact that the progressive forces stand guard over the cause of peace is proof of the tremendous international influence of the ideas of upholding peace, the ideas that have won millions throughout the world. The legions of peace supporters are fighting with renewed ardour to strengthen peace. The peace-loving peoples will spare no effort in order to realise their sacred desire—to achieve a further lessening of the international tension, a further strengthening of world peace. (FLP, 1/8/54: 1)

January 8—Press reports Vietminh rebels begin redistribution of large rural land holdings in Communist-held Vietnam.

The law under which this action was carried out had been passed by the Communist Vietminh National Assembly on December 4, 1952. (FOF: 11G3)

January 12—Secretary Dulles lays down retaliation strategy to halt Communist aggression.

In a speech before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned that the United States would be prepared to meet aggression with instant retaliation "by means and at places of our own choosing." The Secretary disclosed that President Eisenhower and the National Security Council had recharted the basic security strategy of the Nation in an effort to "assure the stamina needed for permanent"

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world peace. According to Mr. Dulles, they had decided that the best way in which to deter aggression was "to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly."

The Secretary listed the main goals of the "new concept of collective security," which were: to insure "strength for long-term defense of freedom" and to achieve an "international security system" which produced "a maximum deterrent" to aggression "at a bearable cost."

The Secretary pledged that the United States would never seek "illusory security" for itself in a diplomatic arrangement which "would seem to indorse captivity" of other peoples. Mr. Dulles pointed out that efforts to negotiate with the Communists, including continuing attempts to reach agreement on the control of atomic energy and the questions of Germany, Austria, and Korea, were made "only to advance the cause of human welfare" and they involved "no partnership division of world power with those who suppress freedom."

Mr. Dulles indicated that he saw the hope of eventual peace in "the silent test of strength" within the Soviet Union between "the powerful rulers and the multitudes of human beings." "There are limits to the power of any rulers indefinitely to suppress the human spirit," the Secretary said.

The Secretary made the prediction that the policy of collective security of the free world would finally "confront dictatorship with a task that is, in the long run, beyond its strength." (FOF:9B1-F2)

January 13—American Communists celebrate 30th anniversary of *Daily Worker*.

An article written by William Z. Foster, published in *Political Affairs*, and entitled "The 'Daily Worker'—Fighter for Peace" concluded:

It takes a paper like the *Daily Worker* to analyze the war-fascist dangers, increasingly to make them clear to the masses, and boldly to take a stand against them. Contrary to the current madness of the war perspective of Wall Street, the *Daily Worker* must help teach the workers that the hope of the world is for peaceful coexistence between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. Any other perspective is sheer insanity. Now more than ever, the *Daily Worker* is indispensable.

Through the years, the *Daily Worker* has been built and maintained by boundless effort and sacrifice by its readers. This fine spirit must be continued and increased. But above all, the fighting *Daily Worker* must henceforth be given real organized mass support, from the Party and all Left and progressive organizations, far more than it has been getting for many years past. If this support is forthcoming, a new period of growth and effectiveness will open up before this greatest of all American working-class papers. (PA, 1/54: 6)

January 15—Harvard professor admits being former Communist.

In testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), Wendell H. Furry, associate professor at

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Harvard University, stated that he was a former member of the Communist Party and that he had been one of six Communists employed on a secret wartime radar project [at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology]. He refused to name other Communists, invoking no constitutional privilege in such refusal.

Research Assistant Leon J. Kamin of Harvard also admitted past membership in the Communist Party but refused, on the grounds of conscience and the first amendment, to identify any persons he had associated with "in or on the periphery of the Communist Party."

Both Furry and Kamin were indicted for contempt of the Senate by a Federal grand jury in Boston on December 17, 1954, for refusal to make such identifications. (SGOS, Hearings, Subversion and Espionage in Defense Establishments and Industry, part 1, 83d Cong., 1st sess., and Senate Rept. No. 3, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

January 17—Yugoslav Communist leader is removed from offices.

Milovan Djilas, Vice President of Yugoslavia, was expelled from all offices in the Yugoslav Communist Party for having advocated a slackening in discipline and more individual expression in the party. Tito denounced Djilas, his top-ranking political assistant and potential successor, for having caused "unrest" and for having tried to liquidate the League of Communists (Yugoslav Communist Party), to restore capitalism and Western democracy, and to create anarchy. (FOF :22E3)

January 19—Secretary Dulles cites Soviet aim to delay EDC.

According to Secretary of State Dulles, the "real purpose" of the participation of the Soviet Union in the Berlin Conference might be an attempt to delay the French ratification of the European Defense Community pact.

At a news conference the Secretary remarked that the Berlin Conference would be futile if Russia continued attempts to divide and weaken the Western allies. If the Russians came to the meeting "in a constructive mood," the allies would be "responsive" and the Berlin talks "could have large historical significance," he said. But if the Communists pursued their familiar "tactics of division," "we will have wasted our time," Mr. Dulles added. (FOF:18G2-A3)

January 21—Attorney General Brownell states no Communists are left in United States Government. (FOF:45B2)

January 21—Communist European espionage networks are reorganizing, report indicates.

Responsible sources reported that the Communist networks in Western Europe, which had been weakened by the purges within the Soviet orbit, were reorganizing and special efforts were being made to induce political emigres to return to their homelands or to undertake secret intelligence work abroad. (NYT, 1/21/54: 5)

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January 22—Indonesian Communists stress “national anti-colonial united front.”

At a mass meeting held in Jokjakarta and attended by more than 7,000 students and intellectuals, according to Communist sources, the draft program of the Communist Party was explained. The report of the event stated:

Aidit, the General Secretary of the Party, dwelt on the Party Programme and pointed out that it could make a serious contribution to the consolidation of the national anti-colonial united front.

Discussion followed and after the meeting many students and intellectuals pledged themselves to study the Programme more thoroughly.

120,000 copies of the draft Programme were circulated in the Indonesian, Sudan, Madure and Battaks languages. The Programme is scheduled for final approval by the Fifth Congress of the Indonesian Communist Party, which will be held in March 1954. (FLP, 1/22/54: 6)

January 22—World Communists commemorate 30th anniversary of Lenin's death and emphasize “peace” campaign.

A feature article in the Cominform press entitled “Great Force of Ideas of Leninism!” said in part:

Lenin's magnificent, heroic life is a splendid example of revolutionary service in the people's cause. Lenin was the great continuer of the cause and teaching of Marx and Engels, the outstanding strategist of the proletarian revolution, the mountain eagle who knew no fear in the fight. In the new historical setting, in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, Lenin enriched Marxism in all its aspects and carried forward this great teaching, upheld it against the attempts made by international opportunism to distort it, to rob it of its revolutionary spirit.

Lenin was the great theoretician of Communism. * * *

* * * * *

Leninism lives and triumphs! Its influence is growing steadily in all lands. The Communist movement, the movement to which Lenin devoted his entire life, has spread to all countries and continents. The Marxist-Leninist teaching is invincible because it is true, because it expresses the vital interest and innermost aspirations of the broad masses of the working people.

Leninism reveals in all their depths the irreconcilable antagonisms of imperialism and exposes the true countenance of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

* * * * *

Leninism is inseparably linked with the struggle for peace. The entire history of the Soviet state is the history of the fight for peace and friendship between the nations. Throughout all the years of the existence of the Soviet state the fight for peace has been the guiding principle of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR. Lenin always stressed the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems, of their peaceful competition, emphasising that the peace policy of the Soviet people is approved by the overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Today the Soviet people are in the van of the gigantic army of the supporters of peace all over the world. The Government of the USSR has always done, is doing and will continue to do all in its power to ensure that the peoples live in peace, that the international tension is lessened and normal relations established between the states. (FLP, 1/22/54:1)

January 23—East German Communist Party expels leading figures.

Former State Security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser and former editor of *Neues Deutschland*, Rudolph Herrnstadt, were purged from the membership in the Communist Party for opposing the

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party leaders after the anti-Communist uprisings in June 1953. Other disciplinary actions were taken in relation to the uprisings. Former Acting Foreign Minister Anton Ackermann was removed from the central committee; former Politbureau member Franz Dahlen was barred from party posts; Elli Schmidt, former head of the German Democratic Women's League, and Hans Jendretsky, former chairman of the Berlin Communist Party, were reprimanded. (FOF:30E3)

January 25—Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations reports on 1953 activities.

According to a report published by the subcommittee, which was under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), the subcommittee had initiated 157 distinct investigations and conducted 445 preliminary inquiries in 1953 and the subcommittee's staff interviewed about 1,200 persons. (SGOS, Senate Rept. No. 881, 83d Cong, 2d sess., Annual Report for 1953.)

January 25–February 18—Berlin Conference of Big Four Foreign Ministers deadlocks on German reunification and conclusion of Austrian Treaty.

This seventh meeting of the Foreign Ministers was attended by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain, and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Soviet Russia. (FOF:25B1, 33B1; KCA:13433A)

January 25—Soviet Union is rigid on European peace plan.

In his opening speech at the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov reiterated the standard Soviet arguments for abandonment of the European Defense Community plan, reduction of arms on Soviet terms, and increase of East-West trade. Throughout his speech the Soviet Foreign Minister, one report stated, seemed to be attempting to turn the the Western European nations, particularly France, against the United States. Molotov charged that the United States planned to use its foreign military bases for attacks upon the Soviet Union, Communist China, and "the people's democracies." He predicted that "such plans" were "doomed to inevitable failure" and argued that European security could be attained through pacts negotiated between the Soviet Union and France and Great Britain and not through alliances which created a "military bloc of * * * European countries directed against other European states." (FOF:252F2–D3)

January 26—United States Senate ratifies mutual defense treaty with South Korea by vote of 81–6. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 819)

January 27—Mexican Communists seek "common front" with the ruling party, report indicates.

According to the press report, the disclosure by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, described as "international communism's No. 1 man in Latin America"—

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was no great surprise to observers here. They had been waiting for something like it since Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, spelling out a new line last year for Communist parties abroad, stated:

"An important condition for the success of the people's struggle for national independence is the unity of all healthy, vital forces * * * around the working class and its vanguard, the Communist and workers parties. In solving this task the Communists rely on objective laws of social development."

However, the maneuver was not expected to receive quite as warm an embrace as it did. General Gabriel Leyva Velasquez, president of the Party of Revolutionary Institutions, and Senor Lombardo Toledano met last week. The subject of their meeting was the latter's proposal that "all democratic political and social organs join together to evolve a program for the improvement of social standards of the Mexican people." * * *

No one doubts that Senor Lombardo Toledano is following party instructions in his latest maneuver. (NYT, 1/29/54: 6)

January 29—Communist press reports on discontent in Tunisia.

In a review of affairs in the colonial and dependent areas, the Cominform press stated:

The people of Tunisia are waging a resolute struggle against colonial oppression and exploitation and for their national independence. They demand the lifting of martial law, imposed as far back as 1938, a radical improvement in living conditions, the abolition of poverty and unemployment, freedom for all patriots languishing in exile and an amnesty for all political prisoners.

Mohamed Djerad, Secretary of the Communist Party of Tunisia, and 70 other patriots who had for a long time languished in prison have been recently released under pressure from the people. The working people demand the release of Maurice Nisard, Secretary of the Communist Party, who is in jail in the south part of the country, the withdrawal of the warrant for the detention in the concentration camp of Mohamed Ennaafa, Secretary of the Party and the release of exiled Habib Bourguiba, Chairman of the "Neo Destour" Party.

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In response to the call of the Communist Party, the day of struggle against the colonisers' repressions and for the satisfaction of the national demands of the people was held on January 18—the second anniversary of the colonial coup in Tunisia and of the arrests of the leaders of the national parties.

A monster meeting addressed by the representatives of different democratic organizations was held in the Trade Union House in Tunis on January 18. The meeting adopted an unanimous resolution demanding the release of political prisoners, the liquidation of concentration camps, the abolition of capital punishment, an end to the persecution of patriots, the lifting of martial law, reinstatement of all who were sacked for participating in the strike movement, and the restoration of all civil rights. (FLP, 1/29/54: 4)

January 29—Tito pledges continued independence on reelection.

In Belgrade President Tito was unanimously reelected by the Yugoslav Parliament. The Yugoslav leader pledged that his government would continue its policy of independence despite the invitations from the Cominform to rejoin the Soviet bloc. At the same time Tito said that the efforts to "normalize" relationships with the Soviet bloc countries, especially in matters of trade, would not affect Yugoslav ties with the West. (FOF:35D1)

January 29—CIA Director discloses extent of Communist "front" activities.

According to Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence Agency, the Soviet Union spent about \$2 billion a year on "front"

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organizations and similar activities in an attempt to disguise the real purposes of world communism. Mr. Dulles charged that the greatest danger did not come from "the open Communist" but from "the neutralist, the soft thinkers about agrarian reforms, those who merely decry the methods but are blind to the aim of international communism." (FOF:46E2)

January 29—Czechoslovak court sentences Slansky associates.

Marie Svermova, deputy to the executed Vice Premier Rudolf Slansky, was sentenced to life imprisonment and six codefendants to terms of 15 to 25 years in prison on charges of treason. (FOF:106C3)

January 30—Army dentist invokes fifth amendment before Senate subcommittee.

Major Irving Peress, an Army dentist stationed at Camp Kilmer, N.J., invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions regarding Communist Party membership during hearings conducted by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

Peress admitted that, in executing his Department of Defense loyalty forms at the time he applied for a promotion, he had invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions relating to membership in subversive organizations. Despite that fact, he was promoted.

According to the major's testimony, the Army had requested his resignation, during the previous week, to be effective not later than March 31.

Appearing again on February 18, Peress invoked the fifth amendment when asked if he had falsified his loyalty questionnaire forms at the time he applied for a commission in the Army. The hearing also disclosed that Peress was honorably discharged from the Army on February 2, in spite of the demand by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) that the Army court martial him for invoking the fifth amendment before the subcommittee of which he was chairman. (SGOS, Hearings, Communist Infiltration in the Army, part 3, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

January 31—American group urges study of Communist materials.

In a yearbook issued by the American Association of School Administrators, it was recommended that books and other materials on the subject of communism should be made available to students. According to the association, "we cannot fight totalitarian ideologies without understanding them." (FOF:39G2)

February—William Z. Foster, American Communist leader, addresses Second Convention of Labor Youth League and denounces growth of "fascism" in United States.

In his address before the convention that was held in New York City, Foster stated:

May I extend my best greetings to your Convention and congratulate you upon the brave way your organization is now standing up under the attacks of the reactionary Eisenhower government and its McCarthy affiliates. This is a time of testing. Now is when your League is being steeled for the great class struggles lying directly ahead.

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The main characteristic of American imperialism in this post-war period is a ruthless drive for world domination. Wall Street Big Business, the most powerful imperialism in the world, is resolved to wipe Socialism from the earth and to establish its control over all other countries. This is a vain and futile hope. To secure world control finance capital is quite prepared to plunge the world into another great war, a horrible atomic war, and is orienting upon this basis. This is the meaning of the current gigantic militarization going on in this country and throughout the capitalist world, for which our government, since the end of World War II, has squandered no less than 250 billion dollars. The whole drive is based on the double big lie of a "Communist menace" and of the inevitability of war.

The huge militarization campaign is bringing about a sharp drop in American living standards through skyrocketing prices and taxes, and growing unemployment. It is also the basic reason for the deadly growth of McCarthyism in the United States. McCarthyism is fascism, American-brand. Its aim, in the imperialist interest of Big Business is, by curtailing the liberties of the American people, to undermine their capacity to fight against the Wall Street profiteers and warmongers. The extreme demagoguery of the Republicans in the present campaign reflects the dangerous growth of fascism in the country.

* * * * *

War is not inevitable, as the reactionaries are shouting. Far from that the masses can stop the warmongers cold any time they see fit to act. * * * The only thing that is inevitable is the ultimate victory of the workers and their allies in the realization of Socialism. (PA, 3/54: 3, 7)

February—CPUSA capitalizes on slogan "Free by '63" in appeals to Negro.

Abner W. Berry stated in an article published in *Political Affairs*:

If the fight to realize the slogan "Free by '63" is of such importance to the trade-union movement, it is also of tremendous importance to the Communists and Left-progressives in and out of the trade unions. For this slogan which has arisen out of the militant mass movement of the Negro people cannot be left to the reformist leadership to be covered with illusions, thwarted by vacillations and perverted into a new-style gradualism, as dictated by the needs of post-war American imperialism. To be "Free by '63," means planned and systematic work for Negro rights in industry and neighborhood; it means an increased fight against white chauvinism, especially that form of white chauvinism which expresses itself in complacency with the jimcrow system; it means conducting a consistent fight for improving the ideology of the workers as to the nature and content of Negro oppression and its relationship to the bread and butter issues confronting the labor movement. And it means giving all assistance to the expansion of the National Negro Labor Council as one of the most important voices of the Negro and white workers on the fight for Negro equality.

In short, "Free by '63"—if by this is understood the immediate objective of ending segregation and discrimination—is a slogan which has to be fought for; and in fighting for it thereby to help move it from integrationist by-ways into the path of struggle for Negro liberation. It is only in this way that the shortcomings of the middle-class Negro leaders can be overcome and the struggle for real freedom of the Negro people advanced. (PA, 2/54: 14)

February 1—Indian Communist Party pursues policy of armed revolt despite "moderate" line.

Secret documents obtained and widely disseminated by the Democratic Research Service, an anti-Communist organization in India, revealed that the Indian Communist Party had not departed substantially from its former policy of eventual armed revolution in order to overthrow the Nehru Government. Ajoy

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Ghosh, the party's general secretary, called the documents a "crude forgery." The report of the Democratic Research Service, said to be "solidly documented," indicated also that "devastating dissensions" existed within the party; that Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party, "upbraided" the Madra convention on this score; and that a controversy remained on the application of the tactical principles. Some of the members favored greater emphasis on infiltrating the various Parliaments rather than using armed action at this stage. Others differed on whether to focus greater criticism on United States or Great Britain as the "enemy No. 1" of India's "freedom." Pollitt, it was said, acting as an agent of Moscow, insisted the anti-American line be paramount. It was also disclosed that the party strategists appeared to concentrate their resources in areas bordering Communist China and Tibet in order to assure a "friendly rear" when the time comes for open revolutionary activity. When this occurred, it was said that the Communists would attempt to diffuse the retaliatory capacity of the government by engaging the governmental authorities on the widest possible front in both the cities and countryside. It was also reported that the—

secret documents also make it clear that the present Communist political program of combining with other Opposition parties to fight local elections is aimed solely at the exploitation of the weaker allies to solidify Communist control of all effective anti-Government elements. (NYT, 2/2/54:9)

February 2—President Eisenhower reveals United States produced "first full-scale thermonuclear (hydrogen) explosion in history" at Eniwetok in 1952. (FOF:38A2)

February 2—Chancellor Adenauer rejects Soviet plan to solve German problem.

The Soviet plan, according to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, was "completely unacceptable" because the proposed ban on political and military alliances would make Germany easy prey for the expansionist policies of Soviet Russia. The Chancellor termed the Western plan "constructive." (FOF:34E1)

February 4—Guatemalan President warns of United States-inspired campaign against his regime.

President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman called on "leftist" parties in Guatemala to "close ranks" against the "reactionary" forces and resist the campaign launched by the United States "imperialist monopolies" against the Arbenz Government. Guatemala charged 6 days before that the United States, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela were assisting in preparing an invasion of Guatemala from Nicaraguan bases, a charge which the State Department promptly denied. (FOF:46F3-G3)

February 4—Justice Department adds names of 20 additional organizations to Attorney General's list of subversive groups.

By order dated January 22, 1954, and published in the *Federal Register* of February 4, 1954, the following organizations were

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designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450:

American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (also known as Amerikos Lietuviu Darbininku Literaturos Draugija)
 American Peace Crusade
 American Polish League
 American Women for Peace
 Association of Lithuanian Workers (also known as Lietuviu Darbininku Susivienijimas)
 China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
 Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
 Committee for the Negro in the Arts
 Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act
 Daniels Defense Committee
 Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
 Families of the Smith Act Victims
 Freedom Stage, Inc.
 Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace
 National Association of Mexican Americans (also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana)
 National Negro Labor Council
 Palo Alto Peace Club
 Slavic Council of Southern California
 Washington Pension Union
 Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc. (FR, vol. 19, 1954: 655)

February 4—Molotov lays down detailed plans for German reunification at Berlin Foreign Ministers Conference.

According to the plan of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, the Germans themselves, and not a Big Four commission, should supervise any election after the present East and West German Parliaments had established a unified provisional government. A report of the conference stated that Molotov said this would result in "genuinely democratic elections" conducted "in conditions of genuine freedom" and would preclude pressure on the voters by what the report termed "big monopolies." Molotov again demanded guarantees that the unified German government would shun "coalitions or military alliances directed against" any former enemy. He added on February 6 that the Western plan for free German elections neglected "the important question of the sort of result to which such elections might lead." Molotov declared that "aggressive" and "revengeful" Germans might rise to power again through the election plan proposed by the West.

In a resolution submitted in the conference on February 6, the Soviet Foreign Minister proposed that Germany be relieved of all reparations and postwar debts to the occupying powers except for commercial debts; that occupation costs be reduced to an annual amount not exceeding 5% of the budgets of East and West Germany; and that Germany be freed from debts arising from exterior occupation costs.

According to Secretary of State Dulles, Molotov's plan was a "classic example" of Soviet "zigzag" policy and was not submitted "with any expectation that it might be acceptable." Mr. Dulles stated that the Soviet Union had "no intention of seriously seeking German unity with freedom" and was "actually attempt-

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ing to hold on to the Soviet position in East Germany by preventing free elections," which Soviet Russia feared would "reject the present imposed regime."

Foreign Secretary Eden declared that Molotov knew his proposals could lead to "no practical or acceptable results." According to Sir Anthony, the West could not accept "the Soviet concept" that Germany could be united only if it were "excluded in advance" from association with the rest of Western Europe. Molotov sought to "denude" West Germany, he said, of the forces which were "at present its sole protection."

French Foreign Minister Bidault emphasized that the Soviet plan lacked "any possibility for practical application." According to M. Bidault, the discussion on Germany was "going round * * * [and] round in circles." (FOF:42G1-F2)

February 5—Indian Communist leader reports on Indian Communist Party Congress.

In a report published in *For A Lasting Peace*, Ajoy Ghosh, general secretary of the Indian Communist Party, reviewed the work of the congress under the following titles: "Threat to Freedom and Growing Crisis of Economy," "Serious Shortcomings Revealed," "The Key Weakness—Weakness of the Party Centre," "Rejection of Opportunist Views on Issues of Peace and National Freedom," "Rising Wave of Mass Struggles," "Government of Democratic Unity—the Key Slogan," "Issue of United Front and Independence of the Party," "Combatting Bourgeois Deviations," and "A Strong Party Centre—First Step Towards a Mass Party." The report concluded:

It can thus be seen that despite all the shortcomings and defects the Party Congress has great achievements to its credit. On the basis of steadfast adherence to the Programme of the Party, it combated the wrong ideas and trends that had manifested themselves and resolved a number of major differences that had arisen on issues of policy. On the basis of a correct analysis of the present situation, it has armed the Party with a clear perspective and laid down firm foundations for the detailed working out of the tactical line in every sphere and every area. It has taken important measures to improve the functioning of the All-India Party Centre, which is the first step towards a radical improvement in the Party's work and towards the building of a mass Party.

Above all, the Congress has made our Party conscious of the responsibilities that rest on its shoulders, responsibilities which were always heavy because of the position that India occupies in the present-day world, but which have grown heavier because of the critical national situation and the new threat to peace and our freedom. There can be no doubt that the decisions of the Congress will be of great help for the discharging of these responsibilities in an effective manner. (FLP, 2/5/54: 5)

February 5—Former President Truman assails security risk charge as "hoax."

In an address in New York City, former President Harry S. Truman declared, according to a report of the address, that the Republican Party had "set out deliberately to mislead * * * [and] deceive the American people * * * in order to smear the Democratic Party." According to Mr. Truman, the Republicans "knew full well [that the Truman loyalty-security program] had

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cleaned Communists out of the * * * [Government],” but “they announced from the White House ‘that they had fired 2,200 security risks’ in an effort to make the American people believe they had found hundreds of Communists.” (FOF: 45D1-F1)

February 6—House Committee on Un-American Activities releases annual report.

In its *Annual Report for 1953*, the House Committee on Un-American Activities reported on its investigations of communism in various areas throughout the United States and in the fields of religion, education, Government, and labor.

The report also listed the names of those persons who were identified as members of the Communist Party in hearings throughout the year.

Regarding education, the report stated that while “the Communists have exerted their efforts to infiltrate and dominate” the field of education, “the measure of Communist success is minor when related to the many thousands of loyal American teachers * * *.”

The report also stated that, although the committee had conducted “no investigation of subversive infiltration of the clergy or religion”—and none was contemplated—where it had been determined that certain individual members of the clergy were or had been members of the Communist Party, the committee had followed the same procedure as in all other cases. According to the report, the “official record establishes that, as in other fields, the few members of the clergy who have associated with Communist causes is a minute percentage of the hundreds of thousands of loyal, patriotic men of the cloth.” (HCUA, House Rept. No. 1192, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Annual Report for the Year 1953.)

February 7—Activity of Communists in Brazil and Guianas arouses fear of Malayan-type warfare.

In a review of recent Communist activity in Brazil and the Guianas, Henry B. Lee, a writer, stated:

The specter of communism still hovers about British Guiana in South America. Before Britain suspended the colony's new self-governing constitution last fall, leaders of the majority party were alleged to be under direction of the Cominform. Out of power now, party remnants are apparently working through Latin American Communist movements and fomenting problems that could rock the inter-American system.

One report has three remnants of the People's Progressive Party linking up with the outlawed, but still potent, Communist movement in Brazil. Although this report remains unsubstantiated, the British and Brazilian governments at least suspect the two forces will attempt a link. Police chiefs of the two countries met at the border recently to set up a security check on Reds crossing the boundary. Those traveling from British Guiana to Brazil must now be certified as “non-Communist.”

Even the prospect of such a link is threatening. It would unite a core of well-trained agitators under the leadership of colorful Luis Carlos Prestes, top international Communist figure. In another unsubstantiated report Prestes is said to be building an army of about 18,000 Communists in the inaccessible Amazon River area, adjacent to the British Guiana border * * *.

If Prestes has or should get British Guiana's Communist force under his wing, several questions would be raised. Will he direct a Communist drive

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in the tense, colonial Caribbean possessions? Will he start another Malaya and perhaps tie down several free world divisions in the Amazon jungles?

There is no doubt about another course of action being taken by People's Progressive Party leaders in British Guiana. They are doing what the United States has feared—mobilizing Latin American sentiment by picturing this British move as revival of the British colonialism that has so often stirred the Americas. This is an issue they can exploit among both Latin American Communist movements and reactionary governments. It is an issue by which they may drive a wedge between the United States and Britain or between the U.S. and its neighbors in the Americas. (WS, 2/7/54: A27)

February 8—British report Malayan Communist Party moved main headquarters to Indonesian island of Sumatra.

The British authorities also reported that 99 terrorists were killed, 5 captured, and 39 surrendered during the antiguerrilla operations in the month of January. (FOF: 44D2)

February 9—Report in *New York Times* states Great Britain, United States, and France ask Soviet Russia at Berlin Conference to stop supplying rebel Vietminh forces in Indo-China. (FOF: 43C1)

February 10—Soviet Russia offers security plans at Berlin Conference to destroy NATO and EDC.

At the Berlin Foreign Ministers Conference, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov presented a 50-year all-European security treaty that would negate NATO and EDC. The proposed pact, which would exclude the United States from the defense of Europe, was immediately turned down by France and Great Britain. The United States, although leaving actual rejection of the pact to its European allies, declared that the Soviet proposal was unacceptable. (FOF: 41B1)

February 10—Soviet armed forces are to be strengthened, CPSU manifesto states.

According to a 9,000-word manifesto issued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union would strengthen its armed forces, while at the same time doing its utmost to prevent a world war. The manifesto stated that the efforts of "reactionary imperialist forces" to start a new war had compelled the Soviet Union "to improve * * * [and] strengthen continuously" its armed forces in order "to insure the security of our country." (FOF: 41D2)

February 11—Guatemalan leader denies government is Communist.

In an interview in the *New York Times*, Foreign Minister Guillermo Torriello stated that while his government was not Communist he did concede that the aims of the Communist Party and the government to achieve "economic liberation" ran "parallel" at that time. The Guatemalan Foreign Minister contended that his government was on guard against threats from both political extremes. According to him, the Communists could not duplicate their Czech coup in Guatemala because his country was not "in the geographical region of Russia." (FOF: 54A3)

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February 12—XIXth Plenum of Central Committee of Chilean Communist Party urges "broad national-liberation front."

In a report of this meeting of the Chilean Communists, the Cominform press stated:

The decisions of the Plenum pointed to the need to further intensify the struggle for building up a broad national-liberation front which would unite all the democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces under the leadership of the working class.

The Plenum urged better utilisation of the favourable conditions in the country for effecting an alliance of the working class and peasantry, the basis of the movement for national liberation; it put forward the task of forming Party organisations in the countryside (since without this it will be impossible to strengthen the peasant organisations), to organise resistance to the arbitrary actions of landlords and to defend the gains already won.

A powerful Communist Party closely linked with the masses, say the decisions, is the main condition for developing the movement for national liberation and democracy. The Communist Party is growing stronger but it is a very slow growth. Consequently, the recruiting of new members must be one of the main jobs of the Party.

In order to educate the members (the majority of whom are young and inexperienced) in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism the decisions call on the local Party committees to hold training classes for their members; they also stress the need for independent political study by the members and for securing a bigger circulation for Party literature.

The Plenum devoted close attention to work among the masses. Each Party member without exception must be a member of one or another organisation of the working people, be in contact with the masses, be able to exert influence on the masses and to organise and lead their struggle.

Attention was drawn to the need for improving the methods of Party leadership in keeping with the principle of collective leadership.

A more resolute struggle against a mechanical approach to Party work was urged, and against the "practicism" which finds expression in insufficient discussion of political questions and in a mechanical allocation of Party assignments.

The decisions of the Plenum stressed the need for improving work with Party activists, developing inner-party democracy and strictly observing the principle of democratic centralism; it emphasized that in strengthening the Party the most effective and tried weapon is criticism and self-criticism which must be widely used. (FLP, 2/12/54: 2)

February 12—British Boy Scouts expel member for affiliation with YCL.

In England Paul Garland, a member of the Young Communist League, was expelled from the Boy Scouts because Communist atheism violated the Scout pledge to God. Another scout, also a member of the Young Communist League, Richard Etheridge, was permitted to remain because he was a regular churchgoer. (FOF: 105E2)

February 15—VFW national commander denies organization indulges in "witch hunts."

According to Wayne E. Richards, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the VFW would continue to report suspected Communists to the FBI, but would not engage in any "witch hunts" or "vigilante" action. (FOF: 54D2)

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February 16—British Defense Ministry estimates strength of Communist military forces.

According to the British Defense Ministry, the armed forces of the Soviet Union increased by 150,000 since 1951 to a total of 4,750,000. The increase in the Soviet Navy was said to be the reason attributed to the growth. For the same period, the report stated, the forces of the Soviet satellite states had grown by nearly 120,000 to 1,190,000. The armed forces of Communist China were placed at more than 4 million with an additional 6 to 10 million in the militia. (FOF: 52C2)

February 18—Western powers issue joint communique on Berlin Conference.

According to this post-conference communique, the Western proposals on German elections "were not accepted by the Soviet delegation even as a basis for discussion." The communique stated that the West had done its "utmost to secure an agreement" on the Austrian state treaty, even to the point of accepting "the Soviet version of all the remaining disagreed articles," but the Soviet Union "insisted on" new provisions that precluded agreement.

The communique promised, according to a summarized account, continued Western efforts to "achieve German reunification in freedom * * * [and] by peaceful means," to "improve conditions in Berlin * * * [and] promote the economic welfare of the city," and to "seek every means of lightening the burden of occupation in Austria." The West stated that it was prepared to continue efforts to conclude the Austrian Treaty, but progress toward this objective depended on the modification of the Soviet attitude. The communique repeated Western intentions not "to be deflected from * * * efforts to develop a system of defense on which * * * survival depends." (FOF: 58D2-E2)

February 18—Big Four Foreign Ministers agree to invite Communist China to conference on Far Eastern affairs.

The meeting was scheduled to be held in Geneva beginning on April 26. It was to be attended by the United States, Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia, Communist China, and other interested governments, including South and North Korea, "for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Korean question." The Geneva meeting was to replace the deadlocked "pre-peace" parleys in Panmunjom. The Ministers agreed that "the problem of restoring peace to Indo-China will also be discussed" in Geneva.

The Ministers' final communique declared that "neither invitation nor holding" of the Geneva Conference "shall be deemed to imply diplomatic recognition in any case where it has not already been accorded." The United States thus disclaimed recognition to the Chinese Communist regime. (FOF: 49F1-A2)

February 18—Groups in East and West Berlin stage rival protest demonstrations during Berlin Conference of Big Four Foreign Ministers. (NYT, 2/19/54: 2)

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February 18—National Committee of CPUSA denounces conviction of Michigan Communists on Smith Act violations.

The statement declared:

Is the "clear and present danger" the Communist Party of Michigan, or is it the McCarthyite menace to civil and constitutional liberties, the attacks on the foreign-born, the monopoly drive on the unions, the growing violence against the Negro people?

Is the "clear and present danger" the Communist Party of Michigan or is it the threat of a new "Korea" in Indo-China?

The record of the Michigan Communist Party is clear. The judge was compelled to instruct the jurors to disregard the proud record of the Communists in Michigan in the fight for rent control, trade-union organization, higher wages, opposition to racism of all sorts, the fight for peace in Korea and for negotiations of outstanding differences between nations.

* * * * *

The Eisenhower Administration and his Cadillac Cabinet are determined to behead the Michigan Communist Party because they fear its courageous defense of the living standards of the people and its fight for peace and democracy.

The National Committee of the Communist Party urges all Americans to:

Protest the frameup verdict of the Michigan Communists!

Demand their immediate release on bail!

Fight for repeal of the Smith Act!

Fight for amnesty for all Smith Act victims! (PA, 3/54:2)

February 19—Six Michigan Communists are sentenced.

In Detroit, Federal District Judge Frank A. Picard sentenced to prison terms and imposed fines of \$10,000 each on Nat Ganley, Saul Wellman, Thomas D. Dennis, Jr., Philip Schatz, Mrs. Carl (Helen) Winter, and William Allan. When Judge Picard offered to drop the prison sentences for any of the convicted who decided to go to the U.S.S.R. instead, all rejected the offer as "a play for newspaper headlines." (FOF:62A2)

February 20—Japanese Government exposes Communist objectives and organization.

A white paper which was being prepared by the Japanese Government was said by officials familiar with the material to emphasize the following points:

There is irrefutable evidence that the Japanese Communist Party is subordinate to and subject to the policy directives of Moscow and Peiping.

The Japanese Communist Party has temporarily shelved but has not abandoned its goal of violent revolution to capture power here.

At the present time, the Japanese Communists have given up their independent role and seek the cooperation of every possible group, not excluding business men and capitalists, in pressing for closer ties with Red China and the Soviet Union.

In advancing this "united front," the Communists seek to rally Japanese around anti-Americanism, anti-rearmament, and anti-Yoshida (conservative and pro-Western Premier Shigeru Yoshida) programs.

The Reds emphasize these "minimum demands," and avoid mentioning the less popular but more basic planks in their program: nationalization of industry, elimination of the Emperor system and alliance with the Soviet Union and Red China.

The white paper also will explain in detail the strength and organization of the Japanese Communist Party, its financial basis and its tactics. One section will be devoted to the role played by the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, most of whom, Japanese authorities are convinced, are loyal to the North Korean Communist regime * * *.

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The white paper will report that the Japanese Communist Party has 100,000 members plus about 300,000 sympathizers * * *.

The party is led by a Central Committee under which function nine regional committees, forty-five prefectural committees plus three in Hokkaido, and 246 district committees.

Parallel to the party structure, the party has a "military" organization. An estimated total of 8,000 Communist youths is enrolled in the self-defense corps. The police have located thirty-four clandestine Communist guerrilla units.

The top Communist leaders have been underground since the summer of 1950 when they were purged from public life. Only two of nine top party officials have been picked up by the police.

Contact between these leaders and between the policy makers in Moscow and Peiping and the local Communist Party cells in Japan, is maintained through numerous channels. The open and underground organization in Japan provides the internal transmission belt for party directives. For outside contacts, the party relies on the regular visits of Japanese, Chinese and Korean agents smuggled into the country. (NYT, 2/25/54: 3)

February 21—Japanese officials express fears that Communists may paralyze Japan in case of national emergency.

The type of emergency under which such sabotage would take place was, according to the report:

1. Any attempted invasion of Japan by Soviet or Chinese Communist forces.
2. Any effort on the part of the United States to use Japan as a base of operations against Communist China or the Soviet Union.
3. A grave internal crisis coupling serious economic distress with political instability which might offer some chance of success for a coup that would bring the Communists into power. (NYT, 2/27/54: 3)

February 21—Communist Party of Soviet Georgia expels 3,000 members in past 17 months, Tiflis radio reports. (FOF:106F1)

February 22—Three Western High Commissioners propose discussions on relieving restrictions of movement in Germany and Berlin.

In identical letters to Soviet High Commissioner Vladimir Semyenov, the three Western High Commissioners proposed that four-power discussions be held on measures to create greater freedom of movement between both parts of Germany and Berlin in accordance with the suggestions made by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden during the Berlin Conference. (KCA:13459A)

February 24—American church leader denies Communist infiltration of clergy.

In a speech at the Methodist National Convocation of Urban Life meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington declared that communism had "never reached the clergy" in the United States and "that libel is now admitted by the accusers." He said American cities were becoming fear-ridden due to activities of "self-appointed vigilantes." (FOF:71E3)

February 25—Tito sees easing of international tension.

In a speech made public on March 2, President Tito of Yugoslavia declared that he believed the new phase of diplomatic negotiations between West and East had lessened the danger of

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war. Tito indorsed EDC and German participation in it; he advocated Western recognition of Communist China as a way of determining if the Chinese would become independent of Moscow, and announced that "normalization" of Yugoslav relations with Iron Curtain countries would be achieved. (FOF: 67B2)

February 25—United States pledges arms aid to Pakistan despite opposition from India. (FOF: 66F1)

February 26—General Electric Company suspends seven employees in Schenectady, N.Y., for invocation of the fifth amendment in their refusal to answer questions before Senate subcommittee. (FOF: 69C)

Hearings regarding subversion and espionage in defense establishments were held by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) on February 19 and 20, 1954. Among those called to testify before the subcommittee were: Sidney Friedlander, Robert Pierson Northrop, Arthur Lee Owens, Joseph Arthur Gebhardt, Emanuel Fernandez, Gordon Belgrave, and Dewey F. Brashear, employees of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y. All refused to answer questions regarding Communist activities, invoking the fifth amendment.

On August 12, 1954, Louis Passikoff, another employee at the same General Electric plant, also invoked the fifth amendment in his refusal to answer questions concerning Communist Party membership before the same subcommittee. At this hearing, it was disclosed that Mr. Passikoff had held a top-secret security clearance with General Electric as a shop steward in their Schenectady installation.

The suspension and subsequent discharge of all of the foregoing employees was in line with the General Electric Company's policy concerning admitted Communists, saboteurs, and subversives and employees who invoked the fifth amendment in order to refuse to testify on such subjects. (SGOS, Hearings, Subversion and Espionage in Defense Establishments and Industry, 83d Cong., 1st sess., parts 2 and 3, and Senate Rept. No. 3, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

February 28—Yugoslavia announces ratification of agreements with Albania on prevention of frontier incidents, exchange of goods, and protection of waterways. (FOF: 67B2)

March 1—United States explodes second thermonuclear (hydrogen) "device" at Bikini Atoll in Pacific. (FOF: 85A2)

March 3—Sixth Congress of Bulgarian Communist Party ends.

In a report published in the Cominform press, the Bulgarian Party Congress—

outlined the tasks confronting the Party and, first of all, defined its vital tasks for ensuring in the coming years a big improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the working people.

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The Congress unanimously approved the political line and activity of the Central Committee and decided that the Party organisations must regard the Central Committee's report as a guide to action.

The Congress unanimously approved the directives for the second Five-Year Plan * * *.

* * * * *

"The entire proceedings of the Congress", Comrade Tschervenkov said, "took place under the slogan of the struggle for peace, full support for the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. The Congress was a new and striking manifestation of the monolithic unity of the Party, of its boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, of the maturity of its cadres".

On behalf of the Congress Comrade Tschervenkov expressed profound gratitude to the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties for their greetings and wishes and assured them that the Communists of Bulgaria have been and will continue to be unswervingly loyal to the behests of their immortal leader, Georgi Dimitrov, to their international and patriotic duty. (FLP, 3/5/54: 1)

March 5—CPUSA denounces "McCarthyite Provocations" and urges "True Puerto Rican Independence" on occasion of terrorists' attacks on American Congressmen.

The statement said in part:

The history of 55 tragic years stands up to charge American imperialism with monstrous crimes.

What are these crimes?

The crime of national subjugation, that has reduced the people of Puerto Rico to colonial slaves.

The crime of colossal robbery of land and the people's wealth.

The crime of deliberate destruction of the Island's natural resources, and the systematic prevention of its economic development.

The crime of subjecting the nation to a one-crop economy, for foreign imperialist exploitation.

* * * * *

The crime of converting Puerto Rico into a war base for Wall Street's expansionist designs upon all of Latin America.

The crime of conscription of Puerto Rican youth for Wall Street's wars of aggression.

The crime of forcing hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans to migrate to the United States, only to face here unspeakable chauvinist oppression, discrimination and denial of democratic rights as a national minority.

* * * * *

The situation demands of all democratic Americans to act quickly to prevent the McCarthyite attempts to rush through anti-labor and anti-Communist legislation. It demands of all progressive, freedom-loving people to speak out against the role of Dulles at the Inter-American Conference at Caracas designed to corral the Latin-American countries into a war bloc under Wall Street's direction.

The hour calls for solidarity and support by the people's forces in the U.S. to the demand for true Puerto Rican independence! (PA, 4/54: 3, 65)

March 6—Puerto Rican police officials begin island-wide roundup of Nationalists and Communists after assassination attempt in Congress.

This police action was inspired by the belief that there was a possible link between the Communists and the terrorists who had shot five American Congressmen on March 1. (FOF: 77C2)

On April 23, Puerto Rican officials released the Communists Juan Santos Rivera, Pablo Garcia Rodriguez, and Juan Saez Corales because no adequate evidence was found showing that

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they were implicated in the shooting incident in the House of Representatives. (FOF:142A1)

March 6—United States urges anti-Communist resolution at 10th Inter-American Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, March 1-28.

In the proposed anti-Communist resolution, the United States asked the conference to regard Communist control of any American state as a threat to the peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Guillermo Torriello, the Foreign Minister of Guatemala, who had assailed American "intervention" in the internal affairs of other American nations, walked out of the conference on March 9 in protest against a speech by Dominican Foreign Minister Joaquin Balaguer, who supported the anti-Communist measure. On March 7, Foreign Minister Torriello denied that Guatemala was Communist ruled or constituted a threat to the Western Hemisphere. He stated that his government would "take the necessary measures" against communism if it interfered with "democracy" in Guatemala.

On March 4, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles launched the drive for collective inter-American action against communism. According to Mr. Dulles, not a "single country in the hemisphere" had not been "penetrated by the apparatus of international communism." The Secretary declared that there was room for different political institutions in the Americas, but there was "no place" for those who served "alien masters." (FOF: 77F3, 78A1)

On March 13, the United States-sponsored resolution entitled "Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States Against International Communist Intervention" was adopted by a vote of 17-1. Guatemala voted against the resolution, while Argentina and Mexico abstained. The principal provisions of the resolution were summarized as follows:

"Domination or control of the political institutions of any American state by the international Communist movement" was "a threat to the sovereignty * * * [and] political independence of the American states" and would "call for consultation * * * [and] appropriate action in accordance with existing treaties." The declaration also condemned "international Communist" activities as "intervention in American affairs." It expressed the determination of the American states to "protect their political independence" against the intervention of "an alien despotism." The declaration repeated the idea of faith in the "effective exercise of representative democracy as the best means to promote * * * social * * * [and] political progress." It affirmed the right of each American state "freely to choose its own form of * * * [government and] economic system and to live its own social * * * [and] cultural life." The declaration also recommended that each American Government give "special consideration" to the following steps for "counteracting" subversive activities: the enactment of "measures to require disclosure" of the identity, activities, and source of funds of persons "spreading"

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Communist propaganda, and the exchange of information among governments to aid in the fulfillment of the anti-Communist resolutions which were adopted by this and other inter-American meetings. (FOF: 85E3, 86C1)

March 6—African leaders resist Communist offensives.

The Communist offensive had been resumed in some of the most important areas of Africa. Communist-dominated front organizations were again attempting to gain control over newly created native governments, but they were faced with determined resistance from African leaders. The Communist press indicated a recent interest in Africa as a field for revolutionary activity. The publication of many books behind the Iron Curtain dealt with the "liberations struggle" of the African Negro. *Pravda* of Moscow mentioned Nigeria and the Gold Coast, two British colonies advanced far along the road to self-government, as possible territories for large-scale labor conflicts. British West Africa was receiving an increasing quantity of Communist-inspired propaganda literature denouncing colonial "exploitation" of the colored peoples. This literature, printed in the Soviet satellite states, was being smuggled over the borders of the colonies. Despite the intensified activity, the government leaders in West Africa, the Gold Coast territory, and Nigeria were successfully resisting Communist infiltration.

In French Africa the attempts to reorganize the formerly pro-Communist African Democratic Rally failed. (CSM, 3/6/54: 7)

March 6—Chinese Communists stress collective leadership theme.

The official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, the *Peiping People's Daily*, declared in an article commemorating the first anniversary of Stalin's death:

The glorious example of the Soviet Communist party has given us a lesson. To insure the consolidation and solidarity of the Communist party, and to guarantee the accuracy of our party and state leadership, the strict principle of collective leadership, which is the supreme rule of the Communist party, must be observed * * *.

Taking the Soviet Communist party as our example, the Chinese Communist party, which is also based on Marxism-Leninism, has, through the long period of revolutionary struggle and various sacrifices, united itself under the Central Committee headed by Mao Tse-tung, and for the future the same party unity will be indispensable. (NYT, 3/6/54: 3)

March 7—Soviet High Commissioner replies to proposal for four-power discussions on creating greater freedom of movement in Germany and Berlin.

In his reply Vladimir Semyenov, the Soviet High Commissioner, declared that matters of this nature could best be discussed by joint all-German committees similar to those proposed by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov at the recent conference. He urged that such committees be established immediately by the East and West German Governments "without the interference of the occupying Powers," adding that the East German Government was prepared to discuss the matter without delay. (KCA: 13459A)

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March 7—French Communists remove leader.

Auguste Lecoer, the third-ranking French Communist, was purged from the French Communist Party. Marcel Servin took over his position of Communist Party secretary. (FOF:78E1)

March 7—National Committee of CPUSA lays down new draft program for party.

In this statement were the following subheadings: "The Looming Depression—The Danger of Hard Times," "The Crisis in U.S. Foreign Policy—The Danger of War," "The Menace of McCarthyism—The Growing Danger of Fascism," and "The Communist Program Against Depression—For Jobs, Peace, Democracy." The concluding sections of the program had the following observations:

The program outlined here cannot do away with the planlessness and recurring economic crises of capitalism. Only Socialism can do that. This Program can help, however, to delay the outbreak of an economic depression and to cushion its blow upon the people. It can save America from the clear and present danger of McCarthyism—can block war and fascism, save U.S. living standards, and maintain democracy.

* * * * *

The immediate objective in 1954 must be to prevent the Eisenhower Administration and Congress from taking the country further down the road of McCarthyism. Defeating McCarthyism requires the turning of the present Administration out of political power, first by changing the composition of Congress in 1954 and then by electing a new Administration in 1956. This requires a new political majority so strong that it not only changes Administration but imposes on a new Congress and a new Administration a new course in domestic and foreign affairs.

The answer to our present national plight is not a switch-back to another Truman-type Administration. The Truman Administration, by departing from Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies, only paved the way for the Republicans to grab political power and for McCarthyism to ride roughshod over the nation. What is needed is a new Administration which starts to build again where the New Deal left off.

* * * * *

The Communist Party advocates a peaceful path to Socialism in the U.S. It brands as a lie the charge that it advocates the use of force and violence in the pursuit of any of its immediate or long range goals. It declares that Socialism will come into existence in the United States only when the majority of the American people decide to establish it. The Communist Party affirms its deep and abiding faith in the American people and their ultimate decision to establish Socialism. ***

* * * * *

Basing itself on these fundamental propositions, the path to Socialism in the United States which is advocated by the Communist Party envisions: the unity of the majority of the people to block the present imminent threat of McCarthyism, thereby upholding and defending the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and then, the forward march of that majority toward a strengthening of democracy and the election of a new type of government, a farmer-labor, anti-monopoly government. The election of such an Administration and Congress would then open up the possibility for a peaceful advance of the American people to Socialism.

* * * * *

American Communists believe in the defense of their country, and the people and territory of their country. We deny that the Soviet Union or any country led and ruled by working people threatens our country, or could threaten our country. We resolutely oppose "police actions," wars of

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aggression, or wars of intervention in the affairs of peoples fighting to shape their own way of life as they see fit.

The false and despicable charge that Communists are "agents of a foreign power," or "spies," emanates from the monopolists who want, thereby, to cover up their own betrayal of the true national interests of the American people. It is the monopolists who are the agents of a foreign power—the power of the international cartels and trusts which they dominate and to whose greedy manipulations they subordinate and betray the interests of our country. * * *

The Communist Party declares that it seeks no conflict with any church or any American's religious belief. On the contrary, we stretch out our hand in the fellowship of common struggle for our mutual goal of peace, democracy and security to all regardless of religious belief. * * *

The Communist Party considers the emergence of a powerful trade union movement during these past two decades as the most important and positive development in our national life. We are proud to have helped build it and to be a part of it. * * *

We proclaim our fraternity with all peoples who have pioneered the new frontiers of human history toward Socialism, with all peoples struggling to achieve their independence and national development. * * * (PA, 4/54: 14, 15, 17-19)

An interpretive report in the *New York Times* summarized the goals of the new party line as follows:

DOMESTIC

Identifying of "anti-communism" with "pro-fascism."

Stigmatizing all efforts to check and root out Communist subversion and Soviet espionage, as "McCarthyism" and "McCarthyism" as "American fascism."

Bringing about scrapping of the Truman-Eisenhower economic stabilization policy in favor of full employment through continuing inflation.

Achieving "full support" for "the fight for the liberation of the Negro nation."

Infiltrating the Republican and Democratic parties to elect "popular coalition" members of Congress in 1954 and a "New Deal" administration in 1956.

Using the Progressive and American Labor parties to run "independent" candidates "where necessary" to support the united front.

Building "a farmer-labor party" after 1956 aimed at electing "a new type of government"—"a people's government."

Achieving amnesty for imprisoned Communist leaders, abolition of Congressional investigations of Communist conspiracy and subversion and repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

FOREIGN

Ending the defense program and using defense plants for "Government-supported" welfare programs.

Ending the integration of Germany into the European Defense Community and averting the rearming of Japan.

Ending the arms race on the basis of Soviet disarmament proposals.

Ending assistance to other Western countries to fight Communist aggression in Asia and Africa.

Spreading the thesis that the idea that the Soviet Union menaces this country is "a Big Lie."

Achieving the recognition of Communist China.

Ending anti-Soviet and anti-Communist foreign policy and settling "the cold war" by agreeing to economic collaboration with the Soviet sphere, including the extension of credit "to bolster world trade."

In a review of the new tactics, it was reported:

The new line represents a revision of "the new tactical line" issued by the party in May, 1949, in the name of William Z. Foster, its national

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chairman. The key principle of that line was Soviet expansion and it envisioned American capitalism isolated in a Communist world, concepts since made obsolete by Western military and diplomatic policy.

In the revision, many policies formerly condemned as "left deviations" and some that had been attacked as "right deviations" were incorporated.

One of the former type is the concept that Negroes living in the area of the South where Negroes outnumber white persons are members of "a Negro nation." This harks back to the unsuccessful Communist effort in the early Thirties to promote the idea of "a Negro republic" there.

* * * * *

To forestall prosecution, all references to violent struggles are omitted. Whereas the Foster document held that Communist movements everywhere were bound to culminate in violent struggles, the current one envisages "the peoples' government" as being "elected," and the further advance to "socialism" as being "peaceful."

The party's link to international communism is hinted at in a sentence marked by obscurity: "We proclaim our fraternity with all peoples who have pioneered the new frontiers of human history toward socialism, with all peoples struggling to achieve their independence and national development." (NYT, 3/7/54: 1, 9)

March 8—Japan and United States conclude arms pact.

In Tokyo, the United States and Japan concluded a mutual defense assistance pact which permitted the rearmament of Japan against "direct" and "indirect" aggression. By the terms of the agreement, the United States undertook to give Japan military and economic aid in return for a Japanese pledge to rebuild its armed forces under American guidance and to make a "full contribution" to the strength of the anti-Communist world. (FOF: 74A1)

March 8—Communists denounce United States-Japanese defense pact.

According to Moscow, the pact would "embolden the preparations of the ruling clique of Japan for aggressive action in the Far East jointly with the U.S.A." Communist China declared that the pact was an American attempt to revive Japanese militarism. (FOF: 74C2)

March 8—World Communists celebrate International Women's Day.

In a commemorative article by Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, secretary general of the Women's International Democratic Federation, published in the Cominform press, the writer reviewed the status of women in various countries throughout the world and the work of the Federation. She reported:

In the Soviet Union where the Great October Socialist Revolution gave women all rights, Soviet rule guarantees these rights in practice. Women have the right to work on equal footing with men. March 8th is a holiday for all women both in industry and at home. Rejoicing in the tremendous successes registered by the country every year in all spheres and glorifying the labour of the leading workers in industry, agriculture, science and culture, the Soviet women express at the same time their solidarity with the women in capitalist and colonial countries fighting for their rights and human dignity.

In the People's Republic of China, in all the countries of people's democracy equal rights for women are guaranteed by law. All roads are open to women. * * * In the German Democratic Republic the appeal issued by the Democratic Women's Union on the occasion of March 8 calls on German women to fight for the reunification of the country on a democratic footing, which would be a guarantee for lasting peace.

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This year the valiant women of the Korean People's Democratic Republic celebrate March 8 in an atmosphere of peace. With the same energy with which they fought for their homeland the Korean women are now working for its rehabilitation. But in Viet Nam, where the women for more than seven years have taken an active part in struggle for their country's independence, the war is still in progress. Women all over the world must see to it that the Geneva conference, to be held in keeping with the decision of the Berlin Conference of the Four Foreign Ministers, brings peace to Asia.

The inspiring example of the Soviet women and the tremendous possibilities open to the women in the countries of people's democracy give encouragement to the women of the world in the fight for their rights and in defence of peace. * * * (FLP, 3/5/54: 5)

March 8—Bulgarian Communists reorganize party leadership.

Under the reorganization of the party, the post of secretary general was abolished and Prime Minister M. Cherevenkov was relieved of his duties in that office. Replacing him was Todor Zhivkov, who assumed the new post of secretary of the party. General Damianov, a former Soviet Army officer, was promoted from seventh to the second place in the Politbureau, and General Ivan Mihailov, one of the three Deputy Premiers, and General Piotr Panchevsky, the Defense Minister—also Soviet Army officers—were appointed to the Politbureau. (KCA: 13578B)

March 10—Australian Communist leaders, dropped from Communist Party Central Committee, are reinstated.

The causes of the removal of "Comrades Blake and Henry" from their positions on the Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party were, according to Communist sources, the "heritage of bitterness and distrust" from the inner party struggle during the years 1949-51 and the differences that had arisen in relation to "the struggle for peace." At a meeting of the central committee, Blake and Henry—

condemned their former erroneous views and admitted that they were the result of an incorrect understanding of Party strategy, and in particular of an incorrect understanding of the character of the united front. The meeting of the C. C. [Central Committee] resolved that Comrades Blake and Henry remain members of the Central Committee and of its Political Committee.

Pointing to the lessons accruing for the Party from the inner-Party struggle of 1949-51 the Central Committee declared:

"The organisation of a clique, factions, groupings or the development of State rightism are of the greatest danger for our Party. They strike at democratic centralism and the unity of the Party. The typical weapons of the factionalist are gossip, rumour, slander and intrigue . . . Party members must always be on the alert to combat such methods . . . Party unity demands a continuous struggle against the penetration of alien ideas . . .

"We must raise the whole level of Marxist-Leninist understanding in the Party . . . We must thoroughly rid the Party of 'leftism' and of sectarianism and go forward to apply the mass line of the Party, for this is the way to a new and bright future." (FLP, 4/23/54: 2)

March 11—Two Soviet leaders stress armed forces strength.

According to a statement by Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin, the armed forces of the Soviet Union were equipped with every technique of modern warfare. He also stated that the

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armed forces were "ceaselessly ready to deal a crushing blow" to "any kind of enemy possessing any kind of arms."

In Leningrad Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, declared that Soviet scientists had mastered atomic secrets and placed them at the disposal of the nation. The Soviet air force, he said, had "fully up-to-date" jet planes and was keeping up with rapid technical developments. (FOF: 74A3)

March 12—Malenkov cites Soviet aim to ease international tension.

In an election speech to Moscow constituents, Malenkov remarked:

The Soviet government stands for the further easing of international tension, for a firm and lasting peace, and resolutely opposes the cold war policy because that policy is one of preparing a new world war which, with modern means of warfare, spells the destruction of world civilization. (SWO: 359)

The Soviet Premier called for the resumption of East-West trade and the convening of an international conference to ease world tensions. Malenkov denied that the only possibilities facing mankind were "a new world slaughter or the continuation of the so-called cold war." (FOF: 82D2)

March 14—French Communist editor loses in elections.

In a "strongly-Communist Paris suburb" run-off election for a seat in the French National Assembly, Andre Stil, editor of the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, was defeated by Mme. Germaine Peyrolles, a member of the Popular Republican Party and an advocate of European union. (FOF: 86C2)

March 14—Over 99 percent of eligible voters vote in elections of bicameral Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov and his supporting candidates (the only candidates) polled 120,479,249 votes for the Soviet of the Union and 120,539,860 votes for the Soviet of Nationalities. (FOF: 86F2)

March 15—Communist seizure of power in Italy is held unlikely.

In a review of communism in Italy, C. L. Sulzberger of the *New York Times* stated:

Communism's most direct assault on the free world west of the Iron Curtain is being made in Italy. Italian inexperience with democracy, economic imbalance and individual regional traditions are being exploited by a brilliantly organized Communist party to threaten the existence of parliamentary institutions.

Nevertheless, it appears highly unlikely that communism, despite many favorable circumstances, including a disrupted opposition, will be able to gain control of Italy—at least as long as the United States adheres to its policy of shoring up the free lands of Europe.

It is believed improbable that the Communist party will consider departing from legal means and attempt the use of force to seek power unless Moscow alters its basic foreign policy and decides to court the risk of global war.

Nor does it seem likely, despite the disorganization of the anti-Communist parties, that the Communists and their fellow-traveling allies are going to be able to gain sufficient support to vote themselves into authority in the foreseeable future. (NYT, 3/15/54: 1)

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March 16—Communist influence in Italy is said to be all-pervasive.

In a review of communism in Italy, C. L. Sulzberger of the *New York Times* stated:

The Italian Communist party has skillfully managed to penetrate important segments of Italy's structure. This penetration extends to the armed forces, the pseudo-independent Left-Wing Socialist party and even the administrative apparatus of the Vatican.

For more than six years, however, the Center Government has been slowly pruning the tentacles of this dangerous political octopus. Therefore, although communism in Italy is near its post-war peak in terms of popular appeal, its organizational menace is not so alarming as it was a few years ago.

The Communists retain a firm grip on the party machinery of Pietro Nenni's Left-Wing Socialists—a factor that enormously increases their threat to Italian democracy. Many of Signor Nenni's followers undoubtedly are independent thinking and by no means puppets of Moscow, but his party is secretly run by the Communists * * *.

Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro, Archbishop of Bologna, was asked if the Communist party ever had sought to place agents in the Vatican. He replied in the affirmative and cited the case of Alighiero Tondi, a former Jesuit of the Pontifical Gregoriana University in Rome. Signor Tondi took clerical orders in 1936, but quit and formally joined the Communist party in April, 1953, and electioneered for it prior to last June's balloting.

Cardinal Lercaro, pointing out that Signor Tondi had been attached to the political section of the Vatican, said there was evidence he had been passing confidential material to the Communists for a long time and really had been their secret agent.

Until the middle of 1947, the Communists held posts in the Italian Government. Their agents were carefully placed all over. Despite efforts for almost seven years to ferret them out, it still is believed the party has access to secret orders of the Interior Ministry.

The Communists built up a strong espionage and sabotage organization. Confidential instructions were given to form cells in the armed forces and defense plants as well as in the national communications network. Instructions were given to agents in the Army on how to draft reports and sketch installations. Communist soldiers were taught how to intercept and decode messages.

According to Randolfo Pacciardi, long the Minister of Defense, this situation has been gradually improved since May 1947. Two thousand heads of party cells have been dismissed from the services. Plans have been made to counter any Communist attempts to take over strategic centers in case of war * * *.

The Communist military apparatus headed by Luigi Longo, who directed the International Brigades of the Spanish Civil War, has a series of secret armaments caches throughout Italy. Gradually, however, through the persistent endeavors of the police, these stores have been whittled down * * *.

The Communists have established a series of commercial companies that monopolize trade between Italy and the Soviet empire and pay percentage cuts to the party * * *.

Communism in Italy, in other words, is an effective mechanism. "It's [sic] ramifications extend into every field," Cardinal Lercaro observed. "To be opposed successfully it must be opposed in every field. The contest is total." (NYT, 3/17/54: 13)

March 16—Communists gain "first legal foothold" in India in Travancore-Cochin election.

The Congress Party of Prime Minister Nehru was said to have suffered its "worst defeat" since India gained its independence when the Praja Socialists supported a Communist-dominated government. It was expected that the "left-wing" government would bring "thousands of new recruits" into the Communist

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Party and give the Communists a "new incentive for fighting other forthcoming state elections." (CSM, 3/16/54: 6)

March 17—Yugoslav Communist Party drops 70,000 and adds 25,000 in past 17 months, making total membership "over 700,000." (FOF: 106E2)

March 18—Italian Government plans anti-Communist drive.

According to an announcement, the Scelba Government intended to eradicate communism in the government and "in all sectors of the national life" within its reach. It was further hinted that certain undisclosed measures would be adopted in order to insure the loyalty of the government employees and to suppress antidemocratic organizations. (FOF: 93E3)

March 18—Soviet Russia is to aid reconstruction of North Korea.

The Communist Chinese Peiping radio quoted North Korean Heavy Industry Minister Kim Du Sam as announcing a 3-year plan under which the Soviet Union would supply material and technical assistance in order to restore the war-torn heavy industry of North Korea. (FOF: 90C3)

March 18—Soviet Russia warns four nations against close alignments with the United States or other NATO powers.

Moscow told the Turks in a note that the Turkish-Pakistan friendship pact harmed Soviet-Turkish relations, charging that the pact was closely connected with plans of the "aggressive Atlantic bloc" to establish military bases in the Middle East. Moscow also warned Holland against the establishment of an American air base in that country. Greece also received a protest note from the Soviet Government against the establishment of military bases. And on March 23 Egypt was warned that any Western-sponsored Middle East military pact with the Arab states would be considered "unfriendly" and "even hostile" by the Soviet Union. (FOF: 90G1-A2)

March 19—Pakistan Communist Party leader denounces Turkish-Pakistan and United States-Pakistan pacts.

In a statement reported in the Indian newspaper *New Age*, the acting general secretary of the Communist Party of Pakistan, F. Mansur, declared:

The Communist Party of Pakistan protests against the Turco-Pakistan Military Pact and Pakistan-US-Military alliance because such American designs not only bring the threat of war nearer to our door but they endanger our sovereignty.

The report in the Communist press which published the above statement went on to say:

Concerning the Turco-Pakistan military agreement the statement points out that nothing could be farther from the truth than the claim that this pact is a step towards strengthening the Muslim East.

"Can any alliance with Turkey," the statement continues, "which has all along voted in Uno with imperialists of the USA, Britain and France against the liberation movements of the Muslim countries of the Middle East, strengthen the Muslim world?"

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Denouncing the so-called "global" policy of the USA of forming military blocs, the statement emphasises: "It is a policy of the economic and political enslavement of the entire world, particularly the underdeveloped countries of Asia. It is a policy of aggression and war."

The Communist Party of Pakistan, the statement goes on, calls upon all patriotic political parties and individuals to realise this grave danger to the freedom of the country, to unite in order to defeat these sinister designs of the traditional enemies of the peoples of the Middle East. (FLP, 3/19/54: 6)

March 19—Premier Mario Scelba launches new anti-Communist drive in Italy.

According to a report from Rome, the Premier proposed—

to take measures of the utmost severity against anyone whose actions show that his devotion to communism has made him forget his oath of loyalty to the state. Anyone guilty of leaking information to the Communist party would be dealt with mercilessly. So also any Government employee who participated in a political strike would be dismissed.

The Premier stated that the Italian Communist Party had received annually \$50 million from Italian-Russian trading companies from which a fixed percentage of their gross went to the party. It was said that here "is the true basis of Communist strength" in Italy. The Ministers of Finance, Industry, and Foreign Trade were ordered to look carefully into the operations of the trading companies and to suggest appropriate means to eliminate them or at least make them ineffective. (NYT, 3/20/54: 2)

March 19—British Honduras acts to prevent rise of "leftists."

Governor Patrick Renison of British Honduras was granted emergency powers over public services, finances, and the relations of the colony with the other members of the Commonwealth. The action was approved by the appointed members of the Legislative Assembly. It was opposed by the elected members. The measure was the first in a series of planned actions to prevent "leftists (possibly allied with Guatemala)" from gaining control of the new Legislature which was to be elected on April 23 for the purpose of revising the constitution of the colony. (FOF: 94D1)

March 19—Polish Premier resigns to lead party.

Boleslaw Bierut, Premier of Communist Poland, resigned his premiership in order to become the first secretary of the United Polish Workers' (Communist) Party. Vice Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, described as a "leftwing Socialist" and "collaborator" with the Communist Party since 1948, resumed the premiership which he held during the period 1947–1953. (FOF: 93G3)

The changes followed the termination of the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party which was held in Warsaw. (KCA:13573A)

March 19—Secretary Dulles explains the "New Look" in defense against communism.

In a review of the "New Look" in the foreign and defense policies of the administration before the Senate Foreign Relations

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Committee, Secretary of State Dulles declared that "the central goal of our policy is peace with freedom and security" and "the fundamental aim of our national security policies is to deter aggression and thereby avert a new war." According to the Secretary, the greatest deterrent to war was "a capacity for massive retaliation without delay," and the U.S.S.R. would be "hit with everything we have" if it attacks the United States or "our vital interest." This did not mean that "every local war" would be turned into "a general war," according to Secretary Dulles, but that with its element of "selectivity" the "New Look" would enable the free nations to use their "special resources" to the "maximum possible advantage."

Mr. Dulles also said the United States would only act after consultation with its allies and, if time permitted, the President would consult with Congress before ordering retaliation for any aggression. The President would act, however, at his own discretion if there was an attack on our allies and if he "deemed that the attack were the forerunner of an attack against the United States."

The "New Look" was not "new," "abrupt" or "revolutionary," Mr. Dulles commented. Part of the policy, he said, originated under the Truman administration. According to the Secretary, bipartisan support still was vital to its success. (SFRC, Hearings, Statements of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Adm. Arthur Radford, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

March 22—Jamaican police raid headquarters of "leftist" organizations.

In Jamaica police authorities raided the headquarters of the "leftist" People's Educational Organization and the Jamaica Federation of Trade Unions. Documents were seized. A similar raid was made on the home of Ferdinand C. Smith, assistant secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions and former vice president and secretary of the United States National Maritime Union. In 1951, Smith had been deported as a subversive alien. (FOF: 94E1)

March 26—Soviet Union ends occupation rule in East Germany.

The Soviet Government proclaimed the sovereignty of East Germany stating that the "German Democratic Republic" would conduct its own internal and foreign affairs including its relations with West Germany.

At the same time Soviet forces would remain in East Germany temporarily by agreement with the East German Government in order to carry out "security functions" and fulfill the obligations undertaken by the Soviet Union in four-power agreements. Immediately, the East German Communists demanded recognition by the Western powers. (FOF: 99F1-A3)

March 26—Austrian Communist leader states Austria needs neutralism.

Franz Honner, member of the Political Bureau of the Austrian Communist Party, concluded a review of Austria in world affairs with the following commentary:

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It is clear that the provocative policy pursued by the government parties directed against signing the Austrian state treaty, the policy of intensified slander against the Soviet Union and the attempts to bring Austria into the orbit of the aggressive designs of the West German militarists brings heavy sufferings to the Austrian people.

Austria needs another policy. The statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria issued after the Conference of the Four Foreign Ministers in Berlin reads: "Austria needs a clear and unequivocal policy of neutrality. Austria needs above all a resolute course against the danger from a new German militarism. Not the fostering of soldiers' rallies, as has been the case hitherto, but prohibition of militarist propaganda. Not covert and secret support for the Anschluss tendencies, as has been the case hitherto, but resolute struggle against these tendencies. Not encouragement of criminal war designs in the guise of the 'European Army' * * *. In this way Austria will join the ranks of the peoples of all the European countries in the East and in the West."

The Austrian Communists have launched a wide explanatory campaign in this direction, a campaign which will grow in scale. At present hundreds of conferences and meetings aimed at explaining and bringing home to the masses the results of the Berlin Conference and the conclusions to be drawn from it for Austria are being held all over the country. A whole series of brochures, leaflets and posters dealing with these issues have been printed. The keynote of the XVth Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, scheduled for May, will undoubtedly be the further development of the struggle for the independence of Austria against the danger from West German imperialism, for a policy of neutrality, democracy and peace in Austria. This campaign is meeting with an ever-increasing response and with growing support among the broad masses of the people of Austria. (FLP, 3/26/54: 3)

March 27—President Eisenhower plans no use of American troops in French Indo-China.

According to the President's expressed views, he could see no greater disadvantage to America than the employment of forces in great numbers around the world in order to meet each little situation that arose. The President said that his policy was to make allies strong enough to take care of local situations alone with financial, moral, and political aid and with United States military assistance only where vital to the United States. (FOF: 97D1)

March 28—Guatemala reserves position on anti-Communist declaration at 10th Inter-American Conference.

The conference at Caracas, Venezuela, ended after the 20 delegations signed 97 agreements which had been reached in the course of the conference. The Guatemalan delegation announced its "reservation" on the declaration against international Communist intervention saying that it "follows the tendency to intervene * * * in the internal affairs of the American states on the pretext of combating communism." (FOF: 102A1)

March 29—Secretary Dulles states loss of Indo-China would lead to Communist domination in Southeast Asia.

In a major foreign policy address delivered in New York before the Overseas Press Club, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles stated that if the Communists were victorious in Indo-China, Southeast Asia would then fall under Communist domination. The Secretary said: "That possibility should not be passively

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accepted but should be met by united action." Mr. Dulles also reemphasized America's policy of blocking the seating of Communist China in the United Nations and refusing to grant diplomatic recognition.

According to the Secretary of State, the Communist strategy in Indo-China as elsewhere was "to confuse the issue in the eyes of the world" by playing upon the spirit of nationalism. "International communism gets a strangle-hold on the people," he said, "and it uses that power eventually to 'amalgamate' them into the Soviet orbit." Mr. Dulles predicted that Communist success in Indo-China "would carry a grave threat to the Philippines, Australia * * * [and] New Zealand," to "the entire west Pacific area" and ultimately "to the whole free community."

The Secretary repeated his previous warning that the sending of a Communist Chinese army into Indo-China "would result in grave consequences which might not be confined in Indo-China." According to Mr. Dulles, recent American statements were "designed to impress upon potential aggressors that aggression might lead to action in places" and "by means of the free world's choosing" and "would surely cost more than it would gain." The risks of "united action," Mr. Dulles said, "are far less than would face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today."

In his address the Secretary disclosed that much of the artillery and ammunition captured from the rebels "was fabricated at the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia and transported across the Trans-Siberian * * * [Railroad and] down through Communist China." The Secretary also declared that military and technical guidance was supplied "by an estimated 2,000 Chinese Communists" serving in staff sections of the rebel high command, at the division level, and in various specialized units such as signal, engineering, artillery, and transportation. (FOF: 97B1-D2)

March 30—Soviet Union stops issuing visas to Berlin in move to support East Germany's bid for diplomatic recognition by Western powers. (NYT, 3/31/54: 1)

March 30—Spanish court martial convicts 34 men on charges of reorganizing Communist Party in Spain. (NYT, 3/31/54: 12)

March 31—Soviet Russia offers to join NATO.

The conditions of the Soviet offer to consider joining NATO were that the West abandon the European Defense Community project and accept the Soviet plan for a general European security pact. According to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, this proposal could terminate the cold war by reuniting "all the big powers that belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition" and nullify the "offensive character" of NATO. He also stated that the United States should be permitted to join a general European security pact in view of its responsibility toward post-war Europe and that other European states than the Soviet Union might enter a "truly defensive" NATO. The Soviet Foreign Minister demanded action to prevent "any part of Germany

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from becoming involved in military groups." Atomic and hydrogen warfare, he also stated, posed a threat of "incalculable disaster" to the whole world.

The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France rejected the Soviet proposal as being a "Trojan horse" scheme to undermine the Atlantic alliance and destroy EDC. (FOF: 99F1-A2)

April 2—Turkey and Pakistan sign pact.

In Karachi, Pakistan representatives from Turkey and Pakistan signed a pact of mutual defense and economic cooperation. Iran and Iraq were invited to join the alliance. By the terms of the pact the two "largest Moslem nations" agreed to establish a joint defense system against an "unprovoked attack" upon either, to supply each other with arms, and to exchange information for mutual economic advantage.

The United States expressed the view that the pact would support the defenses of the free world. India and the U.S.S.R. opposed the alliance. (FOF: 112G1-A2)

April 2—Vietminh rebel forces are reported invading Cambodia. (FOF: 118F1)

April 5—Former Prime Minister of British Guiana is arrested.

After his arrest for violating an order not to leave Georgetown, Cheddi Jagan was released and then rearrested on charges of taking part in an illegal meeting with leaders of the "leftist" People's Progressive Party. Jagan's wife, Janet, was arrested the day before for taking part in an illegal parade. (FOF: 114B2)

Eight days later Jagan was sentenced to 6 months in prison. Along with five other "leftist associates" he was also given a sentence of 2 months in jail or a fine of \$65 for having held an illegal procession. (FOF: 122A1)

April 5—Large quantity of heroin from Communist China is seized in San Francisco.

Harry J. Anslinger, United States Narcotics Commissioner, reported that heroin smuggled from Communist China valued in "millions" of dollars was seized in San Francisco. Eight persons were arrested. According to the Narcotics Commissioner, Judah Isaac Ezra, a former resident of San Francisco, distributed the drugs from his gambling emporium in Hong Kong. (FOF: 116E2)

April 5—President Eisenhower reviews Communist menace.

In an extemporaneous radio-TV address, President Dwight Eisenhower stated that the danger of Communist penetration "does exist" but "has been greatly exaggerated as to numbers." According to the President, the United States had "possibly some 25,000 doctrinal Communists"—about one in every 6,000 in the population—and "the FBI knows pretty well where they are." Most Government workers and teachers, he said, "are just as loyal" as "you" and "I." The President declared that our "greatest

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defense against" the Communists "is the FBI" which, he said, "has been doing * * * a magnificent job." He went on to say:

There can be very grave offenses committed against an innocent individual if he's falsely accused by someone having the immunity of Congressional membership. He can lose his job. He can have scars that will be lasting. But in the long run * * * America believes in * * * [and] practices fair play * * * [and] decency * * * [and] justice. In this country, public opinion is the most powerful of all forces, and it will straighten this matter out wherever * * * [and] whenever there is real violence done to our free rights.

The President continued:

No nation in the world * * * has ever freely adopted communism in a vote of the people * * *. Every time Communists have taken over a country, even Russia, it has been done by a very small minority practicing violence, or through some slick method of political move has gotten control of the country, establishing * * * police control * * *. (FOF: 109C2-D3)

April 5-6—Secretary Dulles urges America's allies to join in warning Communist China against further aggression in Indo-China or elsewhere in Southeast Asia. (FOF: 111D2)

April 9—Attorney General Brownell reports on FBI anti-Communist activities.

In his radio-TV report, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., stated that the FBI had obtained evidence on the basis of which 67 principal leaders of the CPUSA had been convicted since 1948 of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government. Infiltration of the party by FBI agents, he said, left the Communists uncertain "which * * * members to trust." The Attorney General called for legislation to deprive persons convicted of advocating the forcible overthrow of the Government of their citizenship; to permit defense plants in time of national emergency to dismiss workers who were, in the opinion of the National Security Council, likely to engage in sabotage or espionage; to prevent workers from supporting unions which were found to be Communist dominated by the Subversive Activities Control Board and exclude their members from employment in defense plants. (FOF: 121B3-C3)

April 9—East German Communists praise Soviet Union for its support at Berlin Conference as Fourth Congress of Socialist Unity Party (Communist) opens in Berlin.

In his opening speech at the congress, Wilhelm Pieck, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, pointed out, according to a Communist report, that—

as was shown by the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers the peaceful settlement of the German problem was first of all the affair of the Germans themselves. In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has established with the German Democratic Republic the same relations as with other sovereign states, Comrade Pieck said, the role of the Republic as a base for an all-German popular movement for national unity and a democratic peace treaty has become greater.

Now, W. Pieck went on to say, it is becoming clearer than ever that the agreement on the "European Defense Community", according to which Western Germany is to be militarised and brought under foreign bondage, is the main hindrance to reuniting Germany on a peaceful and democratic

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basis. It is a menace to peace in Europe, a menace which can most effectively be removed by concluding a General European Treaty on Collective Security.

W. Pieck, greeting the representatives from 24 fraternal parties present at the Congress, with special warmth addressed the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade A. I. Mikoyan.

On behalf of the German working class and all Germans conscious of their national duty, said Wilhelm Pieck, we thank the C. C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government for the consistent defense of the national interests of the German people at the four-Power Conference and particularly for the full recognition of the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic.

The Congress applauded when Comrade Pieck called on the delegates to intensify the fight for unity and peace in Germany and strengthen and consolidate the worker-peasant rule in the German Democratic Republic. (FLP, 4/2/54: 1)

April 9—Cominform Press denounces EDC and West German rearmament.

A feature article published in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "Pathway Towards the Strengthening of Peace and Security in Europe" stated:

Striving to prevent the unleashing of another war and to safeguard and strengthen peace, all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in Europe are day by day and in an increasingly resolute and persistent fashion opposing the establishment of the "European Defence Community" and the resurgence of German militarism.

The resurgence of German militarism is a serious danger for all European peoples, including the German people. The formation of the "European Defence Community", in which the German militarists are assigned the leading role, would mean the division of Europe into two opposing military alignments. Western Germany, ruled by the German militarists and revenge-seekers, would inevitably become the hotbed of another world war. The desire of certain circles, which are interested in aggravating the international tension, to impose the "European Defence Community" on the European peoples, as the Bureau of the World Peace Council recently pointed out, is at present the main obstacle and the chief danger to peace in Europe.

* * * * *

The participation of the USSR in the North-Atlantic Treaty and the possibility of other European countries being included would give this Treaty a defensive character and would create conditions making it impossible for separate parts of Germany to be drawn into military groupings. All this, in conjunction with the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe, would be of vital importance for strengthening world peace and security of the peoples.

The new Soviet proposals have been unanimously approved by the popular masses, they are being actively supported by democratic organisations and are cordially welcomed by everyone really interested in strengthening peace. * * *

The peace-loving, progressive forces in Europe understand well that the genuine guarantee of European security is not the creation of military blocs and alignments directed against each other or the revival of German militarism, but the joint efforts of all European countries, including the efforts of all the big powers on whom devolves the main responsibility for postwar order in Europe. That is why they are vigorously opposing the establishment of the "European Defence Community", the resurgence of German militarism, and are taking resolute action for general European collective security and for peace. (FLP, 4/9/54: 1)

April 9—Cominform press reports meetings of peace congresses in France and Britain "Against Revival of German Militarism, Against European Defence Community." (FLP, 4/9/54: 1)

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April 11—Communists lead revolt against French India.

Pondicherry, one of the four small French possessions on the coastline of India, lies in the heart of one of the areas in which the Communists are strongest. According to a report—

the Reds were capitalizing heavily on the Indian-backed and Socialist-initiated "anti-colonial" movement in the tiny French establishments. The Reds are working through the familiar "united front" tactic.

A similar technique has advanced the Communist political influence in several south Indian states * * *

The Communist-led "temporary government" in Tirubhuvane is reported to be completely separate from the predominantly Socialist rebel regime in Nettiappakkam. Both movements have run up Indian flags and have proclaimed "separation" from France. But Mr. Nehru has announced that India will not take "unilateral action" to absorb any part of French territory. (NYT, 4/12/54: 4)

April 12—Hearings regarding security clearance of J. Robert Oppenheimer, American scientist, begin before AEC Security Board.

The Personnel Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission began hearings to determine if the security clearance of J. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who directed the development of the atomic bomb, which was revoked last December should be reinstated.

The principal charges against the scientist were that he had associated with Communists, hired Communists and former Communists at Los Alamos, aided and contributed to Communist causes, and actively opposed work on the H-bomb even after, as a matter of national policy, it had been determined to proceed with the project.

On May 27, the majority of the Board recommended against reinstating Oppenheimer's security clearance, and on June 29 the Atomic Energy Commission announced it had "concluded that Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance for access to restricted data should not be reinstated." This decision of the Commission to deny such access was by a vote of 4 to 1. (AEC, Hearings, April 12-May 6, 1954, and Texts of Principal Documents, etc., May 27-June 29, 1954, in the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer.)

April 12—Japanese Communist Party reverts to "United Front" tactic.

The "United Front" was directed against Japanese rearmament and the alignment of Japan with the United States. According to a dispatch by Lindesay Parrott of the *New York Times*, the new party line—

really a reversion to Communist policy in the first years of the Allied occupation of Japan, has been set forth in the official organ, *Akahata* (Red Flag), and by the recently named chairman of the Central Directorate, the party's highest legal organism.

The Communists are making their bid for a role in the proposed union of the Right and Left Wing Socialist parties—the latter solidly grounded in Marxian principles—which is being debated here as an offset to the much discussed conservative merger.

Thus, almost for the first time since 1950, when its leaders were purged by order of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, then Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East, the party is again taking up an overt political attitude. At the same time, however, its underground activities are con-

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tinuing, according to evidence recently heard before the Diet * * *. The party has no representation in the Diet * * *.

As set forth by Akahata, the platform includes parliamentary opposition, through a united front, to the Mutual Defense Assistance agreement with the United States, repudiation of economic arrangements with the United States, leading to what it calls the "enslavement" of Japan, and denunciation of the sound money and retrenchment policies of the Yoshida Government.

Success of the program must be brought about by Communist efforts for the unification of the Socialist party, at least as a stopgap until, at a new election, the Communists themselves may be able to capture some seats in the Diet, Akahata stresses. Party organs hint that to obtain this end the Communists may be ready temporarily to drop the campaign of violence launched in 1940 * * *.

Apparently the announcement of the new policy marks a turning point in the story of communism here. In effect, it constitutes a return to the program of Sanzo Nosaka for penetration in Japan by parliamentary means and the creation of a "lovable party" to which the Japanese masses could turn without an immediate endorsement of violent revolution * * *.

For the immediate future, therefore, violent activities apparently are to be forsworn and open Communist activities carried on through more mild-mannered "front" organizations. (NYT, 4/20/54: 9)

April 12—Italian Communist leader, using fear of hydrogen warfare, urges "broad unity" between Communists and Catholics.

In a speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti declared:

The march of international events at the present time is developing in a contradictory way. On the one hand certain, and even considerable, steps have been taken towards lessening international tension and, consequently, towards carrying out one of the immediate tasks of our peace policy; on the other hand, however—and here is the element of contradiction—we are facing an intensification of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. Since the Berlin Conference the leaders of American imperialistic policy and those who are subordinate to them have taken fresh steps to sharpen the international situation, to divert it onto a path leading away from an easing of international tension.

Against this general background there is one predominating factor; it is the rapid advance in the production of atomic explosives. * * *

There is now the Communist and Socialist world. We know that this world includes hundreds of millions of people, entire countries are led by the Communist Parties along the road of Socialism and peace. Then, there are countries such as Italy, France and others where the Communist and Socialist movement rallies the vast majority of the working class, a substantial part of the toiling masses, middle classes and peasantry.

On the other side, there is the world of the Catholic masses with their organisations and their institutions. Is it possible to find ways and means for establishing not accidental agreement with these masses in order to solve particular political questions of one or the other side, but for firmer contact which would decisively contribute to the building of this broad movement for saving civilisation and for preventing the civilised world, as it stands now, from being taken onto the American pathway leading to universal destruction?

We are the movement which is fighting for the renovation of the world in the name of labour. No one can demand that this movement—whether expressed in the political and trade union organisations or in the activity of the authorities at the head of the state—should liquidate itself. To do so would be tantamount to demanding that the people, the masses, com-

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prising this movement, should refuse to live and to think. We do not demand from the Catholic world that it should cease to be the Catholic world; we advance the thesis which is correctly called the theory of the possibility of peaceful co-existence and development and we show the results which must be achieved by applying this thesis in the sphere of international relations and also in the sphere of internal relations in each state. In other words we want to see that mutual understanding which would enable us to make clear that at present we are confronted with the task of saving civilisation and for this the Communist world and the Catholic world can have one and the same goal, can co-operate in order to reach this goal. (FLP, 4/23/54: 2)

April 13—Australia gives political asylum to Soviet Embassy official.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies disclosed that Vladimir Petrov, the third secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, had applied for and was granted political asylum. The former Soviet diplomatic official gave the Australian Government documents bearing on Communist espionage in Australia. (FOF: 119A3)

April 14—Chinese Communists plan purge.

According to a report from the New China News Agency, the National Procurators' Work Conference in Peiping made preparations to "strengthen" efforts to prosecute "counter-revolutionaries" and "criminal elements" interfering with the economic programs of the state. (FOF: 130B1)

April 14—East German Communists abduct Alexander Truchnovich, head of anti-Soviet refugee group, and Heinz Glaeske, leader of an anti-Communist German organization, from West Berlin. (NYT, 4/15/54: 6)

April 15—British commandant in West Berlin protests to Soviet Union and demands return of Truchnovich and Glaeske. (NYT, 4/16/54: 7)

April 15—Turkey and Yugoslavia reveal intention of transforming their treaty of collaboration with Greece into binding military alliance. (FOF: 127B3)

April 17—Amtorg Trading Corporation reopens for business, *New York Times* reports.

This corporation, operated by Soviet citizens, was dormant for nearly 5 years; but in April, according to the press, it began to solicit bids from United States manufacturers. Sales and shipment terms for machine tools, construction equipment, mining machinery, agricultural implements, and leather-working and textile machinery were said to be the type of information the agency was seeking. Through Amtorg the Soviet Union had spent, prior to 1947, \$18 million annually in the United States. (FOF: 127D3)

April 18-25—French Communist leaders lay down tasks for party.

In a special supplement to *L'Humanité* the French Communist Party published three documents on party policy which were drawn up by the central committee for presentation at the party's

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13th Congress to be held June 3-7. The report of the publication of documents appearing in the British press stated:

The first and most important is a "thesis on the political situation and the tasks of the Communist Party," which begins by recalling the motions against the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact passed by the twelfth party congress four years ago, and proceeds to demonstrate in detail how these have been "entirely confirmed" by subsequent events.

Foreign affairs take pride of place in the definition of policy for the future, headed by the need for redoubled efforts against the ratification of the European Defence Community treaties and in favour of the "great and fruitful concept of collective security" put forward by Mr. Molotov. An immediate cessation of hostilities in Indo-China is demanded; and resolute support for the inhabitants of French possessions and protectorates in Africa in their struggle against "imperialism."

On the internal front, the central committee calls for a general increase in wages, pensions, and allowances; for the protection of French industry from American competition and the "dismal consequences" of the Schuman plan; for "remunerative" agricultural prices, a democratic tax reform, and the reduction of the "war budget" in favour of housing, education, and public health.

The thesis emphasizes the capital importance of the realization of a united proletarian front, and calls on party members to observe an "ever-fraternal attitude" towards Socialist workers, while making no concessions to the policies of Socialist leaders. They should also seek to extend their union with Roman Catholic workers and "democrats," who increasingly feel the need to close ranks in the race of the "ever more visible activity of the Vatican in the service of American imperialism," and its "brutal interference" in French affairs as exemplified by the "persecution" of the worker-priests.

The final section, on the state of the party, reaffirms the importance of vigilance against doctrinal deviations and "opportunistic phenomena," and the continued need for criticism and self-criticism. The under-estimation of working-class strength is singled out as having led to an over-estimate of the "parliamentary, that is, superficial" aspect of politics, and of minority as opposed to mass action; and the name of M. Marty, expelled from the party in 1952 for "nationalist and social democratic concepts," is coupled with that of the recently disgraced organizing secretary, M. Lecoer who is condemned as being responsible for the "liquidatory concept" of party cell instructors which would have legalized the existence of an inactive category of Communists.

The two other documents are both drafts of resolutions. The first, on party organization, emphasizes the importance and function of the cell as basis of the party, and the principles of democratic centralism and collective direction at all levels. The other is concerned with youth problems, and contains a striking admission of the "serious enfeeblement" of the Communist boys' organization and the "insufficient progress" of its girls' brigade. (TL, 4/22/54: 5)

April 19—Rumanian Communists reorganize.

In Rumania Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej relinquished his post as secretary general of the Rumanian Communist Party in order to become Premier. Succeeding him was former Vice Premier Gheorghe Apostol. It was said that the reorganization of the secretariat of the party's central committee was done in an attempt to achieve a type of Soviet "collective leadership." (FOF: 130A2)

April 21—Yugoslav Communist leader resigns from party.

Milovan Djilas, former member of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee and former Vice President, resigned from the party. Djilas had been expelled from his offices for hav-

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ing advocated less discipline in the party ranks and less rigidity in party dogma. (FOF: 142F2)

April 22—Soviet MVD captain asks asylum in West Germany.

Captain Nikolai E. Khokhlov of the MVD disclosed that he had been sent to West Germany on a secret mission to kill an anti-Communist leader, Georgi S. Okolovich, an official of the anti-Soviet refugee group *Natsionalny Trudovoi Sovuz*. (FOF: 135B1-D1)

April 23—Soviet Union breaks off diplomatic relations with Australia.

For its refusal to return to the U.S.S.R. Vladimir Petrov, the former Soviet diplomatic official who had sought and was given political asylum, and his wife, the Moscow Government severed diplomatic relations with Australia.

Two days later Australia rejected the Soviet charges that Mrs. Petrov had been kidnaped. (FOF: 135A2-B2)

April 24—American churchman comments on communism and the churches.

In a feature article appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post* of April 24 (p. 69), Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the *Christian Herald* magazine, commented extensively on the problem of communism in the American churches. Dr. Poling estimated that "percentagewise, Communist infiltration into the Protestant ministry has been hardly more than infinitesimal." He indicated that the Right Reverend James P. DeWolfe, Episcopal bishop of Long Island, has "exerted a clarifying influence in the present discussion." According to Dr. Poling, Bishop DeWolfe stated that "97 percent of all Protestant clergymen with whom he has come in contact are 'loyal,' " leaving, in Dr. Poling's words, "3 percent in the present field of controversy." Dr. Poling cited J. B. Matthews, described as "a Protestant and former overseas missionary," as stating, in Dr. Poling's words, that "not more than 1 percent of the Protestant clergy were disloyal." Dr. Poling went on to quote a statement by Mr. Matthews citing the figure of "at least 7,000 Protestant clergymen" who over the past 17 years had, in varying degrees, some Communist associations. According to the 1952 church census, Dr. Poling said, there were 323,048 ordained Protestant clergymen in the United States and, of these, 183,899 were actively carrying on clerical functions.

April 24—Slovak leaders are sentenced for crimes against state.

The Supreme Court at Bratislava sentenced the following former members of the Slovak Board of Commissioners (the Slovak Provincial Government) on charges of having cooperated with the late Dr. Clementis and the late Rudolf Slansky, who had both been executed for crimes against the state: Dr. Gustav Husak, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners (life imprisonment); Dr. Ivan Horvat, former President of the Slovak Diet (22 years); Dr. Daniel Okali, former Commissioner of the Interior (18 years); M. Ladislav Holdos, former Commissioner of Religious Affairs (13 years); and M. Ladislav Novomesky, former Commis-

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sioner for Education (10 years). Dr. Husak and M. Novomesky were said to have plotted to establish a separate Slovak republic. (KCA:13621A)

April 24—Communism in Great Britain is reviewed as British Communist Party meets in 23d National Congress at Battersea.

Harry Pollitt, the general secretary of the party, gave a report lasting 3 hours. According to a review of the proceedings of the congress, Pollitt laid down the following policies:

There will be new claims for wage increases, for higher social insurance benefits, no rent increases ("here is the greatest single opportunity for a united mass movement that has recently occurred"), an end to British subservience to America, unfettered East-West trade ("this not only means jobs for the workers, it means securing an important political victory over the whole aggressive policy of the United States"), the withdrawal of British troops from all colonial and dependent countries, the admission of China to the United Nations, no arming of Germany, and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction. The response to all this from the floor was the usual mixture of approval, self-congratulation and calls for redoubled effort.

But, in making the familiar reflexes to the familiar battle-cries, most of the delegates missed the real burden of Mr. Pollitt's message. His main concern was with the frustrating paradox that faces the British Communist Party. The party leadership claims that in recent years Communist propaganda has successfully penetrated into large sectors of the labour movement, and even further afield; but it sadly admits that it has failed to build up mass support for the party itself * * *.

The party's claim to penetration into other organisations is not exaggerated. There has been remarkable Communist and crypto-Communist penetration both into the constituency Labour parties and into the trade unions * * *.

In the political, as in the industrial field, the British Communist party can also claim some notable successes in the past year; here again their disguised influence in the unions and in the constituency Labour parties has been the dominant factor. During the spring and early summer of 1953 at least a dozen trade union conferences passed resolutions taken straight out of the party's programme. Twelve conferences, ranging from the Amalgamated Engineering Union to the Fire Brigades' Union, voted for unfettered East-West trade; almost as many demanded a Five Power Pact; seven conferences recorded votes against bacteriological methods of warfare; and half a dozen called for a reduction in the term of National Service to one year. Even the National Union of Students started on the journey back to the party fold * * *.

This is the rosy side of the Communists' balance sheet. The gloomier side, from the party's point of view, is that whenever the comrades appear in their own colours, instead of operating through somebody else, the broad mass of both union and non-union voters will have nothing to do with them. The card-carrying membership of the British Communist party has remained stable at a mere 35,000 for several years (together with about 3,000 in the Young Communist League). The circulation of the *Daily Worker* fell steadily from 115,000 in 1951 to 87,000 by the end of 1953; in the same period the circulation of the *Labour Monthly* fell from 15,000 to 13,000, and the *Communist Review* had to close down last year because of lack of support. The ten Communists who stood at the General Election in 1951 received only 21,640 votes between them and all lost their deposits, and there seems to have been a further fall in the party's popularity with the electorate since then. In the 1952 local government elections the party had put forward 162 candidates, who received together 50,000 votes; in 1953 the party's 152 candidates could muster only 36,000 votes. When the 890,000-strong Amalgamated Engineering Union elected its president in 1951, the Communist candidate, Mr. Claude Berridge, had polled more than 37,000 votes; in its 1954 election Mr. Berridge received only 33,000 votes.

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It is very annoying for declared Communists, to realise that they cannot obtain positions of any standing in the country so long as they present themselves for election under their own flag; but they are not going to allow this annoyance to warp party strategy. The leadership has therefore recognized that one of its main objectives must be to strike down the barriers that debar it from working its way further into the counsels of the Labour Party. In Mr. Pollitt's words, "it is vital to challenge and smash all the bans, purges and proscriptions coming from Transport House" * * *.

The first open test of the new policy—which, in the industrial field, is to be called "the fight to reestablish democracy in the unions"—came the day after Mr. Pollitt delivered his report. It resulted in a Communist setback. By 26,580 votes to 12,540 the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union defeated a resolution to delete a union rule under which members of organisations proscribed by the TUC and the Labour Party are ineligible for election as delegates to bodies to which the union is affiliated. This, however, was only the opening shot in a battle which will be fought out in many other union conferences in the months ahead. The primary aim of the Communist conspiracy in Britain today is not to overthrow Her Majesty's Government by force; but (quite legally) to undermine Her Majesty's Opposition by stealth. It would be wishful thinking to assume that in each and every case the industrial workers and the constituency labour parties will reply as effectively as the clerks have done. (TE, 4/24/54: 265-266)

April 25—Communist activity increases in Latin America.

According to the United States Information Agency, Communist activity in Latin America, financed by the Soviet Government, was "mounting." USIA reported that membership in the Communist Party had dropped from 300,000 to 200,000 since World War II but the ties binding Latin America to the Kremlin had been strengthened despite the outlawing of the Communist Party by 13 of the 20 American Republics. It was said that Communist activity took the form of "national liberation fronts," deeper infiltration into labor unions and other groups, and the greater attendance of Latin Americans at Communist meetings in Europe and Asia. (FOF: 142D3)

April 26—Soviet leaders charge America with "war hysteria."

In a speech before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov accused the United States of "provoking the extension of war in Indo-China," "maintaining an atmosphere of war hysteria," "threatening the world with the hydrogen bomb," and "openly proclaiming * * * a prolonged cold war." Malenkov stated that "the aggressive circles" would be "crushed by the same weapon" if they resorted to the "madness" of atomic war against the U.S.S.R.

First Secretary of the CPSU Nikita S. Khrushchev denounced Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for his attitude toward Communist China and for making major policy speeches while "drunk with rage * * * [and] fury." The Soviet leader said that since capitalism existed Soviet Russia "must * * * [and] should cooperate" with it. (FOF: 134G2-A3)

April 26—Communist influence in Australian trade union movement declines in past few years.

Herbert E. Weiner, chief of the British Commonwealth Section of the United States Department of Labor, concluded a review of communism in the Australian labor movement:

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Thus by the 1950's, after a period of almost dictatorial dominance, a firm combination of the courts, the government, and non-Communist labor leaders has neutralized Communist influence in the Australian trade union movement.

According to Mr. Weiner, the defeats or neutralization of Communist officials in major Australian trade unions had broken the party's hold on Australia's heavy industry and removed it as a "directing force" in the Australian labor movement. (CSM, 4/26/54:11)

April 26—Geneva Conference on Asian problems begins.

Nineteen nations were represented at the conference: Soviet Russia, Communist China, and North Korea on the Communist side and the 16 allies that fought in the Korean war: South Korea, United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey. (FOF:133B1)

April 26—Czechoslovak regime sentences to death two alleged spies for United States.

In Prague, Antonin Kandrak and Karel Gruber were sentenced to death on charges of high treason and espionage in behalf of the United States. Four other defendants received sentences of life imprisonment. (KCA:13621A)

April 26—Poland offers France alliance against Germany immediately before EDC debate in French Assembly.

According to the text of the proposed treaty of alliance and mutual assistance which was published by the Polish Embassy in Paris, the Polish Communist Government, a report stated—

warned that the creation of a European Army under the EDC would lead France into war against the states of Eastern Europe. As an alternative, the Poles declared that "security, peace * * * [and] independence" for "all European countries, without distinction of their regime," could be guaranteed by the general European collective security treaty proposed by the Soviet Union. The note stated that a Polish-French alliance in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations would contribute to this Soviet-planned security system. The terms set forth by the Polish Government for combatting possible German aggression would require both nations to hold mutual consultations whenever German military forces threatened either and to give all possible immediate assistance if one of the parties were attacked by German troops.

On the subject of general security the note stated that both Poland and France would pledge themselves not to participate in any alliance directed against either and to support mutual efforts to strengthen collective security in Europe as well as the peaceful settlement of the German question. Both nations would also pledge to develop economic and cultural cooperation in order to strengthen further friendly relations.

The French Foreign Ministry declared that the Polish proposal was "hardly realistic." (FOF:290D1-G1)

April 27—Soviet Union reorganizes Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. approved the reorganization of the Soviet Council of Ministers by Premier Georgi M. Malenkov. Membership in the Council was set at 55, and about 12 new ministries were created. The state and internal security functions, combined in 1953 into a single Internal Affairs Min-

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istry under the leadership of the late Lavrenti P. Beria, were separated. Colonel General Ivan A. Serov, a veteran secret police official, was placed in charge of the Committee of State Security which dealt with threats from abroad. Domestic security remained under the control of Sergei N. Kruglov, the Minister of Internal Affairs. (FOF: 142D1)

April 28—Chou En-lai attacks American policy at Geneva Conference.

In a speech at the Geneva Conference Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of Communist China, declared, according to a summarized report, that "the countries of Asia should consult among themselves * * * seeking common measures to safeguard peace * * * [and] security in Asia." He denounced the United States as an aggressor who was "dreaming to impose upon the Chinese people the power of the Kuomintang remnant clique" on Formosa. The Chinese Communist leader demanded that "all foreign military bases" and "armed forces stationed in Asia" be removed, that the "remilitarization of Japan be prevented," and that "all economic blockades * * * [and] restrictions be abolished." He also declared that the Communist Chinese "never committed" and "will never commit aggression" and, according to Chou En-lai, "most emphatically shall not tolerate aggression against us by any country." (FOF: 133F2-G2)

April 28-29—Prime Minister Nehru blocks condemnation of Communists.

At a meeting in Colombo and Kandy, Ceylon, of the Prime Ministers of Pakistan, India, Burma, Indonesia, and Ceylon, Indian Prime Minister Nehru took a "vigorous stand" against the adoption of a resolution condemning international communism as being aggressive. The Indian Prime Minister expressed the view that such an anti-Communist declaration would disturb the relations of the five South Asian states with "friendly powers." (FOF: 146E2)

April 29—India and Communist China conclude agreement on Tibet containing guarantee of "mutual non-aggression." (FOF: 146F2)

April 29—President Eisenhower repeats assurances that American forces would not intervene in Indo-China or any other war without congressional declaration. (FOF: 134A1)

April 30—American labor president is jailed on Communist charge.

In Washington, Federal Judge Charles F. McLaughlin sentenced Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, to two concurrent 1- to 3-year prison terms for falsely swearing to the National Labor Relations Board that he had no Communist Party ties. (FOF: 151E2)

May—American Communist publication cites danger of "McCarthyism" and position of CPUSA.

Writing in *Political Affairs* in an article entitled "New Features in the Struggle Against McCarthyism," George Blake Charney stated:

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What are the main features of the anti-McCarthy movement at this moment?

1. The outstanding feature is the scope achieved in the past few months, notwithstanding the absence of a cohesive and unified national center. *The anti-McCarthy movement now embraces a majority of the people.* * * *

2. The anti-McCarthy movement has emerged in this period as an *all-class* movement which cuts across party lines. * * *

3. Another feature of great importance is the growing awareness that McCarthyism is fascism. * * *

4. Another recent feature of the anti-McCarthy movement has been the fact that it has passed over from the stage in which it was limited largely to expressions of sentiment and opinions, to the *stage of action and struggle.* * * *

Unlike the period of the late 30's the fascist movement in America is highly focused under the direct leadership of McCarthy. It is more difficult to disperse.

The Eisenhower Administration will maneuver as pressure is increased against McCarthy. It will employ its own agencies, with the prestige of the government, to accomplish itself what it relied on McCarthy to do. It may attempt to build up other figures. There is no dearth of eager demagogues and fascist-minded fuehrers to play the part of McCarthy.

What must be borne in mind is that the strategic purpose of McCarthyism is to build a *mass base* for fascism and war. The most reactionary and fascist-minded sections of the bourgeoisie cannot achieve their aims without this. The success or failure of this movement is still to be determined. * * *

In the past period the Party and the Left have played a more active role in the mainstream of the anti-McCarthy movement. They are learning to influence the program and to bolster the fighting capacity of the movement as loyal participants in the struggle. This must be continued and multiplied on a grassroots level, in shops, union locals and community organizations. Every Party member has a role to play, every club, every organization. The main expression of our vanguard role must be to stimulate the widest *united front actions* on the issue of McCarthyism and to help crystallize a common approach by the anti-McCarthy movement to the 1954 elections.

The growth of the mass anti-McCarthy movement offers the best opportunity to create a new political atmosphere in the country in which to advance the fight for peace and democracy. It is only in such an atmosphere that all sections of the labor and democratic movement, including the Left, can maintain a legal existence, keep the nation united, and bring an end of the era of the cold war. (PA, 5/54: 43, 46-48, 53-55)

May—American Communist relates Negro to “struggle against McCarthyism.”

Writing in *Political Affairs*, Pettis Perry declared:

Fascism, let it be noted, represents the ascendancy of the most chauvinist, the most imperialist, the most reactionary section of the bourgeoisie. Fascism in power would mean unrestrained violence against the Negro people and against all minority groups. Fascism in power in this country would mean driving down further the low level of existence of the Negro and other minority groups. Fascism in power would mean the closing down of all people's organizations, including such organizations as the N.A.A.C.P., including the Negro press, the Elks, etc. Fascism in power would make Mississippi look like child's play. That is what fascism would mean to the American Negroes.

The drive to outlaw the Communist Party is a drive to fascism. The drive to fascism in the United States finds at its head one of America's

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greatest racists, McCarthy, supported by the most reactionary section of Southern Bourbons, the Dixiecrats, the oilmen of Texas, the leading finance capitalists of Wall Street, all of whom are the traditional enemies of the Negro people. * * *

* * * * *

We Communists are second to none in the fight for Negro rights. We stand without reservation for economic, political and social equality for the Negro people and for their right to self-determination in the Black Belt. And this is not only true of Negro Communists, but it is true of the entire Communist Party—Negro and white. Our white comrades, as against the white Social-Democrats and white bourgeoisie that Mr. Walter White is tied to, fight in the very forefront of the struggle for Negro rights. That is why we are hated as a Party. That is why the ruling class wants to outlaw the Communist Party. That is why the Negro people have deep respect for our Party. The Negro people can have nothing but utter contempt for such a line as peddled by Messrs. White, Prattis, Mays, etc.

The task before us is to move forward along the line of our Draft Program, attempting in every way to unify the broadest strata of the American people, to try in every way possible to influence and lead the working class in alliance with the Negro people and all allies of the working class in the struggle against McCarthyism, for peace, economic security and for full freedom for the Negro people. (PA, 5/54: 41-42)

May—American Communist leader cites war danger, blames American “imperialism,” and urges peaceful coexistence with Soviet Russia.

In *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA, declared:

The coming November election will be among the most important in our country's history. It is necessary that in this election the Communist Party raise the war danger question sharply and in all its ramifications as outlined above. Although the masses are ready for a strong anti-war movement, only the Communist Party can be depended upon to raise the question in its full significance. Our Party must link up this whole matter with its fight against the menace of McCarthyism and the growing economic crisis. * * *

All of our anti-war work, our struggle for peace, must culminate in the most powerful effort we are capable of to demonstrate to the American people that the only possible sane perspective for the world's peoples is one of peaceful co-existence of the capitalist countries with the U.S.S.R. This especially must be tied in with the fight against the H-bomb. Anything else is sheer political madness. We must especially shatter the “big lie” that the U.S.S.R. in any sense constitutes a war menace.

Wall Street's aggressive policy, based upon its determination to rule the world and its motivating conception that war is inevitable, could only lead the world's people to their worst disaster in all history. The greatest ideological trend in the world today is the rapid swing of the world's peoples, under the terroristic pressure of America's H-bombs, to the basic conviction that there is no other alternative for mankind than to achieve a working arrangement between the Soviet Union and the capitalist powers—an arrangement upon which the U.S.S.R. is basing its whole policy.

Finally, in its handling of the elementary questions of peace and war, our Party must realize that as the proletarian party located in the heart of the basic source of the present war danger, the United States, it is our solemn international duty not only to combat every phase of the warlike policies of American imperialism, but also to expose them before the workers of the world. (PA, 5/54: 17)

May 1—American Communist editorial asks “May Day—1954: What Faces Us?”

V. J. Jerome stated in this commentary:

Our country is confronted with the threat of the scuttling of the Bill of Rights and of all constitutional liberties. Indeed, at stake is human life

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itself, which is threatened with annihilation if the people do not paralyze the hand of the H-bomb imperialists.

* * * * *

The struggle for unity to save the country from fascism, to prevent war, to safeguard the people's living standards is stressed as an imperative need in the Draft Program * * *.

And the Communists have made and are continuing to make a vital and indispensable contribution. It is for this contribution to the cause of the working class, the Negro people, and all the oppressed, for this contribution to the cause of peace and democracy, that the Communist Party has been made the first target of McCarthyism. And, let all workers realize, no effective struggle against McCarthyism can be waged which continues to accept the McCarthyite Big Lie of "Communist conspiracy" and "Communist aggression."

It is because of our Party's indispensability to the struggle for peace, democracy and economic security that its defense is an urgent task for today. The demand for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, for the reversal of Smith Act convictions, for amnestying Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis, and all political prisoners is a fundamental aspect of the whole fight against McCarthyism.

The Communist Party, in its new clarion call to the people—its Draft Program—summons the American masses to hold true to the high tradition of working-class advance, of democratic achievements, of struggle for Negro rights, of peace and working-class internationalism, of solidarity with colonial-liberation struggles, of freedom. Only this path of struggle will advance the working class to the final realization of Socialism. On this May Day the Communist Party calls upon the working class to re-dedicate itself to the struggle around those issues that stand foremost in the life of our country today and on whose resolution depends the destiny of the working class and the nation. (PA, 5/54: 1, 8)

May 7—Dienbienphu, French fortress in Vietnam, falls before Vietnam Communist onslaught. (FOF: 153E1)

May 9—Press reports Soviet Union rejects President Eisenhower's plan for world pool of atomic energy resources.

According to news dispatches from Geneva, the Soviet Union would not reconsider this proposal unless the United States would agree to a prior ban on atomic weapons. The United States was said to have rejected these terms during the talks in Geneva between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and Secretary of State Dulles. (FOF: 155F1)

According to a report relating to official documents published on September 25—

the Russians never had yielded in their demand that a ban on use of atomic * * * [and] other mass-destruction weapons be declared simultaneously with an agreement on peaceful development of atomic energy. The * * * [United States] still maintained that military * * * [and] peaceful use of the atom involved different questions and an unenforced "ban" on atomic weapons would play into the hands of an aggressor. (FOF: 322A3)

May 9—President Eisenhower establishes Internal Security Division in Justice Department to expedite prosecution of spies and subversives. (FOF: 160F1)

May 12—Communist Chinese Foreign Minister denies intervention in Indo-China.

Chou En-lai also attacked the United States, charging that it was "spreading the colonial war in Asia." (FOF: 155E1)

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May 13—Sixteenth Congress of Austrian Communist Party opens in Vienna.

According to the Cominform press, the report of the central committee was delivered by Johann Koplenig, chairman of the party—

who reviewed the international situation, described in detail the development of Austria's foreign and home policy since the last Congress, dwelling particularly on the struggle for the national independence of the country, against the threat from West German militarism and on the tasks facing the Party in this connection. (FLP, 5/14/54: 1)

May 15—United States blames Soviet Union for Korean war.

In a report published by the United States Department of Defense based on "intelligence research" and other information sources, the United States declared, according to a summary of the report, that—

Russia began preparations for the Korean War in 1945 when Soviet troops occupied North Korea.

During the occupation, Russia used Soviet citizens of Korean ancestry to "create a Soviet-type Communist regime that could be depended on" not to deviate from "basic Soviet expansionist policies." In 1946 officers of Korean ancestry trained by the Red Chinese army were sent into North Korea to help form units "being organized, trained * * * [and] equipped by Russian occupation forces."

Russia gave North Korea the "signal" to attack South Korea and provided "continuing support during 3 years of fighting." The Russian language was used in war operations "right down" to line commanders. Russian officers, masquerading as civilian "advisers * * * [and] reporters," "had supreme authority" and "took the lead in making operational * * * [and] mobilization plans and in commanding * * * [and] manipulating troops." Soviet troops, with medical * * * [and] support units from other satellites, began to "filter" into North Korea in 1951. In the spring * * * [and] summer of 1951 there were 10,000 to 20,000 Soviet military personnel in North Korea. By the end of May 1953 there were still 6,000 to 12,000 Soviet tactical troops in Korea.

When "military conquest failed," Russia, through North Korea, sought an armistice and "sent 2 Soviet citizens" to truce talks at Panmunjom. Top North Korea officials including Premier Kim Il Sung * * * [and] Foreign Minister Nam Il were "all Soviet citizens by birth" as were "the Russians who run the government apparatus of North Korea." (FOF: 170G2-D3)

May 17—United States is disturbed by arms shipments to Guatemala from Communist Poland.

The State Department announced that "an important shipment of arms" from the Polish port of Stettin had been landed on May 15 at Puerto Barrios, a Caribbean port of Guatemala. The Department said that it viewed the matter with "gravity" because of the quantity of arms delivered, the origin, point of embarkation, and their destination. According to a Department spokesman, the arms shipment represented a threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere. (FOF: 162C3)

May 17—Luis Taruc, Filipino Communist and Hukbalahap guerrilla leader and fugitive since 1946, surrenders to government. (FOF: 162G2)

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May 19—Czechoslovak regime sentences two priests to long prison terms for antistate activities.

Father Josef Kristof, Dean of Chrast, and Father Josef Blahnik from Prehradi were sentenced to 8 and 9 years' imprisonment, respectively, on charges of being allegedly involved in a "Vatican conspiracy against the Czechoslovak People's Republic." Frantisek Kradl, a third defendant and the ecclesiastical secretary of the Region National Committee, was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment. It was alleged that he accepted bribes to keep silent. (KCA: 13621A)

May 19—United States and Pakistan sign 1-year mutual military aid agreement.

By the terms of the agreement, Pakistan would receive American material and technical military aid for internal security and self-defense. On its part Pakistan pledged not to commit any act of aggression and undertook to support regional and United Nations collective security agreements. The Soviet Union and India opposed the pact. (FOF: 163B2)

May 22—Chinese Nationalists report Communist Chinese buildup of troops, ships, and planes on mainland opposite Nationalist-held Tachen Islands. (FOF: 171A3)

May 24—Hungarian Workers' (Communist) Party holds Third Congress.

At the congress Matyas Rakosi, first secretary of the party's central committee, delivered a report in which he noted:

The general line of our Party is to lay the foundations of Socialism in our country, together with the consistent raising of the material and cultural standards of our people, and unflagging struggle to ensure that we can continue our work of socialist construction in peace.

In order to realise the general line of our Party, it is first of all necessary to broaden and strengthen still further the Party's bonds with the working people and rally the ranks of our Party still more closely in order to make our Party more united and firmly welded than ever before, since our Party's main strength, apart from the correctness of its policy, lies in its ideological, political and organisational unity, in unity of action of the Party.

The realisation of the general line of our Party depends to a decisive degree on the leading force of our social system, the Hungarian working class, rallying around our Party more united, more consciously and in a more disciplined manner than ever before. We must, with might and main, solidify the ties between the Party and the working class, and we must ensure the leadership of the industrial workers in all fields of socialist construction.

It is essential for the successful realisation of our Party's general line that we also strengthen further and render inviolable the worker-peasant alliance, the foundation of our people's-democratic state, the guarantee of consolidating our achievements and of new victories in the future.

In order successfully to realise the general line of our Party we must expand the foundation on which the policy of the Party and the people's state rests: we must develop the People's Front of Independence as the broadest union in our country of all patriotic and peace-loving forces, as a united mass movement of all Hungarians of goodwill ready to fight for the happiness and prosperity of their homeland!

The successful realisation of our Party's general line demands that we continuously strengthen our worker-peasant state, the state of people's

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democracy; that increasingly broader masses play an active part in the work of the state and supervision.

It is indispensable for the victory of our Party's general line that we further extend, consolidate and make closer our bonds with and our people's sincere friendship for the Soviet Union building Communism—liberator of our country and standard-bearer of the struggle for world peace, as well as with the People's Democracies; it is necessary to establish closer ties with all countries waging a struggle against the predatory wars of the imperialists, for their independence and peace!

The decisive change initiated by our Central Committee in June of last year consolidated the ties between our Party and the working class, between our Party and the working peasantry, between our Party and our whole working people. It appears as though the worker-peasant alliance has been regenerated since the June decisions. The June decisions released new forces for the building of Socialism in our country. The path laid down by these decisions is the correct path! This is the path we must unswervingly take! Our working class, working peasantry, intelligentsia, all our people are following our Party along this path!

This is the path of advance, of consolidating the national independence of Hungary, the path for a strong, cultured and flourishing Hungary! (FLP, 5/28/54: 3)

May 27—Honduras charges Communist infiltration in strike.

According to the Honduras Government, foreign Communists, mostly Guatemalans, infiltrated the ranks of the United Fruit workers who were on strike. In La Lima officials of the union removed their secretary of the Strike Committee. It was charged that he was a Communist. (FOF: 182A3)

May 28—Puerto Rican Communists hold Fourth Congress.

According to the report published in the Cominform press, the congress—

adopted a programme calling for the establishment of a national-liberation front embracing the workers, peasants, representatives of the middle classes and of the national bourgeoisie fighting for the independence of Puerto Rico.

The Congress elected the Central Committee consisting of nine members. Comrade Juan Santos Rivera was elected Chairman of the Puerto Rican Communist Party and Comrade Ramon Mirabal General Secretary. (FLP, 5/28/54: 5)

May 29—FBI arrests seven Connecticut Communist leaders.

The arrests were made in New Haven, West Hartford, and New York on charges of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Since July 1948, 109 persons had been arrested under similar circumstances. Those in the Connecticut party who were arrested were: Simon Silverman (alias Sid Taylor), former Communist Party State chairman; Robert C. Ekins, former State secretary of the party; Jacob Goldring, former finance and press director of the State party; Alfred Leo Marder and Joseph Diman, identified as leading Communist Party members in the New Haven area; Sidney Sussman Resnick, youth leader of the State's Communist Party; and James Sherman Tate, former Communist Party State committee member and organizer in Chicago. (FOF:188B1)

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June—American Communist publication cites line for United States foreign and domestic policy.

Richard Walker, writing in *Political Affairs*, concluded an article entitled "The H-Bomb and Indo-China":

In the struggle for this national front against the program of hydrogen and atomic weapons warfare, there are several key areas of collision with imperialist ideology and imperialist forces.

First, it is necessary to expose the demagoguery of the Eisenhower Administration. Great confusion still exists regarding the Administration's policies of "negotiations from positions of strength," "security at bargain rates," "technical assistance to underdeveloped countries," and the President's proposal for an atomic stockpile for peaceful purposes. The people do not realize as yet that Dulles participates in negotiations in a way designed to deceive the peoples and to discredit the principle of negotiation as a method of settling disputed questions. The Administration has not yet seriously negotiated with a view to reaching an amicable settlement. Hence, the fight for serious negotiations cannot be lessened in the slightest.

In the struggle against illusions in Eisenhower's program, insufficient attention is given the conspicuous racist aspect of this program. This permeates Wall Street's whole policy in relation to Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and outrages not only the Asians, Africans and other colored peoples outside our country, but, we may be sure, the Negro people, the Latin American, Asian and other minorities in the United States.

Second, it is necessary to free the democratic-minded, peace-loving masses, generally supporting the Democratic Party, and those in Right-wing-led trade unions and people's organizations from their leaders' support of the Administration's foreign policy especially as they cloak it in the name of defending "independence." Through such a struggle the possibility appears of helping to effect a re-alignment of political forces in time to influence the fall elections.

In order effectively to influence the development of national resistance to a hydrogen bomb war, the Left progressive forces, and first of all, the Communists, must fight for a clear line in respect to both the increased danger of war and the new possibilities for peace. * * *

Every effort should be made, through individual visits, delegations, letters, etc., to commit every candidate for every office to an anti-interventionist position, to opposition to the use of atomic weapons, and to a position as favorable to peace as is possible. * * * (PA, 6/54:20-21)

June—American Communist publication cites "main issues" in spring primary elections.

In a discussion of "The Draft Program and the Spring Primaries" published in *Political Affairs*, Peter Colton declared that the—

main immediate issues for action include the fight against the growing depression and for labor and Negro rights (increased income-tax exemptions and war-budget cuts, farm-price supports at 100% of parity, unemployment insurance, Federal housing and public works, expanded foreign—including East-West—trade, F.E.P.C. and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and defeat of the Brownell-Butler bills); the fight against McCarthyism (support to the Wisconsin recall movement, investigation and removal of McCarthy, repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act and especially defeat of the Brownell legislative program of "legal" McCarthyism) and the struggle for peace (Congressional action against intervention in Indo-China, for an end to H-bomb diplomacy and for a policy of negotiations). (PA, 6/54: 52-53)

June 2—Senator McCarthy charges Communists infiltrated CIA and atom plants.

According to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), "Communist infiltration of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)"

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and atomic and hydrogen plants was "much more serious" and "more important" than the Monmouth situation.

CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, responding to the charge of the Wisconsin Senator, said: "McCarthy's charge that the CIA is penetrated by Communists is false." (FOF:191D2-F2)

June 2—President Eisenhower praises work of Justice Department and FBI.

In a statement issued by the White House President Eisenhower praised the Department of Justice and the FBI for their "constant surveillance of Communists" on a "24-hour, 7-days-a-week, 52-weeks-a-year" basis "in conformance with due process of law, * * * quietly * * * [and] relentlessly." According to the President, this had resulted during his administration in 1 conviction for treason, 2 convictions for espionage, 41 for illegal "Communist Party leadership," 8 for false statements made to the Government, 21 other indictments and 7 other arrests of Communist Party leaders, the deportation of 84 alien subversives and proceedings against 282 others, both alien and naturalized, and, finally, the exclusion of 127 subversive aliens at ports of entry. (FOF:183G1)

June 3—United States denounces trial of Jewish leaders in Rumania.

From the autumn of 1953 to the spring of 1954 a series of trials were held in Rumania in which leaders of the Jewish community, especially leading Zionists, were sentenced on charges of espionage, antistate activities, and "Zionist crimes." It was said that 150 leaders were under arrest.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy issued an official statement declaring that "Rumania's efforts to intimidate her Jewish population" constituted a violation of the peace treaty and ignored the "dictates of justice and humanity." He noted that the fate of the victims in this widespread persecution was a cause for deep concern by the State Department.

On June 9, President Eisenhower said in a message to the American Jewish Congress that "the Jewish leaders in Rumania have been in prison not because they violated any law, but simply because of their religion," and that the Rumanian Government had "proved again how justly its despotic rule deserves the condemnation of all who love freedom and justice." (KCA:13820A)

June 4-7—French Communists hold 13th Party Congress.

At the 13th Congress Marcel Servin, the secretary of the French Communist Party, revealed that membership in the party dropped by nearly one half in the past 7 years. In 1947, membership was placed at 907,785; in 1954, it was 506,250. It was said that the party was failing to win over the younger people. Only 11 percent of the members were under 25 years old, while 29 percent were under 50 years old.

Several prominent trade union leaders and parliamentarians were dropped as a result of elections to the secretariat, political

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bureau, and central committee of the party. The newly elected secretariat consisted of Thorez (the secretary general of the party), Duclos, Billoux, Fajon, and Servin. The new central committee consisted of: Thorez, Duclos, Cachin, Billoux, Fajon, Guyot, Leon Mauvais, Waldeck-Richet, Casanova, and Mme. Jeanne Vermeersch (Mme. Thorez) together with three alternate members, including Servin.

In his address closing the congress, Maurice Thorez called upon the French working classes to support any policy which took account of the "three great national necessities," which were, according to a report on the congress:

(1) the abandonment of the E.D.C. and the Bonn Conventions, and support for a policy of collective security in Europe and of the negotiated settlement of differences between the great Powers; (2) the satisfaction of the economic demands of the French workers; and (3) the "effective defense of democratic liberties." M. Thorez also criticized the failure to fight "opportunist" tendencies. (KCA: 1380A)

June 5—Balkan pact nations plan full military alliance.

Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey planned a full military alliance "strengthening peace * * * [and] collective security under the UN Charter." (FOF: 190B3)

June 6-8—East German Young Communists stage anti-American parades during Free German Youth rally in East Berlin. (FOF: 190C3)

June 8—Secretary Dulles says United States will not "go it alone" in Indo-China unless Communist China commits open acts of aggression in Far East.

In a speech to the Omaha, Nebr., Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary said: "Whatever we do in Indo-China should be done in pursuance of moral principles which are clear * * * [and] justified * * * and which the American people understand." He said the world economic situation "determines as much as anything whether we shall have war or peace."

Three days before, Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) said that the United States should "face up to the fact" that it might have to intervene in Indo-China to prevent the capture of Hanoi by the Communists "in 30 days." (FOF: 189G2-D3)

June 9—Senator McCarthy reviews communism in America.

In the hearings of the Special Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, on what has been characterized as the Army-McCarthy dispute, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) described the organization of the CPUSA. The Senator made the following points:

In 1950 there were 54,174 Communists and 540,000 fellow travelers in the United States. Today, he said, party membership is estimated at "slightly over 25,000," but the decrease was not a source of comfort because it meant that "they are tightening up" and eliminating all but "devoted Communists." "A vast number of the 25,000," all of whom are under the disci-

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pline of Moscow, "are underground," and the Communist Party was going "more and more underground." The Senator also said that—

this war which we are in today, and it is a war * * * was declared by Karl Marx, redeclared often, altered by Lenin, redeclared in 1947 in Stalin's book, redeclared * * * by Malenkov in his book in 1952 * * *.

Commenting on the role of Americans in the fight against Communist control, the Senator declared:

The thing that the American people can do is to be vigilant day and night to make sure they don't have Communists teaching the sons and daughters of America. I realize that the minute anyone tries to get a Communist out of a college or a university, there will be raised the phony cry that you are interfering with academic freedom. I would like to emphasize that there is no academic freedom where a Communist is concerned. He is not a free agent. He has no freedom of thought, no freedom of expression. He must take his orders from Moscow or he will no longer be a member of the Communist Party. * * * I don't care how much of a screwball or a crackpot any professor or teacher may be as long as he or she is a free agent, but once you have this from the Atlantic to the Pacific, covered with a network, a network of professors and teachers, who are getting their orders from Moscow, from an organization that wants to destroy this Nation, that wants to corrupt the minds of youth, then * * * we are rapidly losing the battle.

The Senator cautioned the American people—

not to go off half-cocked * * * just because they don't like what some teacher is teaching, because they think he is too liberal, because they think he is too radical.

Don't jump to the conclusion he is a Communist. But if they will keep a wide-open eye day and night on all of their schools, all of the colleges, all of the universities, and when they get information which indicates that someone is actually a member of this Communist conspiracy, send that in to our FBI, I think that is one thing they can do that is more important than all else.

Reviewing the situation in Indo-China Senator McCarthy said:

I think the American people this fall, when they elect a Congress * * * should ask those Senators and Congressmen "Mister, if we send you to Washington are you going to continue sending American money to nations which in turn ship the sinews of economic and military strength to Red China, which is running the war in Indochina?" (SGOS, Hearings, Special Senate Investigation on Charges and Countercharges Involving: Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens, John G. Adams, H. Struve Hensel and Senator Joe McCarthy, Roy M. Cohn, and Francis P. Carr, part 59, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

June 11—American Communist leaders denounce United States concerning Guatemala affair.

In a report of a statement released by the National Committee of the CPUSA and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, the Cominform press stated:

Those who proclaimed the doctrine of "let Asians fight Asians" are now intriguing with the fascist stooge regimes of Nicaragua, Honduras and the Dominican Republic in an effort to get Latin Americans to fight Latin Americans—to organize an armed attack on democratic Guatemala as well as internal civil war. All of which is part of the holy crusade to make Central America safe for a wage of 10 dollars a week and the rule of the half-billion-dollar US trust, the United Fruit Company . . .

The statement goes on to say that the attempts of the State Department to make Guatemala responsible for the strike of 50,000 banana workers in

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neighboring Honduras reveals the fact that all the talk about defense against "international communism" is only a mask for the defense of the super-profits of big business.

Now comes the news that the Pentagon is shipping arms by air to its Nicaraguan and Honduran hirelings—arms that can just as easily be used against the working people of those countries as against Guatemala . . .

These plans for aggression against a nation of 3,000,000 are a grave menace to our own country. If successful, they would mean a new Korea or Indo-China only a short distance from our own borders. And, eventually, because of the reluctance of Latin Americans to fight Latin Americans, the Eisenhower-Dulles cabal would try to send American boys to die for the United Fruit Company.

It is time to halt this arrogant policy of colonial enslavement, international McCarthyism and war before it's too late . . .

The statement stresses further that every worker should get his trade union to protest against the US Government's attempt to force the Guatemalan people back to a fascist union-busting regime that will impose starvation wages.

"Let democratic and peace-loving Americans", the statement goes on, "send immediate protests to President Eisenhower, demanding hands off Guatemala and an end to the policy of the Wall Street Big Stick against the Latin American peoples. Protest meetings and forums should be held throughout the country."

In conclusion the statement calls for defending America against the Wall Street-Washington trigger-men and for keeping war out of the Western Hemisphere. (FLP, 6/11/54: 3)

June 11-15—Tenth Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia convenes in Prague.

In reviewing the "International Situation and Foreign Policy of Czechoslovakia" Antonin Novotny, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, declared in the committee's report:

The Czechoslovak people have enthusiastically welcomed the great victory won by the Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers. We are helping heroic Korea to rehabilitate its economy which suffered severely from the war. We fully support the efforts of the Korean and all peace-loving peoples for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. We shall continue to strengthen our friendly relations with the Mongolian People's Republic.

Our Government has recognised and established friendly relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We wish the peoples of Indo-China great success in their struggle for a better future for their homeland.

At the present time the major part of our borders are borders of peace, friendship and mutual respect. A fact of historical importance is the development of our mutual relations with the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to the fact that in the GDR militarism and facism, the causes of the oppression of the German people, have been eliminated forever, a new phase in our mutual relations has begun, a phase of friendly co-operation which will constantly develop.

* * * * *

Our people warmly support the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring stable security in Europe and throughout the world. We must continue to oppose all efforts to revive German militarism in Western Germany. We shall combat any attempt at a new Anschluss of Austria and will give every support to the forces fighting for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

We shall support in every conceivable way the struggle for reducing armaments and for banning the production and use of weapons of mass extermination.

We clearly see that there are forces in the world that do not desire agreement or peace. From this it follows that we must continue to strengthen

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the defence capacity of the Republic, to prevent any interference by the imperialists in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia.

The foremost fighters for peace and friendship between peoples are the Communist and Workers' Parties. By consolidating friendship with these Parties we shall develop a feeling of fraternal solidarity with the working people of the whole world.

The idea of peace among the peoples has given rise to the powerful world peace movement which is actively supported by all our people.

Together with all peace-loving forces the Czechoslovak people too, under the leadership of their Communist Party, will fight to the very end for the cause of peace. (FLP, 6/18/54:2)

June 16—President Eisenhower notes displeasure at “mass arrests” of anti-Communists in Guatemala.

On the previous day Secretary of State Dulles accused the Guatemalan Government of conducting a “Communist type” “reign of terror” to prevent the great majority of the people from driving out the “pro-Red elements” from Guatemala. (FOF: 198C3-D3)

June 16—United States asks nations to halt arms shipments to Guatemala.

According to an announcement, the United States had asked “a number of the free world” nations to prevent further shipment of arms to Guatemala. The State Department said that the United States and other American Republics were “greatly concerned” over the “serious penetration by international communism in Guatemala” and the continuing efforts of Guatemala to obtain “considerable quantities” of military vehicles, aircraft, and arms. (FOF: 198B3)

June 18—Anti-Communists launch revolt against Communist-influenced Guatemalan Government.

A rebel “Army of Liberation” under the leadership of Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas crossed into Guatemala from Honduras and demanded the unconditional surrender of the “Red-influenced” Guatemalan Government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman. That government demanded the Security Council of the United Nations to condemn the United States, Honduras, and Nicaragua on charges that they had “perpetrated” the “aggression” by the Armas forces. The Arbenz Government also filed a complaint with the Inter-American Peace Commission in Washington.

On June 20, the Soviet Government cast its 61st veto in the Security Council when it rejected the proposal of referring the Guatemalan matter to the Organization of American States. The Council then called for a cease-fire and asked that member nations of the United Nations do nothing to exacerbate the situation.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, warned Semyon K. Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate: “Stay out of the Western Hemisphere * * *. Don't try to start your plans * * * [and] conspiracies here.”

The Soviet delegate charged the United States with aggression in Guatemala and with a threat of aggression against other Central American nations. According to Mr. Tsarapkin, American

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diplomats and Congressmen had financial ties with the United Fruit Company and were trying to "crush" Guatemala because it "dared to limit" the "appetite" of United Fruit.

Mr. Lodge categorically denied the charges made by the Soviet delegate and expressed the view that the conflict was a regional problem for the Organization of American States. (FOF: 2061D1-F2)

June 18—Brazilians take steps to check "front" organizations in elections.

A bill presented to the Brazilian Congress proposed that Communists be prevented from running for office under another label. The action was inspired by the revelation that the Brazilian Democratic Alliance, which had more than 30,000 of the 50,000 signatures required by law on its application to be registered as a legal party, was found to be a "front" organization for the outlawed Communist Party. (NYT, 6/19/54: 3)

June 18—Cuban Communist leader urges "Unity of Cuban People, for Cuba's National Independence."

In this article published in *For A Lasting Peace*, bearing the above title and written by Joaquin Ordoqui, the organizing secretary of the People's Socialist Party of Cuba, the writer stated:

The policy of war pursued by the American imperialists, their efforts to bolster up the colonial system and exploitation and to involve the Latin American countries in the realisation of US aggressive aims have made themselves perceptibly felt in Cuba likewise.

Since the second world war American imperialism has intensified the offensive against our country, particularly against the working class and its Party. * * *

* * * * *

The movement for unity is growing and strengthening at numerous sugar refineries and plantations. This movement has also assumed wide proportions among the working people in the tobacco industry, at the docks, among building, textile, railway and other workers. Steps towards unity are also being made among the petty bourgeoisie, students and professionals.

The setting up of United Front committees throughout the country, the formation of municipal and provincial bodies of the Front and its intention to take part in the elections as the United National Front show that despite all the efforts of imperialism and its local hirelings the idea of unity is gaining more ground among the masses.

The policy of the People's Socialist Party, which is for national unity that would make possible the formation of a democratic government and the implementation of its programme, is however not being carried through with the energy and speed called for by the circumstances. * * *

* * * * *

The leadership of the People's Socialist Party has pointed to the necessity of resolutely uprooting these false views from our ranks and has called upon the entire Party to study the programme of the Democratic Front of National Liberation, to arm itself with the required knowledge in order more successfully to carry through discussion of this programme among the broad masses and win them over to our side.

We must also step up all our work among the working class. That is why we have proposed, as a most urgent task of the Party, to set up new branches at places of work, to strengthen the existing branches, to draw new members into the Party, to hold political discussions and to render day by day help to the working-class movement in its ever-broader activities. (FLP, 6/18/54: 5)

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June 18—Latin American Communists protest against United States "intervention" in Guatemala, Cominform press reports. (FLP, 6/18/54:4)

June 19—East German Communists announce Soviet Union closes Soviet High Commissioner's offices in all 14 administrative districts of East Germany and Berlin.

The announcement of A.D.N., the East German news agency, went on to say that the reorganization was made "in accordance with the decision of the Soviet Government regarding the commencement of equal relations with the (East) German Democratic Republic as with other sovereign states." (NYT, 6/20/54:16)

June 19—East Pakistan Communists capitalize on discontent.

The activities of the East Bengali Communists has been directed by a "general staff" of Pakistani and Hindu Communists who have established their headquarters in Calcutta, India. Anti-Communist activities of the government spread throughout East and West Pakistan. Many "Communists and other subversive elements" were arrested in East Bengal. It has been reported that internal unrest had been increasing in East Pakistan and that "Left-Wing" extremists were taking advantage of the unrest. Soviet propaganda has been stepped up, warning the people not to become "cannon fodder" for the United States in an anti-Soviet war. The Pakistani party, said to number 5,000, has been "badly torn by factional strife" which has resulted in purges. The "politburo" of the party has been dissolved and has been directed by a temporary chairman, Feroz Din Mansoor. Other known members of the party leadership were Faiz Ahmed Faiz, president of the Communist-controlled Pakistan Trade Union Congress; Sayed Sajjad Zaheer; and Syed Sibtey Hassan, a former Pakistani newspaperman in the United States. (CSM, 6/19/54:4)

June 20—State Department cites growth of Communist movement in Latin America.

According to the State Department survey, 14 of the 20 Republics outlawed the Communist Party but the Communists were active nonetheless. Total membership was placed at nearly 250,000, and among the largest were the following: Brazil, 60,000; Chile, 40,000; Argentina, 40,000; Cuba, 30,000; Uruguay, 15,000; Venezuela, 20,000; and Peru, 10,000. In Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Uruguay the Communist Party was legal but it was said to be under "close surveillance." The illegal activity of the Communists in Central America was generally directed from Guatemala, where Communist fugitives from the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras have found refuge. In South America, Uruguay has been a convenient headquarters for the underground groups in other Republics because it permits the Communist Party full freedom.

The example of Guatemala, the survey stated, might serve as

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an object lesson in the operations of communism in Latin America because the situation there upon which the Communists have based their mass appeal and upon which they built their strength existed throughout other parts of Latin America. (NYT, 6/21/54: 3)

June 21—Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith reports on deadlock in Korean phase of Geneva Conference.

Upon his return from Geneva the Under Secretary promised further "patient, sincere" efforts by the United States Government to secure a peace in Indo-China on "just" and "lasting" terms. According to Mr. Smith, the Korean phase of the conference, although ending a deadlock, clarified the "basic issues between the 2 sides." (FOF: 205F3)

June 22—Senator Johnson introduces resolution against Communist penetration in wake of Guatemalan crisis, which, in effect, invokes the Monroe Doctrine.

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) introduced in the Senate a concurrent resolution which stated that it was "the sense of Congress" that the U.S. should—

reaffirm its determination to prevent interference in Western Hemisphere affairs by the Soviet Communists and take all necessary and proper steps to insure that the Organization of American States take direct and appropriate action to prevent any further Soviet interference in the affairs of the States of the Western Hemisphere. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 8564)

June 23—American Communists denounce United States "intervention" in Guatemala.

A statement issued by the National Committee of the CPUSA and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry expressed the following views:

The brutal invasion of democratic Guatemala by hirelings of the United Fruit Company is a crime not alone against the Guatemalan people, but against the American people and all mankind. This unprovoked attack against Guatemala brings war directly into the Western Hemisphere, threatening to create a new Korea or Indo-China right at our very doorstep.

Millions in every Latin-American country condemn this invasion as instigated by the Eisenhower-Dulles State Department. They see it as an immediate threat to their own national sovereignty and struggle for freedom. * * *

* * * * *

Why this fascist attack on a peaceful nation of 3,000,000? It has the same purpose that Hitler and Mussolini had when they set off the France rebellion in Spain in 1936. Acting in the interests of the United Fruit Company, the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration wants to overthrow by force and violence a legal, democratically elected government. It wants to replace it with a stooge dictatorship * * *

This is part of the Eisenhower-Dulles "liberation" policy of fomenting war or rebellions against every government that refuses to take orders from the State Department. * * *

* * * * *

We appeal to all patriotic Americans to urge the United Nations Security Council to follow up its resolution calling for an end of "any action likely to cause bloodshed" with concrete measures to halt this unprovoked gangster assault on a member nation. Let trade unions and other organiza-

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tions send protests and resolutions to the White House and the U.N.! Organize delegations to members of Congress and candidates of all parties. Hold meetings and demonstrations. Flood the White House with demands that the U.N. resolution be implemented by banning all arms shipments to the aggressors. Demand that Eisenhower lift the embargo against Guatemala and end the attempt to browbeat that nation into submission.

Let the entire country * * * ring with the cry: *Stop the United Fruit War Against Guatemala! Keep War Out of the Americas; Hands Off Guatemala!* (PA, 7/54: 1-3)

June 25—Communists protest against American action in Guatemala.

In a front-page article entitled "Peoples Condemn U.S. Armed Intervention against Guatemala" the Cominform press published protest declarations from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Uruguay, Communist China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the French Communist Party, and the Italian Peace Committee.

Another feature article concluded:

The peoples of the entire world condemn the American ruling circles who today come out as aggressors against the people of Guatemala and resolutely demand that the criminal aggression against this country be brought to an immediate end.

Hands off Guatemala!—such is the demand of world public opinion, of all peace-loving peoples of the world. (FLP, 6/25/54: 1)

June 26—Communists gain in Kashmir, Pakistan reports.

According to the report, the authorities of Pakistan believed that the dominant National Conference Party, headed by Chief Minister Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed, was heavily penetrated by Communists. The problem was considered so grave that the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali, planned to discuss the matter with India's Prime Minister Nehru. It was said that in addition to holding some higher offices the Communists had begun to control the national militia, the home guards, and the peace brigades. The Communist Party newspapers in Kashmir "with governmental support and influence" were said to be "all powerful." Seven in all, they have carried on a vigorous campaign against the Anglo-American powers, Prime Minister Nehru, and Pakistan.

In an address to a mass gathering in February, Khawja Mohammed Sadiq, the Deputy Chief Minister and the "principal Communist leader" in Kashmir, said:

Imperialist powers want to grab our country and browbeat our neighbors—the Soviet Union and Communist China. They want to turn Kashmir into a base for attack on the Soviet Union.

The question arises as to why these imperialist powers design to invade the Soviet Union and Communist China. It is because the working class in these countries (the Soviet Union and Communist China) have become strong; and this is viewed with grave concern by the imperialist powers, who fear that the capitalist order might collapse. (CSM, 6/26/54: 2)

June 27—Communists exploit unrest in southern Italy, report indicates.

According to a report on the Italian elections, the Communist daily *Unità* had observed that in southern Italy—

"our party gains at every election, both among new voters and those who formerly voted for the center or the right. The center and the right, on

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the other hand, are still fighting over the same bone, so that any gain by one of them is at the expense of the other."

The report in the *Washington Post* continued:

In this month's elections, involving more than a half-million voters and mostly in the south, the Reds on the average polled almost 38.5 percent of the popular vote. The Christian Democrats and the Liberals made slight gains from the Monarchists and Neo-Fascists.

The results added fresh impetus to the discussion of ways and schemes to check further Communist gains and eventually to recover strength already lost. (WP, 7/27/54: 1B)

June 27—Soviet propaganda is directed to stir up 14 million Latin American Indians against United States.

It was reported that Communist agents were actively infiltrating Indian tribes. Dolores Cacuango of Ecuador was cited as an example. She was a Communist, a skilled orator, and president of the Ecuadorian Federation of Indians. This Ecuador Communist leader was also described as being "an important link between the Cominform and Ecuador's Indians." (WS, 6/27/54: A27)

June 28—India and Communist China urge settlement of Indo-Chinese war.

In a joint statement following a series of secret talks between Communist Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and Indian Prime Minister Nehru, both leaders urged a political settlement in Indo-China based on "creation of free, democratic, unified * * * [and] independent states which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subjected to foreign intervention." The statement suggested that the Indo-Chinese settlement and relations among the countries of the world should be based on five principles:

These principles were: (1) "mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity * * * [and] sovereignty," (2) "non-aggression," (3) "noninterference in each other's internal affairs," (4) "equality * * * [and] mutual benefit," and (5) "peaceful co-existence." (FOF: 214G3,215B1)

June 28—NAACP leader is suspended by United States Air Force.

Theodore Griffin, president of the Asbury Park-Neptune, N.J., chapter of the NAACP, was suspended from his employment with the Air Force as a supply inspector. Griffin denied that he ever was a Communist or disloyal. He stated that he had "encountered" three alleged Communists in his work with the NAACP and tried to remove two of them from his NAACP unit. (FOF:373D2)

June 28—Pakistan takes stern action against Communists.

In Parliament Prime Minister Mohammed Ali accused the Communists of having "masterminded" the "whole campaign" in the violent outbreaks in East Pakistan which required the Central Government to take over the administration on June 1. As a result more than 1,000 persons were arrested, including several hundred "Communists and other subversive elements inimical to Pakistan." The Prime Minister stated:

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The present Government is determined to crack down on all Communists, fellow travelers, disruptive elements and other persons, who are endangering the solidarity and sovereignty of Pakistan.

We shall not hesitate to take the most stringent steps against any person, against any party, against any element when we find that their activities are calculated to undermine the solidarity of the country. Our policy of cracking down on dangerous persons will continue. (NYT, 6/3/54: 5)

June 30—President Eisenhower states views on peaceful coexistence.

In a press conference President Eisenhower declared that the hope of the world lay in peaceful coexistence between the non-Communist nations and the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. According to the President, the United States had urged attempts to reach a proper basis for such coexistence, but he insisted: "I will not be a party to any treaty that makes anybody a slave." (FOF:214F2)

July—American Communists cite need to fight against segregated schools.

Doxey A. Wilkerson concluded an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "The Fight To Abolish Segregated Schools":

It is true, of course, that the vanguard role of the Communist Party in many past struggles for Negro rights has contributed markedly to the unity and militancy of the Negro liberation movement, and has helped to win important allies for the Negro people. Further, the struggles of our Party against fascism and war have done much to strengthen the broad people's movement for democracy and peace, and thus to help wrest Negro-rights concessions from our war-bound imperialist government. Even so, the fact remains that, aside from the activities of individual Communists here and there, our Party played no direct role in the fight to outlaw segregated schools. Moreover, if the Communist Party is to play its essential vanguard role in the Negro-rights struggles which lie ahead, we will have to uncover and root out the influences which kept us apart from this most important mass movement of the Negro people in recent decades.

I think we shall find the basic explanation in that general sectarian isolation of our Party from the working class and Negro masses which the Draft Program now under discussion seeks to correct. I think we shall also discover that certain deep-seated ideological weaknesses contributed especially to our isolation from the Jim Crow schools fight. Chief among them are: (1) strong and widespread negative attitudes toward struggles led by the Negro petty bourgeoisie coupled with over-estimation of the present stage in the development of the leading role of Negro workers; (2) underestimation of the political significance of the fight against segregated schools, probably stemming in part from our general tendency to neglect issues in the field of public education; and (3) failure to appreciate the important stakes of the Southern white masses and the labor movement as a whole in the fight to abolish segregated schools, with resultant underestimation of the extent to which they could be won as allies in the struggle.

There are, of course, other factors—both subjective and objective—and it is extremely important that we examine and correct them all. Full discussion of the fight to abolish segregated schools should be undertaken throughout the Communist Party. Organizational steps should be taken to end the isolation of our Negro cadres from the mass organizations of the Negro people. Concrete programs of action around Jim Crow schools and related issues should be planned and launched in local communities. And our Party should greatly intensify its struggle against white chauvinism—for this remains the chief ideological barrier to full participation of the white working class masses in the fight for Negro democratic rights.

The Draft Program of our Party—*The American Way to Jobs, Peace and Democracy*—declares that "the fight for the liberation of the Negro nation, for the rights of all the Negro people, is an integral part of the

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fight for democracy, for peace, for the rights and living standards of labor and all the people." And so it truly is. In the words of the *Afro-Americans*: "Let's get on with the business!" (PA, 7/54: 42-43)

July—American Communist publication hails Declaration of Independence and assails "McCarthyism."

In a review of the meaning of the Declaration of Independence to the Communists, Herbert Aptheker wrote in *Political Affairs*:

In this great record, a place of honor is held by the American Declaration of Independence. Butt of cynics, yet scourge of tyrants that Declaration, written in blood, will live so long as humanity survives.

This birth-certificate of our Republic stands in absolute opposition to that travesty upon Americanism which usurps its name, that American brand of fascism—McCarthyism. McCarthyism's contempt for man, its hatred of culture and science, its irrationalism, its cruelty and anti-humanism, its chauvinism, its jingoism, its assault upon elemental democratic rights, all these features of the abomination are directly and exactly contrary to the whole spirit and content of the great Declaration of Independence. In this sense, McCarthyism is profoundly un-American.

* * * * *

We Communists will defend the Declaration of Independence even unto the limits set by Thomas Jefferson, and we will continue to call upon the working class and the people as a whole, to rally for this defense. We are confident that such dedication, helping to arouse the American people to safeguard their most beloved vital document, threatened as it is today by an imperialist ruling class bent on destroying it, will secure our Bill of Rights and make possible further advances in the struggle for democracy, peace, and freedom.

Our Party, standing in the front ranks of fighters against fascism and war, is, as its Draft Program declares, "the inheritor and continuer of the best in American democratic, radical and labor thought and traditions." It is this which "is the source of its deep and abiding patriotism." It is this, too, which moves our Party "to proclaim our fraternity with all peoples who have pioneered the new frontiers of human history toward Socialism, with all peoples struggling to achieve their independence and national development."

In this patriotism and internationalism our Party draws inspiration from, and pays its best tribute to, the American Declaration of Independence. (PA, 7/54, 21-22)

July 1—Moscow estimates Communist Party world membership numbers fewer than 30 million.

Under Communist domination were countries totaling more than 900 million persons. According to the Moscow survey, there was not a single country in the world without a Communist movement. Membership in the Soviet Communist Party was estimated at approximately 7 million in October 1952. The Chinese Communist Party membership was estimated at about 6½ million. In the satellite countries of Europe and the Far East the Communist survey gave the following figures:

Czechoslovakia	1, 600, 000
Poland	1, 300, 000
Hungary	900, 000
Bulgaria	455, 000
Albania	45, 000
East Germany	1, 400, 000
Korea	1, 000, 000
Vietnam	700, 000
Total	7, 400, 000

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Membership in the French Party was estimated at 800,000 and the Italian Communist Party at 2,120,000. There was no mention of the 700,000 members of the Yugoslav League of Communists. Other figures given were as follows:

United States.....	60,000
Britain.....	35,000
Belgium.....	100,000
Netherlands.....	50,000
Denmark.....	50,000
Sweden.....	60,000
Finland.....	50,000
Japan.....	100,000
India.....	60,000

(NYT, 7/4/54: 7)

July 2—Guatemalan civil war ends.

A peace pact was concluded between the rebel leader Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas and Colonel Elfege Monzon, head of the ruling anti-Communist junta. According to the pact, the signatories agreed to continue their efforts to eradicate communism in Guatemala, to establish a "representative democratic * * * [Government] with full guarantees," and to integrate the rebel forces into the regular army. (FOF:225B1-C1)

July 2—United States organized "Armed Intervention and Military Coup in Guatemala," according to Cominform press.

The article, written by Juan Miranda, stated:

No matter how hard the ruling circles of the U.S.A. endeavour to represent the armed intervention against Guatemala, instigated and prepared by them, as a war of "Guatemalans against Guatemalans", no matter how they attempt to camouflage the military coup organised by them in Guatemala, they will not succeed in covering up the tracks of their criminal activities, nor in evading responsibility for unleashing this aggression, which exposes them as the worst enemies, the stranglers of freedom and independence of the peoples.

There is a great deal of documentary evidence and facts testifying that preparations for the armed intervention against Guatemala as well as the subsequent military coup were begun long ago by the U.S. monopolies. An active part in their preparation was taken by such high-ranking persons as John F. Dulles, U.S. State Secretary who was formerly a lawyer for the United Fruit Company and is also one of its big shareholders; his brother, Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency; J. M. Cabot, former Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs in the State Department and one of the present tycoons of the United Fruit Company; Thomas D. Cabot, a State Department official, and Weeks, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, who are connected with the United Fruit Company through the First National Bank, and others.

* * * * *

Now the U.S. organisers of the aggression and military coup, celebrating their "victory", are attempting to represent the latest events in Guatemala as a struggle for power between military groupings and not as a pre-meditated brutal suppression of the national-liberation movement in Guatemala.

Vain attempts! World public opinion clearly sees the real state of affairs in Guatemala. The fact that the shares of the United Fruit Company soared on the New York Stock Exchange immediately after the military coup in Guatemala is, in particular, very revealing.

The example of Guatemala recalls the events in Spain, Viet Nam and Korea . . . This example shows how great a threat the U.S.A. repre-

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sents to the independence of small countries. The American ruling circles, carrying out the order of the monopolies, do not stop at the foulest and bloodiest deeds against the peoples striving for independence, freedom and a decent existence.

The Guatemalan people, in spite of everything, will continue the noble fight for freedom, honour and independence. (FLP, 7/2/54:4)

July 4—Communists seek to infiltrate and lead Negro political movement in South Africa.

The South African Ministry of Justice was concerned over the evidence of a new passive resistance campaign to racial segregation being organized under actual Communist leadership. In his report on the subject Albion Ross of the *New York Times* wrote:

The infiltration of Communists into the Negro political movement and the Reds' partly successful effort to organize a Communist-led multi-racial front followed the collapse in November of 1952 of the first passive resistance campaign. Volunteers who would risk imprisonment by deliberately breaking segregation laws are now being recruited.

Various groups, some outright Communist or Communist-infiltrated, others democratic, are pushing their Congress of the People movement. This is to culminate in the drawing up of a freedom charter and a new resistance campaign.

The older leadership of the African National Congress, principal Negro political movement, is stumbling along with the more energetic young Communist leadership. The older men are under constant attack as inactive and ineffective.

There has been much disintegration in the ranks of the Negro political movement. Various rival groups have appeared. Chief Luthuli, president of the African National Congress, appears to be without plan and the Communists are increasingly swinging the organization into their multi-racial "front" * * *.

For a third time, the Western Cape Negro voters gave their votes to the Communist candidate. This was despite the fact that they knew the Communist would, under recent legislation, not be permitted to sit. Previously, two Communists elected by the Western Cape Negro constituency had been expelled.

Indications are that the most active effective element in the joint Communist leadership is the group of young Communists in the Indian Congress. This Communist group is pushing its policy of partnership with Negroes. The Indian group is well educated and highly trained in Communist dialectics and tactics.

The leadership seems to be passing to the Communists largely because they are ready for martyrdom * * *.

The strength of the Communists in their appeal to Negro youth with a certain amount of education is that they call openly for the total overthrow of the South African way of life and system of government * * *.

What is happening, the evidence indicates, is that the Negro political movement is going underground after long years of failure as a public movement. In going underground it is becoming Communist. (NYT, 7/6/54:15)

July 5—Guatemalan Government takes action against Communists.

Two thousand alleged Communists were arrested and more arrests were promised as soon as space was available in the prisons. The ruling anti-Communist junta also canceled the voting rights of illiterates (about 73 percent of the 3 million population) as a step to weaken Communist strength at the polls. Also, assets of known Communists and "pro-Reds," including leading figures of the deposed Arbenz Government, were frozen. (FOF: 225D3)

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July 5—East Pakistan outlaws Communist Party.

The East Pakistan Government banned the party as being a danger to the public peace. The Communists were blamed for instigating the labor riots in June. (FOF: 230C1)

July 6—Reports state seizure of documentation of Communist action program for Brazil in arrest of Armilio de Vasconcelos, Brazilian Communist leader. (FOF: 238B3)

July 6—Franco of Spain urges complete economic boycott of Communist countries as sure way to thwart Communist aggression. (FOF: 235D1)

July 7—Rev. William Howard Melish testifies before Subversive Activities Control Board. (FOF: 237G1-A2)

According to the SACB report with regard to the registration of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship as a "Communist-front organization," Rev. William Howard Melish, acting minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, testified "that he is not and has not been a [Communist] Party member." Relative to the Council, of which he had been a director continuously since its incorporation and chairman in 1946-1948, Melish also testified, according to the SACB report, "that the Council has never been primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to the Communist Party, the Soviet Union, or the world Communist movement."

The SACB report further indicated that the "testimony of [Louis] Budenz and of Melish, himself, shows a continuing, co-operative relationship with Party activities on the part of Melish and at least some predisposition toward communism." (SACB: *AG v. National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.*, Report and Order of the Board 2/7/56)

July 8—Soviet Russia demands Iranian explanations on proposed pro-Western pacts.

Moscow made these demands in the light of reported talks with the United States and other Western nations on the possible entry of Iran into the Turkish-Pakistani defense pact. According to the Soviet Union, such an alignment by Iran would violate the 1927 Soviet-Iranian treaty of friendship.

Ten days later the Iranian Government told Moscow that it had the right to join any regional alliances that would safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Iran. The government denied, however, that Iran was being drawn into an "aggressive military bloc." (FOF: 244E1)

July 8—House of Representatives votes on antisubversive bill.

By a vote of 324-0 the House of Representatives passed a bill calling for, among other things, the death penalty for peacetime espionage. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 10101-10116)

July 8—DeCaux invokes first and fifth amendments at House hearings.

New Zealand-born Leonard DeCaux, managing editor of *March of Labor* in 1952 and 1953 and an identified member of the Com-

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munist Party, appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

DeCaux admitted that he had formerly worked as publicity director of the CIO and as editor of *CIO News*. However, his response to questions regarding his employment with *March of Labor* and his activity and membership in the Communist Party was a succession of refusals to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Members of the subcommittee suggested a recommendation be made that this matter be turned over to the Department of Justice for possible denaturalization proceedings. (HCUA, Hearings, Investigation of Communist Influence in the Field of Publications (March of Labor), 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

July 9—Brazilian special military court acquits 44 persons accused of subversion in the army for lack of satisfactory evidence.

According to the report of the proceedings, the impression was given that—

the Army had been lukewarm in its prosecution of the case, and that it apparently had lost enthusiasm for the drive to clear out Communist agents from the armed forces. The drive began about two years ago with a so-called military crisis * * *.

The Communist newspaper *Imprensa Popular* called the trial a "farce", saying the defense showed it had been "prefabricated under the McCarthyist inspiration of North American elements who infiltrated into our armed forces." (NYT, 7/10/54: 5)

July 15—Nigeria bans importation of all Communist literature. (KCA: 13724C)

July 17—Soviet Union signs 5-year trade pact with Finland and raises legation status to embassy.

According to the agreements concluded as a result of negotiations between Finnish Foreign Minister Urho K. Kekkonen and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, both nations agreed to undertake joint steps in order to promote peace and relax world tensions. (FOF: 244D1)

July 17—Albanian Communists reorganize party along Soviet party lines.

According to an announcement by the Albanian News Agency, the post of secretary general in the Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party was abolished and replaced by a secretariat which was headed by a first secretary. General Hoxha, who was the secretary general, became the first secretary. (KCA: 13764A)

July 18—Togliatti cites "vital tasks" of Italian Communist Party in preparation for national party conference.

The Italian Communist leader concluded his speech at a meeting of the central committee as follows:

It is not an easy matter to advance in the ideological sphere. First of all, to do this a more thorough knowledge of our theory is required. We must persistently recommend, above all, to the most prepared comrades, that they should spend a bit less time on practical work, for which hundreds and thousands of new young cadres have been developed, and spend a little more time on studying the classics of Marxist-Leninist theory, the experience of the working class movement of Italy and the world.

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This is essential if we want to continue to advance in all spheres and if we want to be stronger, in all senses of the word, than our adversary. That is the first question.

Secondly, we must be capable of following closely and promptly the development of the international situation, learning better to recognise the main enemy confronting us—imperialism—knowing its main features, its processes, weaknesses and contradictions. Therefore, we must follow, with increasing skill, the development of the policy of imperialism in order better to understand how, in this connection, the perspectives and conditions of our actions in the national society of Italy are determined.

Thirdly, we should study more thoroughly and have a better knowledge of the situation in our country and above all the economic situation, the development of the productive forces, class changes and their reflection in various parties and trends in order, in this sphere as well, better to understand who are the enemies against whom our fire must be directed and who are our possible new allies, and therefore, what are the possibilities of action that could lead our Party forward to victory at the head of national and popular forces.

Such, in main outline, must be the content of the discussion we want to launch in the Party. (FLP, 8/6/54: 2)

July 20—Albanian Communist leader gives up government post.

General Enver Hoxha, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defense of Albania, resigned his Premiership. Colonel-General Mehmet Shehu, the Deputy Premier and Minister of the Interior, succeeded him. (KCA: 13764A)

July 21—Armistice agreements are concluded ending 7½ years of war in Indo-China.

According to the agreements signed in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Vietnam was divided approximately along the 17th parallel with the northern sector going to Ho Chi Minh and his Communist-led Vietminh rebels, and the southern sector remaining in control of the French-supported government of Vietnam whose Chief of State was Bao Dai. (FOF: 241B1-C1)

July 21—House of Representatives passes antisubversive measure.

The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate a bill stripping any person of American citizenship convicted of conspiring to advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government.

Two days earlier the House passed and sent to the President Senate bill S. 2766, requiring subversive organizations to register their printing equipment, including duplicating machines, with the Department of Justice. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 11279-11283; 10915, 10916)

July 23—Communists assail United States for actions at Geneva Conference and stress Communist aim of peace.

An article entitled "Will of Peoples to Maintain and Consolidate Peace is Indomitable" appearing in the Cominform press stated in part:

The participants in the Geneva Conference * * * found it possible to meet each other half-way, to narrow the differences and make the negotiations fruitful. The U.S. delegation, however, took a different position. It is known that throughout the Geneva negotiations certain circles in the U.S., opposed to any relaxation in the international tension, tried in every way to influence the Conference proceedings, to hinder the establishment of peace in Indo-China. It was precisely these circles which, pursuing their

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notorious "positions of strength" policy, made a series of attempts just before the Conference opened to form a "united front" of the colonial powers, spearheaded against the peoples of Asia, and to realise their plan for extending the Indo-China war under the flag of "united action". * * *

The attempts of the U.S. ruling circles to dictate their terms, to impose their will on other countries, to realise their aggressive designs met with plain failure. It would, however, be wrong to assume that the enemies of peace have relinquished their plans against the vital interests of the peoples. It is known that the United State of America and the countries following in its wake prevented a settlement of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference. The Korean question, as is the case with other vital international problems in Asia and Europe, still awaits settlement. It is also known that the news of the liquidation of the centre of war, fanned for eight long years by the imperialist forces in South-East Asia, evoked among the ruling circles of the U.S. * * * open discontent, irritation and insolent attacks. * * *

The enemies of peace fear the possibility of a peaceful co-existence of states with different social and political systems, they hate the idea of peaceful competition between different economic systems. Is it not clear that the ruling circles in the U.S., persisting in their crazy plans for world domination, pursuing the "positions of strength" policy aimed at sowing enmity among the peoples, at dividing and forming rival military blocs and continuing the "cold war" against the democratic countries, earn for themselves still greater hatred on the part of the peoples.

The peace-loving forces, all people of goodwill must redouble their vigilance, reinforce their unity in the fight against the intrigues of the American imperialists, against their policy of blackmail and threats, must act more vigorously for a speedy solution of the still unsolved international problems.

The will of the peoples to preserve and strengthen peace is indomitable. Peace has again triumphed over war. Peace will be preserved and strengthened provided the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end. (FLP, 7/23/54:1)

July 24—Soviet Government proposes security pact to West.

In notes to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, the Soviet Government proposed the calling of a conference on "creating a system of collective security in Europe." Members of the conference would be the United States and all European states wishing "to take part." Communist China would be an observer, according to the proposal.

The Soviet note urged the Allies to accept the draft treaty on European security produced originally by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the Berlin Conference in February. According to the notes, associations like NATO and EDC could not safeguard security because they were "aggressive alliances" serving "narrow group interests" and opposing "states with a different social system." (FOF: 252D3-E3)

July 24—Communist Party is banned in Pakistan as "danger to public peace." (NYT, 7/24/54:1)

July 25—American Bar Association urges study of communism.

The Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association recommended to the convention of the association to be held in Chicago on August 16-20 that the association encourage all schools in the United States to give courses in "the theory & practice of communism. * * * in conjunction with the teaching of the theory * * * [and] practice of Government of the USA

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under the Federal Constitution." According to the committee, such courses "would be of great value to the youth of our country if they could be adequately shown the differences" between communism and the American constitutional system. (FOF: 255A2)

July 25—Vietminh leader vows to "liberate" entire Vietnam.

In a broadcast over Peiping's Communist radio it was reported that Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietminh rebel forces, pledged himself to "liberate" the rest of Vietnam. The Communist leader said he would use the cease-fire in order to "adjust the military zones as the first step toward our final goal." "All the people * * * [and] soldiers from north * * * [and] south must unite to achieve a final victory," the Communist leader stated. "We must continue our utmost efforts during the peace to win the unification, independence * * * [and] democracy of the whole nation." (FOF: 250D3)

July 27—Czechoslovak clergymen are sentenced to prison for espionage.

According to a report from East Germany, the Czechoslovak Roman Catholic Bishop Stephen Trochta of Litomerice was sentenced to 25 years in prison, the Reverend Frantisek Rabas to 25, the Reverend Frantisek Vicek to 15 years, and the Reverend Bohumil Landsmann to 7 years after a trial before the Czechoslovakian Supreme Court on charges of alleged espionage for the Vatican. (FOF: 254F2-G2)

July 29—Yugoslav cleric is imprisoned.

Bishop Arsenije Bradvarevic, the 71-year-old Orthodox Metropolitan of Montenegro, received an 11½-year prison sentence at hard labor following conviction on alleged charges of opposing and plotting to overthrow the government. (FOF: 270D2)

July 30—Former Thai Premier urges revolt.

Pridi Phanomyong, a former Premier of Thailand who had been in obscurity since his flight from the country in 1947, issued a call in Peiping for a revolt in Thailand against "American imperialism" and "its puppets, the * * * [Government] of Thailand." According to government officials in Bangkok, Pridi would be designated the leader of a "Free Thai" movement. (FOF: 259A2)

August—American Communist leader urges "peaceful co-existence" between United States and U.S.S.R. and cites tasks of CPUSA.

Writing in *Political Affairs*, William Z. Foster stated:

The most urgent political question in the world today is that of the realization of peaceful co-existence between the countries of Socialism and people's democracy and those of capitalism, of which the most decisive expression today is peace between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. This is because peaceful co-existence is the concrete realization of world peace. * * *

Wall Street, learning from these historic lessons [failure of the Axis coalition to defeat Soviet Russia], has striven to bring an even greater power to bear against the Soviet Union, especially as that country is obvi-

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ously now vastly more powerful than it was during the great Second World War. To accomplish this, Wall Street promptly outlined a tremendous campaign in preparation for an eventual all-capitalist attack against the U.S.S.R. As the war campaign has gone on over the years, there have developed three general prongs to this scheme of war: a) to arm the American and other capitalist peoples to the teeth, especially with A- and H-bombs, and to transform their economies into a monster munitions-producing machine; b) to build a great anti-Soviet war alliance of all the important capitalist governments in the world; and c) to cultivate an anti-Soviet, pro-war hysteria among the masses of the peoples of the world aimed at making them sanction the boundless slaughter of a great atomic world war. Wall Street seeks to use the whole capitalist world to crush the U.S.S.R.

All United States post-war policy, foreign and domestic, has been directed to accomplish these general ends. This has been the purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, NATO and EDC, American domination of the United Nations, the get-tough-with Russia policy, atomic diplomacy, the Japanese treaty, American participation in the Korean and Indo-China wars, the enormous militarization of the United States, and all the rest of it. The heart of post-World War II political history is, on one hand, the story of the attempt of the United States to carry through its monstrous anti-Soviet world war program, and on the other, that of the efforts of the U.S.S.R. and the democratic masses of the world to make this Wall Street world war program impossible of realization. * * *

The sum-up of the vast anti-Soviet campaign of the United States during the post-World War II years * * * is the growing failure of this campaign. * * *

* * * * *

The growing failure of American foreign policy has become so pronounced during the past two years that it is now obvious to all who are not politically blind. Month by month the chances have grown less and less for the United States to launch the all-out capitalist war that its monopolist rulers have been so assiduously trying to organize since the end of World War II. At the present time, in the Indo-China situation, the failure of aggressive American imperialist policy has become so accentuated as to amount virtually to a debacle. The very existence of the capitalist anti-Soviet alliance is being threatened in this situation.

* * * * *

The same world peace forces which are now so successfully defeating the world-conquest policies of American imperialism on many fronts will drive through for the establishment of a real peaceful co-existence among the capitalist and socialist countries, one that is worthy of civilized humanity. Already the outlines of what they are heading for are visible in the policies they are fighting for today. These are: universal disarmament, abolition of atomic, chemical, bacteriological, and similar mass destruction weapons; establishment of full trade relations among all countries, cultivating an all-round cultural exchange among the peoples; the realization, without imperialist interference, of full independence of all countries, including especially their right to establish, by revolution or otherwise, such types of social regimes as they may see fit; the seating of People's China and other democratic nations in the United Nations; liquidation of the present imperialist war alliances, such as NATO and EDC, and development of the United Nations into a genuine peace organization instead of an instrument of the warlike policy of American imperialism. The June Pandit Nehru-Chou En-lai meeting, along this general line, stressed policies of mutual respect for their respective countries, territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and full development of mutual trade and cultural intercourse.

Such measures, already being fought for by the world's peoples, would abolish completely the cold war and substantially establish peaceful co-existence; would create a situation altogether different from the present position of two armed world camps. To realize this situation, however, necessitates the complete defeat of the entire war program of the monopolist moguls of Wall Street.

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The power of American imperialism must be curbed in the United States. This is the immediate great task of the American people. And they will accomplish the job much sooner than even the most optimistic Communist now realizes. As things now stand, American imperialism seems to be a most powerful and fearsome political power. But it is nevertheless rotten at the heart, like capitalism everywhere. * * *

* * * * *

All over the world the decisive leadership in the fight against war and for the peaceful co-existence of capitalist and socialist states devolves upon the Communist parties. It is their historic task, as the authentic spokesmen for the working class and all humanity in this decisive period of the going over from capitalism to Socialism, to lead in shaping policy, in educating and organizing the masses, and in general in giving the progressive united front lead to all mankind in this greatest political crisis it has ever faced. The Communist Party of the United States, despite its small size and its present difficult situation under the heavy attack from the most powerful and ruthless of all capitalist governments, also shares in this worldwide constructive Communist responsibility. Stalin said long ago that our Party is one of the few Communist parties of the world destined eventually to play a decisive role in the world struggle for Socialism. Let us, therefore, work in the spirit of this inspiring forecast. The world situation, with American imperialism and its allies going to one defeat after another, and with the forces of peace, democracy, and Socialism irresistibly on the march, should make our Party rise above its present many difficulties and attack its great tasks with a new spirit of optimism and resolution. (PA, 8/54: 1, 7-8, 10, 12-13, 14-15)

August 2—Justice Department arrests leading American Communists in West.

Charged with violating the Smith Act were Joseph William Scherrer of Pueblo, Colo., and his wife Maia Scherrer. Mrs. Scherrer, a member of the party for 10 years, was named to the executive committee in Colorado in 1950. Lewis Martin Johnson was also arrested on similar charges. (NYT, 8/2/54:18, 8/3/54:8)

August 6—Communist publication denounces American policy in Thailand.

Through the exertions of the Department of Defense and Department of State, according to Jan Marek of *For A Lasting Peace*—

Thailand is being converted into a war base for the United States.* * *

* * * * *

In order to ensure unimpeded fulfilment of the U.S. diktat the ruling clique in Thailand has abolished the remnants of civil rights and liberties, is dealing savagely with all democratically minded people and whipping up rabid anti-Communist hysteria. The economy of the country is being put on a war footing.

All these facts testify that the adversaries of the Geneva decisions, those who do not like the ending of bloodshed in Indo-China, have not given up the struggle. The facts show that the aggressive circles in the U.S.A. are aiming at converting Thailand into a base for new ventures in Indo-China. (FLP, 8/6/54:4)

August 7—State Department white paper exposes objectives of Communists in Latin America.

In an effort to alert all governments of the Western Hemisphere to the threat of communism, the State Department issued a 56-page study of the Communist penetration of Guatemala before the overthrow of the regime of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman. The white paper charged, according to a press report, that—

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the Kremlin's aims in Latin America were to promote anarchy, sabotage hemisphere defenses and destroy the inter-American system to divert attention from Communist maneuvers in Europe and Asia * * *.

The State Department's indictment of world communism for its "aggressive imperialism," and its aim of making "slave states out of Guatemala and the rest of our countries," contrasts sharply with Moscow's declarations about "peaceful coexistence."

"The situation in Guatemala [before the revolution] is clearly the product of a bold and sustained effort to establish a Communist-controlled state in the Western Hemisphere," the White Paper stated. "In this way Guatemala has become * * * [one of] the several points of conflict between the Free World and the Soviet orbit, and has created a clear threat to the sovereignty of Guatemala and the peace and security of America." * * *.

The study of Moscow's tactics and strategy in Guatemala said that the Communists were able to "achieve what is basically beyond their strength" by their ability to create a so-called "united front" with non-Communists.

This alignment was based on the Communist appeal for popular support on issues of "ostensible common interest," the paper stated. It continued:

"Communists in Latin America and elsewhere claim therefore to be interested in the problems of the common man; in his struggles for a better life against poverty and poor working conditions; in his hope for peace, in his pride in national independence from foreign rule, and so forth. By appearing to support the interests of the common man, they endeavor to direct his energies along lines which serve their basic purpose; to discredit the established society and ultimately to seize power on behalf of the Kremlin." (NYT, 8/8/54:1)

August 7-8—CPUSA holds national election conference in New York City.

The main report of the conference, titled "The November Elections and the Struggle for Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights, and Democracy," was delivered by Pettis Perry. According to Perry, the "central aim" of the conference was—

to strengthen our Communist contribution to the struggle against war, depression and McCarthyism in the November elections. (PA, 9/54:44)

The conference adopted the party program, entitled "The American Way to Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights and Democracy," the draft of which was published in April. (PA, 10/54:1-20)

In a report on the discussion of the draft program, titled "The Communist Program—a Vital Document," Betty Gannett wrote:

The experience in these decisive united struggles will facilitate the process of the mass breakaway from the Big Business-dominated two-party system. It will open up, as our program indicates, a new stage of struggle to crystallize an independent political party of the workers, farmers and the Negro people—a farmer-labor party. Such a party will set for itself new sights—the election of a new type of government—a people's government.

A people's government will rest on the more advanced class alliance of the workers and the farmers, together with the Negro people—on a popular coalition, in which the working class plays the leading and decisive role, and in which the Communist Party has growing influence. Such a government would not merely check, but take measures to undermine, the very basis of the fascist danger, by curbing the powers of the monopoly capitalist class, and breaking its stranglehold over the economic and political life of our country. Such a government would pursue a policy of friendly and fraternal relations with all peoples and nations—a policy of peaceful co-existence. Such a people's government would enact measures to secure to the Negro people equal rights, full and equal representation on all levels of government, and majority rule in the sizeable areas of the South where

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the Negro people constitute a majority. Such a government would protect the welfare and living standards of the working class and the farmers from the effects of the capitalist economic crisis, and would remove all obstacles to the active and direct participation of the common people on all levels of government. It would be a government resting on the will of the people, expanding all democratic institutions and democratic processes, abolishing the reactionary restrictions which have been imposed on the country by the men of the trusts.

It would thus be a government dedicated to jobs, peace, equal rights and democracy. Such a new type of government would mark a major advance for the forces of peace and democracy—and create more favorable conditions for the inevitable march of the working class and its allies toward a new stage of struggle—the struggle for socialism, the struggle to replace the outworn and hated capitalist system with the socialist reorganization of society, where class and national oppression, where fascism and war, would be wiped off the face of the land.

The program projects and shows the inter-relation of the three stages of development—the struggle to *check* the course to war and fascism and to help elect an Administration and Congress pledged to maintain peace and preserve democracy; the struggle to *defeat* the fascist and war threats through the election of a new type of government—a farmer-labor, anti-monopoly government dedicated to the people's welfare, to a policy of peaceful co-existence, to the expansion of democracy; and the struggle toward socialism, the establishment of a socialist state where the working class in unison with its allies will create a society of abundance for all.

We know that today the majority do not yet see eye to eye with us on the future course for our country. They have different ideas of how to assure social well-being, peace and progress. But these differences should not and must not stand in the way of *unity now*—unity urgently needed to realize the desire of the overwhelming majority of our people for an alternative to the Eisenhower-McCarthy-Dulles course of crisis, fascism and war. This unity is the need of the hour! (PA, 9/54: 64-65)

August 9—Anti-French riots break out in Morocco.

Nationalist riots in French Morocco led to the arrest of over 1,000 Moroccans after 13 persons had been killed and 30 wounded in 2 days of rioting. (FOF: 266E2)

August 9—Seven leaders of CPUSA in West are indicted.

After being arrested by the FBI, the following leaders of the party were indicted: Arthur Bary, Anna Bary, and Lewis Martin Johnson of Denver; Harold Zepelin of Utah; Joseph William Scherrer and Maia Scherrer of Pueblo, Colo.; and Mrs. Patricia Blau of Los Angeles. (FOF: 269C2)

August 9—Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia sign Balkan pact.

The pact called for arrangements on political and military co-operation, mutual aid, and consultations on international disputes menacing Balkan security. It was agreed that an act of aggression against one or more of the member states would be considered aggression against them all. The pact had the indirect effect of linking Yugoslavia, a non-NATO member, to the NATO alliance since both Greece and Turkey were member states. (FOF: 266C2-D2)

August 11—Communist Chinese Foreign Minister urges "liberation" of Formosa.

In a foreign policy report indorsed by the Government Council Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister and Premier of Communist China, urged the "liberation" of Formosa as an "exercise of China's sover-

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eignty." The Chinese Communist leader stressed that Formosa was "China's own internal affair." He declared that treaties between the United States and the "traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group" were illegal and that "foreign aggressors" who "dare to prevent the Chinese people from liberating" Formosa would face "grave consequences." The Communist Foreign Minister attacked the United States as being the only major threat to world peace. According to him, the Chinese Communist Government had four major tasks in foreign policy: (1) the implementation of the peace in Indo-China and settlement of the Korean issues; (2) the "liberation" of Formosa; (3) "peaceful cooperation" with other nations; and (4) the "establishment of collective peace in Asia." (FOF:274C1-E1)

August 12—Senate votes to "outlaw" CPUSA.

By a vote of 85-0 the United States Senate passed a bill to make membership in the Communist Party subject to the provisions and penalties of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and amending the Internal Security Act to establish proceedings with respect to "Communist-infiltrated" organizations. (C.R. 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 14208-14236)

August 13—Nine Pennsylvania Communist leaders are convicted under Smith Act.

In the Federal district court in Philadelphia the following Communist leaders were convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government: Joseph Kuzma, Robert Klonsky (Kirby), Sam Gobeloff (Joseph Roberts), Benjamin Weiss, David Dubensky (Dave Davis), Thomas Nabried, Irvin Katz, Walter Lowenfels (William Lerner), and Sherman M. Labovitz. (FOF:277E2)

August 14—Nationalists report Chinese Communists prepare for invasion of Formosa.

According to a report from the Nationalist Government's new agency in Taipei, Formosa, the Chinese Communists mobilized about 100,000 soldiers and 12,000 paratroopers as the first contingent of a "Formosa liberation army." O. K. Yui, Premier of the Nationalist Government, said that the Communists' threats were inspired by a fear that the Nationalists would invade the Chinese mainland. (FOF:274F1)

August 17—Representatives from Communist Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany attend Second Assembly of World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill.

Bishop Janos Peter of the Reformed Church of Hungary and a member of the Hungarian Parliament told the Assembly that his church proclaimed its "freedom" from "all social systems." According to the Bishop, a 5-year-old agreement between Protestant Church groups and the Communist Hungarian Government guaranteed "freedom of church life" and "a gradually decreasing state subsidy for the time of transition during which the church may become fully self-supporting."

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On August 23, the Bishop told newsmen in a letter that "In no sense of the word" could he be called a Communist. He denied charges that had been made by the State Department that he was a Communist agent and an "informer" on other churchmen in Hungary and that he had not performed any ministerial duties since 1949.

On August 26, Bishop Albert Bereckzy, leader of the Hungarian delegation, declared that he considered unworthy of reply an invitation to testify before the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression about religious freedom in Hungary. (FOF: 295A1-E1)

August 17—Editor of Soviet literary journal is deposed.

The poet Alexander T. Tvardovsky was replaced by author-journalist Konstantin Simonov as editor in chief of *Novy Mir* (*New World*), the Soviet literary magazine. The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers denounced *Novy Mir* and Tvardovsky for contradicting the "instructions" and "principles" of the Communist Party and demanded a new code for publications. (FOF: 278F1)

August 19—United States Congress passes compromise bill to "outlaw" CPUSA.

The compromise Communist Control Act of 1954 deprived the CPUSA of any status as a "legal" body under U.S. laws and regulated Communist-infiltrated organizations. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 79-0 and the House by a vote of 265-2. (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 15101-15121, 15236-15238)

August 20—Communist China calls for "liberation of Formosa" and denounced any occupation, trusteeship, or neutralization by the United States. (FOF: 282C2)

August 20—President Eisenhower signs anti-Communist bills.

Among the anti-Communist bills signed by the President were the bills to grant immunity from prosecution to certain witnesses in order to encourage them to testify; to increase the penalty for harboring fugitives from justice; and to authorize penalties for "bail jumping." (FOF: 285B1)

August 20—Communists denounce passage of antisubversive measures in United States.

T. Sambor, writing an article in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "Legislative Hilterism in U.S.A.: Orgy of fascist reaction and police outrages in U.S.A.," stated:

By outlawing the Communist Party, American reactionaries are seeking to deal a blow at all progressive forces in the country, all fearless fighters against fascist arbitrariness, at all who fight against the all-embracing power of the monopolies.

* * * * *

Developing struggle against the reactionary bills which are threatening penalties for all progressive democratic forces of the country, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. * * * calls upon all freedom-loving Americans to unite their efforts against the growing menace of the fascisation of the country, for the release of political prisoners—victims of the Smith Act—and for the repeal of all anti-labour legislation.

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Wide sections of the world public, all those who cherish peace and the security of the peoples wrathfully protest against the violence of fascist reaction and police outrages in the U.S.A. (FLP, 8/20/54: 4)

August 24—Chinese Communist leaders urge visiting Britons to encourage anti-American policy.

In Peiping former Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and seven other British Laborites conferred with Mao Tse-tung for 3 hours. This was the first audience the Chinese Communist leader had with any high-ranking Western statesmen since he came to power in China. While no official statement was issued on the conference, the North American Newspaper Alliance, nonetheless, reported that—

Mao urged the British Labor Party to "arrange more reasonable" British policy, on anti-American lines, calling for: (a) the withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Fleet from Chinese waters and (b) an immediate halt in the United States rearming of Japan and West Germany. (FOF: 282F2-G2)

August 24—President Eisenhower signs Communist Control Act of 1954.

The Communist Control Act of 1954, adopted by Congress on August 19 and signed by President Eisenhower, has been summarized as follows:

Purpose of the act—"to outlaw the Communist Party, to prohibit members of Communist organizations from serving in certain representative capacities * * * [and] for other purposes * * *."

Congress "finds * * * [and] declares" that the U.S. Communist Party is "an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the [U.S.] * * * [Government] an authoritarian dictatorship * * * denying to all [other political parties] the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution." CP "policies * * * [and] programs * * * are secretly prescribed * * * by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement." CP members "are organized, instructed * * * [and] disciplined to carry into action slavishly the assignments given them by their hierarchical chieftains." The CP is dedicated to "ruin" of the U.S. * * * [Government] "by any available means, including force * * * [and] violence." "It is the means whereby individuals are seduced into the service of the world Communist movement, trained to do its bidding and directed * * * [and] controlled in the conspiratorial performance of their revolutionary services * * *."

"Rights, privileges * * * [and] immunities attendant upon legal bodies," previously granted to the CP * * * [and] subsidiaries, "are hereby terminated." (Sec. 3)

"Whoever knowingly * * * [and] willfully becomes or remains a member of (1) the Communist Party or (2) any other organization having as one of its purposes or objectives the establishment, control, conduct, seizure or overthrow [of the U.S., state or local * * * (Governments) by] * * * force or violence, with knowledge of [this] purpose or objective * * * shall be subject to all the provisions * * * [and] penalties of the Internal Security Act * * * as a member of a 'Communist action' organization." [This disqualifies such persons for nonelective federal jobs, defense plant jobs, passports. It requires them to register with the * * * (Attorney) General or face penalties of up to 5 years' imprisonment &/or up to \$10,000 fine.] (Sec. 4)

Criteria to aid in determining such membership, participation or knowledge would include evidence "as to whether the accused person: (1) has been listed to his knowledge as a member in any * * * document of the organization; (2) has made financial contribution to the organization * * *; (3) has made himself subject to [its] discipline * * *; (4) has executed [its] orders, plans, or directives * * *; (5) has acted [in its behalf in any capacity]; (6) has conferred with [its] officers or other

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members [in behalf of any of its plans or enterprises]; (7) has been accepted to his knowledge as [one of its officers or members] or as one to be called upon for services by other officers or members * * * ; (8) has written, spoken or in any other way communicated by signal, semaphore, sign [or otherwise] orders, directives or plans of the organization; (9) has prepared documents, pamphlets, leaflets, books or any other type of publication in behalf of [its] objectives * * * [and] purposes * * * ; (10) has mailed, shipped, circulated, distributed, delivered or in any other way sent or delivered to others * * * propaganda of any kind in behalf of the organization; (11) has advised, counseled or in any other way imparted information, suggestions, recommendations to [anyone] * * * in behalf of [its] objectives * * * ; (12) has indicated by word, action, conduct, writing or in any other way a willingness to carry out in any manner * * * [and] to any degree the plans, designs, objectives or purposes of the organization; (13) has in any other way participated in [its] activities, planning, actions, objectives or purposes * * * " * * * (Sec. 5)

Subversive Activities Control Act Amendment

Additional restrictions bar Reds from labor organization jobs and from representing employers in proceedings under the * * * [National] Labor Relations Act and create the category "Communist-infiltrated organization." Groups in the new category are made subject to anti-subversive controls.

A "Communist-infiltrated organization" is any non-Communist-action or non-Communist-front group which (a) "is substantially directed, dominated or controlled by an individual or individuals" who within 3 years actively have aided "a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government or the world Communist movement" or (b) "within 3 years has served" to aid these causes or to impair U.S. military strength or the industrial capacity needed for military strength. However, any "affiliate in good standing of a national federation or other labor organization whose policies * * * [and] activities have been directed to opposing" Communist causes "shall be presumed prima facie not to be a 'Communist-infiltrated organization.'"

The * * * [Attorney] General may ask the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether any suspected group is "a Communist-infiltrated organization." Any group against whom such determination has been found may ask within 6 months that it be pronounced "no longer" Communist-infiltrated provided persons found to be Reds have been removed.

In determining whether an organization is Communist-infiltrated, the board shall consider to what extent, if any: (1) the group's management is in the hands of persons who within 2 years aided or were "members, agents or representatives of any Communist organization" or of a Red * * * [Government] or the world Communist movement; (2) its policies within 3 years have been formed or carried out under direction or advice of such persons; (3) its personnel * * * [and] resources within 3 years have promoted such Red causes; (4) within 3 years it has received from or furnished to such causes funds or other material aid; (5) within 3 years it has been affiliated with such causes; (6) such affiliation by the organization or members is concealed from the membership; (7) the organization or members within 3 years have engaged knowingly in activity aiding such causes.

When a final SACB order determines that a labor organization is a Communist-action, Communist-front or Communist-infiltrated organization, it loses its rights under the * * * [National] Labor Relations Law.

When a final SACB order determines that an employer "is a Communist-infiltrated organization," the employer loses his rights under the labor act. (FOF:285C1-G2)

August 25—Guatemala outlaws Communist Party.

A bill signed by the ruling junta required the registration of all persons who had participated in Communist activities, all Communist affiliates, all persons who helped Communists escape from the country, dealers in Communist-inspired textbooks, and persons publicly displaying Communist emblems. (FOF:286C3)

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August 26—Soviet Russia declares Balkan defense pact is "aggressive alliance." (FOF :291C3)

August 27—Cominform press denounces EDC.

A feature article in *For A Lasting Peace* entitled "Prevent Re-establishment of Centre of Aggression in Europe" concluded:

However, the false "theory" that the West European countries have, allegedly, no alternative but to reconcile themselves to the policy of reviving German militarism under the guise of the notorious "European Defence Community" can now convince hardly anyone in Europe. As is known, the alternative to this aggressive "community" is the Soviet project for establishing a general European system of collective security, which has met with the warm support of all sincere champions of peace. It is not an organisation of the "European Defence Community" type representing a closed military grouping of a number of European countries, but an international organisation embracing all European countries, that can and must serve as a guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

Nor can we ignore the fact that in the past few years mighty forces have arisen inside Germany that are capable not only of withstanding militarism but of leading Germany along the path of peace and national regeneration. The bulwark of these peace-loving forces is the German Democratic Republic, the people of which have achieved great successes in economic and cultural upbuilding.

The regeneration of German militarism—the deadly enemy of the peoples of Europe—is evoking angry protests from all European peoples, from all champions of peace throughout the world. Resolutely condemning the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist circles, the peoples are more and more persistently speaking out for an equitable solution of the German problem, for ensuring general European collective security, for a lasting peace in Europe and the whole world. (FLP, 8/27/54:1)

August 27—Indonesian Communist leader states people seek "Complete Abolition of Colonial Regime."

D. N. Aidit, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, wrote in the Cominform press:

The Vth Congress of the Party elaborated the basic problems of the Indonesian Revolution and the problems confronting the Communist Party of Indonesia in the ideological, organisational and political spheres. The Vth Congress also outlined a clear programme of action for the working people of Indonesia in the forthcoming general election. The Congress clarified the basic and most immediate tasks of the Communist Party, that is, to mobilise the peasants and draw them into the struggle to eliminate the remnants of feudalism, and to develop the anti-feudal agrarian revolution. Apart from that, the Communist Party of Indonesia is constantly obliged to continue and improve its work among the workers, the intelligentsia, the urban petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie. In other words, apart from concentrating the main attention on work among the peasants, apart from giving priority to the work of building the alliance of workers and peasants the Communist Party of Indonesia must also develop the United national front.

* * * * *

Despite the fact that there are still circles which do not want to accept the fact that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are the most consistent defenders of peace, it is foolish to deny it any longer. It is also foolish not to take into account the generally accepted fact that the U.S. ruling circles pursue the dangerous policy of preparing a new war. * * *

* * * * *

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the August Revolution the Indonesian Communists expressed their gratitude to the proletariat and to

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progressive mankind of the whole world who gave their support to the struggle of the Indonesian people before and during the August Revolution and who continue to give their support now.

The Communist Party of Indonesia expressed its special thanks to the proletariat and all working people of Holland. The proletariat and the entire working people of Holland under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Netherlands are the friends of the Indonesian people in the struggle against their common enemy, Dutch imperialism. (FLP, 8/27/54: 4, 5)

August 29—Soviet Union supports Communist Chinese in demand for “liberation” of Formosa.

In addition to demanding that Formosa be brought under Communist control the Soviet newspaper *Trud* said that United States forces on Formosa were training Nationalists troops for an attack on the mainland of China and “for provocations in other Asian countries.” (FOF: 290C2)

August 30—French National Assembly rejects EDC. (FOF: 289B1)

August 30—President Eisenhower calls French failure to support EDC “serious” and “major setback” for American foreign policy.

This failure would not, the President said, diminish American efforts to unite the West.

The next day Secretary Dulles repeated earlier warnings that the defeat of EDC meant that the United States would have to reappraise its security policies. Despite the EDC “tragedy,” the Secretary said, the United States would not act alone but would consult with its allies in NATO. (FOF: 290A1-B1)

September 3—Communists charge United States revives Japanese militarism.

In a feature article reviewing Japanese-American relations, the Cominform press concluded:

It is perfectly clear that the policy of militarising Japan and drawing it into aggressive military blocs of the SEATO type runs counter not only to the vital interests of the Japanese people but also to the interests of other Asian peoples and in the first place the peoples of China and Korea. It is natural, therefore, that all Asian peoples, together with the Japanese people, persistently demand that the policy of militarisation and fascisation of Japan be rejected, that the American occupation forces be withdrawn, that all “treaties” and “agreements” imposed by the U.S. imperialists be annulled and that Japan become a peace-loving democratic state.

Not the revival of the Japanese monopolies but their complete liquidation, not the restoration of the Japanese aggressive army and various militarist and fascist organisations but their immediate dissolution, not the attempts to involve Japan in aggressive military blocs and alliances in which she would be assigned the role of the shock force of the U.S. imperialist gambles but the establishment of a system of collective security and organisation of peaceful coexistence of all countries of Asia—such is the path of the development of Japan for which the progressive forces of all Asian countries have been fighting, together with the Japanese people.

By intensifying the rebuff to the criminal policy of the American colonisers and their yes-men the Japanese people are thereby impeding the predatory designs of American imperialism in the Far East and making a remarkable contribution to the defence of peace and strengthening of world security. (FLP, 9/3/54: 1)

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September 3—President Eisenhower signs antiespionage bill.

In Denver, President Eisenhower signed the bill authorizing the death penalty for peacetime espionage and removing the 10-year statute of limitations on espionage cases. (FOF: 302G2)

September 3—Chinese Communists bombard Quemoy with artillery, killing two American officers.

The Nationalists forces returned the fire until the bombardment was ended. Sporadic shelling continued for the next 2 days. Chiang Kai-shek called an emergency conference of his leading military officers. He expressed confidence that the Nationalists forces on Quemoy could repulse any Communist attack. (FOF: 298G1-A2)

September 4—President Eisenhower signs loss-of-citizenship bill.

This law revoked the United States citizenship of any persons convicted of advocating the violent overthrow of the Government. (FOF: 302C3)

September 5—British political leader states Soviet Russia and Communist China would not resort to aggression in Asia.

In Tokyo, Aneurin Bevan told Japanese Socialists that the Soviet Union and Communist China would not resort to further aggression in Asia. Peaceful coexistence between the two blocs could be attained by mutual benefits, such as, he said, expanded trade. (FOF: 299B2)

September 7—Chinese Nationalists launch attack on Chinese mainland.

Chinese Nationalists forces on Formosa launched their largest sea and air assault in 5 years against the Communist Chinese mainland in retaliation for a Communist bombardment of Quemoy, a Nationalist-held island off the coast of Fukien. For the next 2 days the Nationalist attacks continued in an effort to break up Communist troop installations on the mainland's "invasion [Fukien] coast." According to President Chiang Kai-shek, the Communists had concentrated along the coast 3 or 4 army corps, totaling 9 to 12 divisions of about 10,000 men each, poised for an attempted invasion of Formosa. (FOF: 298D1-E1)

September 8—SEATO is established.

In Manila delegates of eight nations signed the United States-sponsored Southeast Asian collective defense treaty which set up the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization. The signatories were: Australia, Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and the United States. The agreement comprised three separate pacts: the Treaty, Protocol, and the Pacific Charter. A summary of the agreement stated:

The SEATO Treaty pledged the signatory countries to:

Maintain and develop their individual * * * [and] collective ability to resist armed attack, prevent and counter subversive activities "directed from without against their territorial integrity * * * [and] political stability" and act jointly against "any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area."

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Strengthen their free institutions and cooperate in economic * * * [and] technical aid programs to "promote economic progress * * * [and] social well-being."

Try to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, in accordance with the UN Charter.

Establish a council for military matters * * * [and] other implementation of the agreement.

The Protocol, proposed by France, extended the protective * * * [and] economic benefits of the pact to Cambodia, Laos * * * [and] South Viet Nam.

In the Pacific Charter, the signatories promised to: (a) uphold the "principle of equal rights * * * [and] self-determination of peoples"; (b) strive "by every peaceful means to promote the self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose people" desired it and were "able to undertake its responsibilities"; (c) continue to cooperate in economic, social * * * [and] cultural fields to promote "higher living standards, economic progress * * * [and] social well-being" * * * [and] (d) "prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the treaty area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty." (FOF: 297A1-G2)

September 8—Communist China denounces SEATO pact as warlike device planned by United States to incite Asians against Asians. (FOF: 297G3)

September 10—Communist Party of Morocco seeks to establish "Anti-Imperialist Front."

The report in the Cominform press stated:

A recently published statement by the Communist Party of Morocco reads that the overwhelming majority of the patriots in the country have come to the conclusion that struggle and unity of all national forces is the only way to win victory. Activists of the Communist Party are now taking action hand in hand with their comrades-in-arms from the "Istiqal" Party, the Democratic Party of Independence and with non-party people. Lack of unity among the patriots is now more dangerous than ever for the national movement and only our enemies would be pleased and gain by it.

The statement also points out that the burning need at the present moment is the establishment of a wide anti-imperialist national front.

In conclusion, the Communist Party of Morocco demands the cessation of police terror and the release of political prisoners; it demands democratic liberties, in particular, freedom of activity for trade unions and the resumption of negotiations between France and authorized representatives of the Moroccan people on the basis of actual recognition of the sovereignty of Morocco. (FLP, 9/10/54: 6)

September 11—Spy ring in Iran is revealed.

General Bakhtiar, the Military Governor of Teheran, announced that an extensive spy ring of army, air force, police, and gendarmerie officers, who had been working for the illegal pro-Communist Tudeh Party, was discovered. According to documents that were seized, a report stated—

the aims of the organization were to create discontent among the officers' corps, to gain recruits, to collect information for the Communists, and to neutralize security measures against themselves. Further details were given in the Majlis on Sept. 14 by the War Minister, General Hedayat, who said that 434 officers had been arrested during the past month, most of whom had confessed, whilst others had "washed out their crime in their own blood." The Tudeh Party, he stated, had built up its organization inside the armed forces over the past 13 years, but the majority of the officers involved had joined it under the Mossadeq Government, which, he declared, had almost destroyed the Army's discipline. General Bakhtiar announced later on the same day that 133 more Tudeh Party members had

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been arrested at Abadan, of whom three were Army officers and the others were technicians and administrators employed at the oil refinery. It was stated that the persons arrested had been members of a "ring" which had been assigned the task of provoking trouble when oil operations were resumed, and which had maintained secret contacts with Communist cells in Kuwait, the Arab Sheikdom across the Persian Gulf. (KCA:13959A)

September 12—American Justice Department officials vow to destroy activities of CPUSA.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover pledged a drive to "utterly destroy all * * * activities" of the Communist Party in the United States. According to Mr. Hoover, there were a total of 25,000 "hard-core" Communists in the United States. (FOF:213D1)

September 12—Secretary Dulles states Chinese Communists could not seize Formosa.

According to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the Chinese Communists seemed to have had no plans for an early invasion of Formosa. The Secretary stated that the Communists could not seize Nationalist-held Formosa "under any circumstances" against "such opposition as we would interpose." (FOF:305B1)

September 13—Molotov asks restoration of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov charged that the United States was attempting to keep Japan "in the status of a dependent country." Soviet Russia, he said, was prepared to restore normal relations with Japan. On the same day, the Japanese Government offered to conclude a peace treaty with Moscow along the lines of the treaty concluded with the Western powers at San Francisco. (FOF:305F3)

September 14—Soviet Union denounces SEATO pact.

According to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization was a "bloc of colonial powers based on imperialist objectives" acting contrary to "the interests of the security of Asia * * * [and] the Far East." (FOF:305E3)

September 16—Total membership in Japanese Communist Party is estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 of whom about half are active and no more than 3,000 "hard core" paid workers. (TL9/16/54:7)

September 17—Soviet Government announces explosion of another Soviet atomic weapon. (FOF:314D3)

September 17—Tunisian Communist leader reviews Communist achievements and shortcomings.

In an article entitled "First Success in Struggle of Tunisian People" appearing in the Cominform press Mohammed Ennafaa, secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party, concluded with the following observations:

During the past period the Communist Party has gained not a little experience and its prestige among the masses has been enhanced as a result of its correct policy. From the very outset of events in Tunisia the French colonisers, striking blows at other organisations of the national movement, wanted to deal a heavy blow at the Communist Party in the hope of de-

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stroying it. But despite the repressive measures against its leaders and members (some of them are still being persecuted) our Party withstood and took part in the struggle of our people. On the other hand, speaking out against the Communists and rejecting any joint struggle with them, certain leaders of the "Neo-Destour" Party have not ceased to pursue a policy of hindering the broadest unity of the working class and the national movement. Anti-Communism, however, meets with less and less support from the popular masses. Having learnt from their own experience, the popular masses recognise in our Party the Party of the national-liberation movement of the Tunisian people, armed with the correct national policy borne out by facts.

The past period also revealed what weak points our Party has to overcome in order to go ahead. Our Party must display concern for the better application of its policy, for working more systematically to strengthen its ranks by means of recruiting a greater number of new members, for reinforcing and strengthening still more its ties with the working class, the peasantry and young intellectuals. Our Party must also display greater concern than before for the political education of its members, the training of a greater number of cadres from those sections of the population which play the greatest role in the national-liberation movement. Experience has shown that good results can be rapidly achieved in the field of political education and theoretical training if certain efforts are made in this direction. Our Party must spare no efforts in the struggle to ensure the wide popularisation of its policy by means of oral and written propaganda understandable to the masses. All these tasks can only be successfully carried out if our Party takes an increasingly active part in the struggle of the popular masses, thus convincing them that it is their best guide.

It is because we wholeheartedly love our homeland and strive to liberate it from any foreign domination, because we want our people to become the real masters of their destiny, of the wealth and fruits of their manual and mental labour, that we shall unflaggingly work to strengthen our Party and increase its membership. A greater and greater number of patriots, especially from among workers and young intellectuals, share with us the conviction that the Communist Party, which is becoming stronger and more active, is unquestionably a powerful weapon in the hands of our people in their liberation struggle. Now when the national movement, encouraged by its initial success, must go forward along the path of the people's aspirations the task of every Party member is to see to it that this conviction becomes that of the broad masses and finds its expression in actions for the good of our country, for the cause of liberty, national independence and peace. (FLP, 9/17/54: 3, 4)

September 18—Soviet Russia agrees to withdraw from joint Rumanian-Soviet companies controlling 12 major Rumanian industries. (FOF:375B2)

September 23—Soviet High Commissioner charges United States employed spies in East Germany.

In a letter to Dr. James B. Conant, Soviet High Commissioner Georgi Pushkin described the 400 persons under arrest in East Germany as being Western undercover agents employed by West Berlin and West German organizations which were branches of the United States espionage and sabotage agencies. (NYT, 9/24/54:1)

September 24—Cominform press extols Chinese Communists on adoption of new constitution.

In a feature article entitled "Great Historic Event in Life of Chinese People" *For A Lasting Peace* commented:

Of great importance in this connection are the Articles of the Constitution proclaiming the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. Citizens

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of the People's Republic of China have freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration. Citizens have the right to work and education and the working people have the right to rest, material assistance in old age, in illness or in disability. These fundamental liberties and rights are not only proclaimed but are guaranteed by the state by the provision of the necessary material facilities and are upheld by the appropriate measures to improve these facilities. The rights and duties of citizens fully correspond. No one can have only duties and enjoy no rights, just as no one can enjoy rights without having duties.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China is a constitution of a socialist type. * * *

Struggle for the noble aims of world peace and human progress is the bedrock of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. China's foreign relations are being built upon a basis of equality, mutual benefit and respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity. The People's Republic of China is an indispensable part of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union. The great Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy of Europe and Asia are the truest friends of the People's Republic of China. The indestructible and fraternal friendship between China and the USSR is a solid bastion of peace and security of the peoples in the Far East and all over the world.

Only the obtuse and short-sighted U.S. politicians and their myrmidons who are blinded by class hatred and afraid to look the facts of history in the face can persist in their "non-recognition" of the 600 million-strong People's Republic of China and hinder the enjoyment of her inalienable rights in UNO. But the wheel of history cannot be reversed and no intrigues of American aggressors can prevent the People's Republic of China from taking her lawful place—that of a great power—in the entire system of international relations. (FLP, 9/24/54:1)

September 27—Chamberlin cites decline of Western Europe's Communist parties.

In a review of communism in Western Europe, William Henry Chamberlin, American author on Soviet affairs, concluded:

The Europe of 1954 does not seem ripe for Communist seizures of power. But in France and Italy the Communists are strong enough to thwart and defeat, with the cooperation of other groups, policies looking toward the European solidarity which is anathema to Moscow. And in some other countries their capacity for pro-Soviet and anti-American propaganda, subversion and espionage should not be underestimated. (WSJ, 9/27/54:8)

September 27—American Communist leader is indicted.

Louis Weinstock (Lajos Toth), a Hungarian-born New York Communist leader, was indicted on two perjury counts by a Washington Federal grand jury. The indictment resulted from statements made in an affidavit filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1953. (FOF:341E3)

September 29—Egypt and Iraq seek to neutralize Communists.

Strong anti-Communist measures in Iraq included the decree to take away Iraqi citizenship and to deport any convicted Communists. The public prosecutor asked for the application of this decree against a member of the Peace Partisans. The Iraq Government had dissolved and outlawed all organizations suspected of being Communist fronts. The government also asked that Syrian and Lebanese public security departments adopt concerted measures directed against Communist agitators in all three countries. Steps taken in Egypt have included the trial of Communists accused of printing and distributing propaganda pam-

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plots, forming cells, and plotting to overthrow the government. Outside of Egypt and Iraq, the two "strongest nations in the Arab League," effective anti-Communist activities were said to be almost nonexistent. According to the report, there were—

no known Communists in backward Yemen or in Saudi Arabia. In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, they have undergone repression at intervals. In Lebanon, the Communist Party is outlawed, as in the rest of the Arab countries, but they continue to thrive in comparative freedom. The party even has its official newspaper, *As-Sarkha*, in addition to a string of fellow-traveling dailies. In Syria, beset by internal strife since the fall of Adib Shishakly last March, Communists are finding fertile soil. They have just elected one candidate in the general election and have the support of the left-wing Arab Socialist Resurrection Party, which is believed to have a large following in the Army. (CSM, 9/29/54:5)

September 30—Khrushchev speaks at Peking meeting marking fifth anniversary of People's Republic of China.

The Soviet Communist Party leader said in part:

The successes in building Communism in the Soviet Union and the achievements of the People's Republic of China, the common struggle of the democratic countries for peace and friendship between the nations—all this is exerting tremendous influence on the entire course of history, on the development of the whole of mankind. * * *

The countries of the socialist camp are consistently pursuing a peaceable foreign policy based on the Leninist principle of the possibility of coexistence of the capitalist and socialist systems. They are exerting all their efforts to achieve a relaxation of international tension, the strengthening of the security of the nations, the establishment of a lasting and durable world peace, the extension of business relations with all interested countries. It is generally known that the Soviet Union successfully cooperated with the United States of America, Great Britain, France and other countries during the second world war, waging a joint struggle against Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan. Today, too, there are no problems which, given the good will of both sides, could not be solved equitably in the interests of all peoples.

The Soviet Union today, as always, is consistently pursuing a policy of peace, striving to settle all disputed issues peacefully, through negotiation. The wars in Korea and Viet Nam were ended thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other peace-loving states. * * *

The peace-loving peoples know that the imperialist aggressors are trying to force their domination on the peoples of Asia, to kindle a war conflagration in Asia. The imperialists are supporting and arming the Kuomintang bands which have entrenched themselves on the Chinese island of Taiwan seized by the American military. They tried to provoke war against China by starting aggression in Korea but the army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the valorous Chinese Volunteers have cooled the ardour of the aggressors. * * *

The aggressive circles of certain countries, and particularly of the United States, do their utmost to bar the People's Republic of China from participation in the settlement of international problems. The absurdity of this policy which prevents the People's Republic of China from taking its lawful seat in the United Nations is now particularly obvious. (FLP, 10/8/54:3)

September 30—Bulgarian Communists imprison participants in 1923 plot against Stambuliski Government.

The Bulgarian Supreme Court sentenced former General Ivan Velkov and six others to death for participating in the 1923 coup

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d'état in which Alexander Stambuliski, the leader of the Agrarian Party, was assassinated and his government overthrown. It was said that the defendants were responsible for the murder of Stambuliski and for having caused the death or imprisonment of hundreds of other Communist or Agrarian Party members during the "right-wing" Tzankoff regime of 1923-25 in which Velkov was Minister of War. The death sentences were, however, commuted to 20 years' hard labor. Four other persons also implicated were given 16 years' hard labor. (KCA: 13854B)

October—House Select Committee on Communist Aggression reports on Soviet seizure of Baltic States.

In its third interim report, the select committee made the following findings:

(1) In 1939, the U.S.S.R., after concluding a secret pact with the Nazis which divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence, did impose so-called mutual assistance pacts upon Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

(2) The mutual-assistance pacts so imposed upon the Baltic States called for the establishment of Soviet Russian military bases and airfields in each of those nations, at the same time guaranteeing that there would be no interference with their internal affairs, including their political structure and social and economic systems.

(3) Contrary to the provisions of those mutual assistance pacts and other existing treaties, the Soviet Union, without provocation, did in June 1940 invade and take military and political control over Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, thus committing an act of unprovoked aggression.

(4) Under the protection of the occupying Red army forces, political commissars of the Kremlin (Vishinsky, Dekanozov, and Zhdanov) did dissolve the legal governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and arbitrarily established puppet governments to control the people.

(5) A network of political agents of the U.S.S.R. did on July 14, 1940, conduct elaborately staged mock elections in the Baltic States, with the support of powerful Red military forces, the results of which were completely assured long before the first ballot was cast. Only one list of candidates, handpicked by the Kremlin representatives, was presented to the voters, and the exercise of the secret ballot was denied.

(6) By the process of mock elections the political commissars of the U.S.S.R. did install puppet parliaments in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia which on July 21-22, 1940, adopted a resolution prepared in Moscow, petitioning the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union for recognition as a Soviet Republic. This action by the puppet parliaments was in violation of the sovereign will of the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian people and in violation of the legal constitutions of those nations which required a popular referendum on such an issue.

(7) The U.S.S.R. has been and is now engaged in a ruthless program of sovietization in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, employing the well-known Communist tactics of arrest and detention without cause, torture chambers, mass deportations to slave-labor camps, population transfers, and wide-scale political murders.

On the basis of these findings, the select committee concluded:

(I) The evidence is overwhelming and conclusive that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were forcibly occupied and illegally annexed by the U.S.S.R. Any claims by the U.S.S.R. that the elections conducted by them in July 1940 were free and voluntary or that the resolutions adopted by the resulting parliaments petitioning for recognition as a Soviet Republic were legal are false and without foundation in fact.

(II) That the continued military and political occupation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the U.S.S.R. is a major cause of the dangerous world tensions which now beset mankind and therefore constitutes a serious

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threat to the peace. (SCOCA: Third Interim Report, The Baltic States—a Study of Their Origin and National Development; Their Seizure and Incorporation Into the U.S.S.R., 83d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 7, 8.)

October 1—Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia sign agreement for barter of nonstrategic goods.

This agreement was the first one concluded between the two governments since the Cominform dispute in 1948. (FOF: 334E3)

October 1—FBI Director warns of new Communist tactic.

Writing in the monthly *Law Enforcement Bulletin* of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover declared:

The Communist party is like a brawler from the gutter, like a dirty boxer who fights with no holds barred. Constantly shifting from the attack to the defense, it feigns weakness and gives ground one moment only to lash out with renewed fury the next. It bobs and weaves and ducks to avoid punishing body blows. More dangerous whenever a chance presents itself, it hits below the belt, gouges an eye and uses an elbow.

The latest twist in the long frayed line of Communist party dogma, their latest diversionary tactics, claims communism is but a form of socialism—an end and goal which can be established peaceably and through constitutional means * * *.

Erecting a false facade of cooperation, the party now says, "We are ready to work with all Americans no matter what our past relations or present differences may be, to block war and fascism, to save United States living standards, to restore free exchange of ideas and debate on the great issues facing the nation. We propose a coming together of all progressive and democratic forces to consult with each other and to make such consultation and working together a habit."

The new line bleats for the consumption of those who are gullible that the party advocates a peaceful path to socialism * * *.

In a statement pointing out the character of Communist tactics, Mr. Hoover wrote—

do not be deceived—the conspiracy is still with us.

The true Communist party line remains unchanged * * *. The overthrow and destruction of our constitutional democracy by any and all means at their disposal remains the aim of the Communists. (NYT, 10/2/54: 6)

October 1-2—French arrest two defense officials and newspapermen on espionage charge.

Roger Labrusse, director of national protection of the Defense Ministry, and Jean Turpin, chief personal secretary to the Defense Ministry Secretary General Jean Mons, were arrested on espionage charges based on testimony of Andre Baranes, former reporter for the "pro-Communist" newspaper *Liberation*. Baranes testified that he had received defense secrets from Labrusse and indirectly from Turpin. Both officials were charged with having betrayed to Communists proceedings of the National Defense Committee, a coordinating agency for secret defense information. (FOF: 330E3-G3)

October 1-3—Hungarian regime deemphasizes heavy industry.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party laid down a policy of deemphasizing heavy industry and concentrating on restoring Hungary as a food exporting nation in the common interest of the "people's democracies." (FOF: 374D3)

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October 2—General Gruenther reviews West's position in war with Soviets and warns of Soviet propaganda drive.

General Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Commander of NATO, declared that if the Soviet Union started a major war in Europe now it probably would "win the first phase" but eventually would be "beaten very badly" due to the superior power of the United States strategic air force. There was grave danger, he said, that present Soviet leaders would disrupt Allied unity and "pick us off one by one." "Stalin was tough," he said, "but these new fellows are much more clever than Stalin in the propaganda field." (FOF: 330A1)

October 2-3—National Council of Peace Movement cites opposition to German rearmament.

According to the Cominform press, the National Council held a session at which time a report was made by Pastor Bosc, a member of the World Peace Council, in which he emphasized that the points to which French peace supporters must pay special attention were—

struggle against rearmament of Western Germany, negotiations between the four Great Powers, the general European system of collective security, disarmament and prohibition of weapons of mass annihilation and the strengthening of peace in Indo-China.

The delegates from many Departments stressed that the successes of the champions of peace were possible only thanks to the unity of the people, irrespective of their political views and social position. Many of the delegates quoted examples showing that the unity obtained in the course of the struggle against EDC could not only be maintained but even broadened. Opposition to German rearmament is being displayed by a number of Socialist activists who in the past supported EDC.

The session considered the forms of activity to be used in the fight against the rearmament of the German revanchists. All those who spoke at the session pointed to the effectiveness of collecting signatures to petitions and of explanatory meetings. They said that direct appeals to parliamentarians, in the form of letters and postcards, as well as by deputations to them, was one of the most useful methods of struggle.

The National Council unanimously passed a resolution condemning the rearming of Western Germany and demanding the resumption of negotiations.

"The National Council of the Peace Movement", the resolution reads, "urgently calls on all Frenchmen and women to develop widespread activity throughout the country for preparations for the great day of October 31 when the public demand will be expressed:

"France wants disarmament and security for herself and for all countries!

"France says 'No' to German rearmament!" (FLP,10/8/54:1)

October 3—London Conference of nine Western powers ends with full agreement allowing West Germany to enter into the Brussels pact and NATO. (FOF: 329B1)

October 4—November 10—Conspirators are tried in Iran.

A special court-martial set up by a royal decree tried a group of Iranian officers charged with espionage for the Soviet Union. It was alleged that they attempted to undermine the morale of the armed forces, endanger public security, and conspire to overthrow the government. During the period beginning with the trial of the 10 officers and 2 civilians, who were said to be leaders of

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the organization until November 10, 81 persons were tried, 61 condemned to death, and 21 executed. Many of the others were given life imprisonment. Among those executed were the leaders of the spy ring in the army and gendarmerie, Colonel Shiamak, chief of the gendarmerie's code operations section; Colonel Mobasher, an army staff officer; and Major Atarud, chief of the gendarmerie's signal department. (KCA:13959A)

October 6—American Communist Party legislative director is indicted.

Dr. Albert Emanuel Blumberg was arrested by the FBI in New York on September 30 and was indicted in Philadelphia on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government. (FOF:341D3)

October 6—Soviet Foreign Minister demands West drop German rearmament plan.

Speaking in East Berlin at a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the East German Government, Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov demanded that the plan devised at the London Conference of the Western powers for the rearmament of West Germany be dropped and that the Big Four powers confer "immediately" to conclude agreements on a peace treaty for Germany, German reunification, and the "withdrawal of the occupation troops from both East * * * [and] West." The Soviet Foreign Minister said that the Soviet Russians were willing to "discuss" the Western proposals "on the question of free all-German elections." The failure of the European Defense Community, he said, enhanced the prospects for agreement on an all-German election plan but "the restoration of German unity would become impossible" if the plan of the London Conference were carried out. (FOF:329D2)

October 7—United States Army is alerted by intelligence report that Soviet-controlled East German "police" threaten march on Berlin, according to the press. (WS:10/7/54A9)

October 7—FBI undercover operatives disclose Communist view of Wallace-Taylor candidacy for Presidency in 1948.

During the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings on Communist propaganda, former FBI undercover operative Matthew Cvetic testified that the Progressive Party had been "set up by the organizational committee and also the political commission of the Communist Party." According to the witness, Henry Wallace and Glenn H. Taylor were selected by the Communist Party to head the 1948 ticket of the Progressive Party because both "had voiced their willingness to work with the Communist Party." He also testified that Wallace and Taylor had "full knowledge" of the Communist Party participation in the Progressive Party and that he heard them say that they "wanted the support of the Communist Party or anyone who is for them."

On the same day, former Communist Party functionary John Lautner testified that the Wallace-Taylor candidacy in the 1948 election campaign "enabled the Communist Party to reach into

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ranks, into sections, of the American population into which they could never have reached before, and it opened new possibilities for the Communist Party throughout the country and enabled the party to carry on a Communist ideological campaign in the trade union movement, in the labor movement."

Although Mr. Lautner told the subcommittee that he had no knowledge of whether or not Wallace and Taylor were Communists, he stated that "of my own personal knowledge, I do know that they furthered with their participation in the Progressive Party, as top candidates, the cause of the Communist Party in this country." (SISS, Hearings, Communist Propaganda, part 2, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

October 7—Turkey convicts 131 Communist leaders on charges of organizing underground Communist Party to overthrow Turkish Government.

Defendants in the trial were Dr. Sefik Husnu Degmer, the secretary general of the Communist Party, who was sentenced to 5 years and 10 months in prison, and leading members of the party's central committee. (NYT, 10/8/54:9)

October 10—Former Iranian Foreign Minister is found guilty of treason.

In Teheran Dr. Hussein Fatemi, the Foreign Minister in the government of Dr. Mossadeq, was found guilty by a military court on charges of treason, including an attempt to overthrow the monarchy and establish a Communist-type republic. He was sentenced to death. M. Ahmad Razavi, a former Deputy Speaker of the Majlis, and Dr. Ali Shayegan, a former National Front deputy, were also tried but were sentenced to life imprisonment for participation in the Fatemi conspiracy. Fatemi was executed on November 10. (KCA:13959A)

October 10—Communist prestige receives setback in Mexico.

The decline of the power and prestige of the Mexican Communists was said to have been revealed by the announcement that President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines had accepted the resignation of Narcisso Bassols as Presidential adviser especially relating to foreign affairs. Senor Bassols, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and "one of the most influential men" around the President early in 1954, was said to be an "open supporter of Communism." Foreign observers stated that he—

played a major role in determining Mexico's attitude at the Tenth Inter-American Conference at Caracas last March.

The Mexican delegation led the fight against adoption of a United States-sponsored anti-Communist resolution at Caracas and, along with Argentina, abstained in the final vote. It was not until the United States' strong reaction to this attitude became evident here that the President reviewed his Administration's policy toward the Communists and came out against them.

The President's action toward Senor Bassols was considered a definite rejection of Communist influence.

The other setback received by the Mexican Communists was their failure to receive enough members for official registration,

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which was a prerequisite for participation in a Mexican election. (NYT, 10/17/54:16)

October 10—Former Rumanian Deputy Premier receives life sentence.

Former Deputy Premier Vasile Luca, who was dismissed from the government in May 1952, was given the death sentence for economic sabotage. The sentence was, however, commuted to life imprisonment. (FOF:375B2)

October 11—Soviet Union announces ending occupation of Port Arthur and tightening of bonds with Communist China.

Moscow announced that the 10-year occupation of Port Arthur would come to an end by June 1955 and that the Communist Chinese would assume sole authority over the Manchurian naval base. In February 1950 and September 1952, the Soviet Union and Communist China had agreed on joint use of the base until the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty. The joint Sino-Soviet statement urged Japan to "liberate" itself from American "domination" and restore political and trade relations with Moscow and Peiping. The statement also bound the two governments to consult each other on all questions which affected their mutual interest. It called for a new conference on Korea "in the nearest future." Plans were also announced for the building of a new Central Asian railroad to parallel the Trans-Siberian line. Soviet Russia also promised Communist China a 920 million ruble (\$230 million) loan in credits and equipment in addition to aid in building 15 other industrial enterprises. Both governments also agreed to a 5-year exchange of scientific information and personnel.

The agreement between Communist China and Soviet Russia was negotiated in Peiping by leading members of both governments, including Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the CPSU. (FOF:338D2-G2)

October 11—United States Civil Service Commission reports 2,611 security risks had been dismissed from May 28, 1953, to June 30, 1954.

According to the report, 4,315 other civilian employees resigned "before determination was completed" regarding "unfavorable information" in their files. Among the total of 6,926 the files of 1,743 contained information indicating "subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations." The entire total included 618 accused of sex perversion, 2,272 convicted of felonies or misdemeanors, and 3,657 alleged alcoholics, dope addicts, insane, medically undesirable, or others "within the purview" of the security program. (FOF:339B3-C3)

October 11—Soviet Russia agrees to transfer to Bulgaria interests in three joint Soviet-Bulgarian industrial companies set up several years earlier.

The organizations were the Korbso shipbuilding company, the Sovbolstroï company for the manufacture of building materials, and the Tabso civil aviation company. (KCA:13879D)

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October 12—Refugees from Communist countries are placed at 99,824 persons from January–June 1954.

This total figure, which was disclosed by Ade M. Johnson, a United States delegate to the United Nations, included 95,200 who fled from East Germany, 989 from Soviet Russia, 350 from Albania, 29 from the Baltic States, 141 from Bulgaria, 1,234 from Czechoslovakia, 791 from Hungary, 844 from Poland, and 246 from Rumania. (FOF: 430A3)

October 14—United States Court of Appeals (Second Circuit) in New York upholds 1953 Smith Act conviction of 13 leaders of CPUSA. (CCAD: *U.S. v. Flynn, et al.*, 216 F 2d 354)

These Communist leaders remained free pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. (FOF: 438D1)

October 14—Hungarian press reports on clearing purged.

Szabad Nep reported that “many comrades” who had been purged during the years 1947–1951 on “invented” charges were being cleared and restored to duty. (FOF: 374E3)

October 16—Communists are assailed as instigators of London strike.

President Arthur Deakin of the Transport and General Workers Union denounced the wildcat strikes by dockworkers against compulsory overtime work as being led by Communists who were attempting to win control of the workers in British seaports. (FOF: 350E1)

October 18—Vietminh leader supports principles of nonaggression.

A joint communique issued by Ho Chi Minh and Indian Premier Nehru stated that the Vietminh Communist leader would continue to cooperate fully with the Indo-Chinese truce commission and “believed fully” in the principles of nonaggression and non-interference expressed by Mr. Nehru and Chou En-lai. (FOF: 362A2)

October 20—FBI arrests 10 Puerto Rican Communist leaders.

In San Juan the FBI arrested 9 Puerto Rican leaders and a 10th, Eugenio Cuebas Arbona, in New York on charges of violating the Smith Act. Those arrested were Juan Santos Rivera, Moscow-trained and former president of the Puerto Rican Communist Party; Juan Emmanuelli [Morales], the liaison man between the American and Puerto Rican Communist parties; Jorge W. Maysonet-Hernandez; Jane Speed de Andreu; Pablo Manuel Garcia Rodriguez; Consuelo Burgos de Saez Corales; Cesar Alberto Andreu Iglesias; Juan Saez Corales; and Cristino Perez Mendez.

The Puerto Rican arrests constituted the 15th seizure of Communist leaders in the United States and the territories since 1948 and brought the number arrested on charges of violating the Smith Act to 128. (FOF: 349B2–C2)

October 20—President Eisenhower describes approaches to just peace.

In a speech at the American Jewish Tercentenary Dinner in New York, President Eisenhower described three “avenues” to

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peace. The President said: "We must tirelessly seek—through the United Nations, through every other available means—to establish the conditions for honorable peace." America, he said, "must promote the unity" and "collective strength of other free peoples." Finally, "we must maintain enough military strength," the President declared, "to deter aggression" and "promote peace."

Mr. Eisenhower promised that the United States would "keep open the existing channels for negotiation and shall use them whenever there is any prospect of positive results." But, he said, "we will not be misled by proposals intended to divide the free nations" and "to delay their efforts to build their own defenses." According to the President, "the persistently aggressive design of Moscow and Peiping * * * shows no evidence of genuine change."

In an earlier speech in Hartford, Conn., on the same day where he received an honorary LL.D. at Trinity College, the President declared that the world had—

arrived at that point * * * when war does not present the possibility of victory or defeat. War would present to us only the alternative in degrees of destruction. There could be no truly successful outcome. (FOF: 849C1-E1)

October 21—Chilean Minister of Justice discloses information on Communist objectives in Latin America.

At a congressional hearing in Chile, Oswald Koch, the Minister of Justice, reported that he had obtained a secret document of the Communist Party which showed that Chile had been designated by the leadership of the CPSU as a Communist Party control center for Latin America and the target of efforts to remove the capitalists from power in Chile by causing strikes and inflation. (FOF: 375F2)

October 21—Ramon Mirabal Carrion, secretary general of Puerto Rican Communist Party, is arrested in Hidalgo, Tex., under Smith Act. (FOF: 385F2)

October 22—Cominform press reports: "Stronger Opposition of Peoples to West German Rearmament." (FLP, 10/22/54: 1)

October 23—Paris accords are signed giving West Germany sovereignty and freedom to arm.

By the terms of the accords reached after a week of negotiations by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, West Germany was given full sovereignty; it was brought into the Brussels Treaty and the Western European Union; and, finally, West Germany became a member of NATO. (FOF: 353A1-E2)

October 23—Soviet Russia denounces London-Paris agreements on West Germany.

According to the Moscow Government, the London-Paris agreements opened "the way for re-establishment of German militarism" and were "inconsistent with restoration of the sovereign rights of the German people." (FOF: 355A2)

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October 24—Senator Jenner charges Communist infiltration into war-time Army schools.

In releasing testimony given in July and August before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), the chairman, charged that men in the Army during the war were taught "the Communist line by men wearing the American uniform." These men, he said, were "men with Communist records." (FOF: 435G1-A2)

October 25—Tito cites change in Soviet policy.

According to President Tito of Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia had changed its policy and wanted to help reduce world tensions. He said that the Yugoslavs were especially "competent to * * * estimate what is a maneuver * * * [and] what is a positive step" by Moscow. (FOF: 355A3)

October 27—Army Signal Corps reveals suspensions at Fort Monmouth.

Authorities in the Army Signal Corps disclosed that 2 civilian employees had been suspended at Fort Monmouth, N.J., raising the unofficial total of suspended "security risk" cases at Fort Monmouth to 47. Eleven of the original 22 were reinstated; 6 others were dismissed after hearings. (FOF: 373A2-C2)

October 28—USIA official reports on communism in Latin America.

After a tour of Latin America, Theodore C. Streibert, Director of the United States Information Agency, estimated that in the 20 Latin American countries there were 200,000 Communists despite the bans on the party in 13 of the countries. According to the USIA Director, Brazil had 60,000 active Communists, Chile 40,000, Uruguay 15,000, and Venezuela 20,000. (FOF: 366E3)

October 29—Cominform press states opposition to German rearmament mounts.

A feature article entitled "In the Name of Peace and Collective Security in Europe" concluded:

The Soviet proposals express the hopes and aspirations of all genuine peace supporters. Facts show that it is now impossible to decide the fates of peoples without taking into account the will of the peoples themselves. The anti-popular plans of aggressive circles are meeting with the mounting opposition of all peace-loving forces. In France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany and other West European countries the unity of the working class, the solidity of all patriotic forces, the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against the revival of German militarism and against the formation of aggressive military groupings are becoming stronger. The peoples consider that a vigorous struggle to foil the new plans for restoring German militarism, for a settlement of the German problem along peaceful and democratic lines is their most important and urgent task. The fulfillment of this task will strengthen European security and consolidate peace throughout the world. (FLP, 10/29/54: 1)

October 31—Iranian Prime Minister introduces antisubversive bill in Majlis.

This bill introduced by General Zahedi made it a capital offense to conduct propaganda for the Communists or any other organization which was opposed to Islam and the monarchy, or

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to act as an organizer of any association whose declared objectives were said to be "against the interests of the country" after investigation by a commission which consisted of the Ministers of Interior and War and the Advocate-General. In November, the bill was passed by the Majlis. (KCA:13959A)

October 31—Indian Prime Minister Nehru declares Communist China wants peace.

After a 10-day visit to Communist China, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said in Saigon that the Chinese Communists were "anxious to have peace * * * [and] avoid war" and did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. In this first public report the Indian Prime Minister said, according to a summarized account, that he had been impressed by the assurances given by the Communist Premier, Chou En-lai, and Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, that they desired peace. It was reported that Mao had told the Indian Prime Minister that the Peiping Government wanted to avoid anything that would interfere with the economic development of China in the next 15 to 20 years. Mao also thought that the Geneva agreements bringing the Indo-Chinese war to an end "had eased the world situation greatly." According to the Chinese Communist leader, the most critical areas, however, still threatening world peace were Korea, Formosa, and Indo-China.

According to the report, Prime Minister Nehru thought that coexistence with the Chinese Communists was possible providing they adhered to the principles of nonaggression and noninterference. He believed they would do this "for the simple reason that it is to the advantage of every country to accept" these principles. Mr. Nehru continued: "In any event, the fear that some country might not act upon [these principles] should not deter us from following the right course. For fear of future conflict we should not produce conflict now."

The report stated that the Indian Prime Minister had not discussed Formosa with the Communist leaders, but it was obvious, according to the report, that the government and people "felt strongly about the island." (FOF:362B1-D1)

October 31—Terrorists attacks in French North Africa are extended to Algeria. (FOF:366A1)

November—American Communist leader reviews rise of "fascism" in the United States.

In an article entitled "Is the United States in the Early Stages of Fascism?" William Z. Foster remarked:

The mass of reactionary legislation passed recently in the United States by Congress and by the various state legislatures, under both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations, is not merely reactionary in the traditional sense. There is also a new and sinister element in it, of a definitely fascist character. Among the major examples of this are: the Smith Act, under which a hundred and forty Communists, here, in Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico, have been arrested, framed-up, and jailed upon the lying pretext that they have taught the violent overthrow of the United States Government; the Taft-Hartley Act, which puts the trade unions un-

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der unprecedented controls, limits the right of the workers to strike, restores the use of the court injunction in labor disputes, and forces all labor officials to take oaths that they are not Communists; the McCarran Acts, which, together with grave attacks upon the rights of foreign-born workers, require the Communist Party and other progressive organizations to register with the government as foreign agents, and which have set up a whole number of concentration camps for use in an "emergency"; and now there is the Communist Control Act which, besides formally outlawing the Communist Party, gives the ultra-reactionary Subversive Activities Control Board the arbitrary power to outlaw or to license such trade unions as it sees fit to condemn or to endorse.

All this anti-Communist, anti-trade-union legislation stinks of fascism. So also does the whole mess of other ultra-reactionary laws and policies, adopted upon a national, state, and city scale, including the numerous loyalty tests in the government civilian services, in the armed forces, in the school system, in the industries, in the cultural field, etc. Capitalist justice has especially been further distorted by the growth of the monstrous informer system in the courts. On top of all this, the country is being plagued and bedevilled nationally and locally by endless thought-control committees and investigators—led by Velde, Jenner, and the vast number of smaller-fry reactionaries in the various states and cities. This system reaches its worst expression in the monstrous activities of Senator McCarthy, the grand chief inquisitor. Never were the American people even remotely so ideologically brow-beaten and terrorized as they are by this all-pervasive, fascist-inspired campaign of intimidation.

The first aim of the most extreme reactionaries is to cripple or destroy the Communist Party, a goal which is always the prime purpose of fascists. This is because they know that our Party, although small, speaks with a strong and clear voice; that it is, in fact, the vanguard of the proletariat. * * *

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These ultra-reactionary and fascist developments emanate from Wall Street, and they are part and parcel of the drive of American monopoly capital for fascism and war, with maximum profits garnered along the way. Their basic aim is to so demobilize the working class and the broad masses ideologically and organizationally as to render them powerless to resist successfully the world conquest war drive of American Big Business. The fundamental similarity of all this pro-fascist offensive to Hitlerism is obvious.

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That these ultra-reactionary developments constitute the gravest peril to American democracy; that they are a growing process of fascization, is unmistakable. * * *

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The Eisenhower Administration is not a fascist government as such, but its general orientation is in a fascist direction. * * *

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The growth of McCarthyism during the past few years is one of the many signs of the sharpening trends towards fascism in the United States. It marks the passage of certain reactionary monopolist elements to the adoption of open fascist methods, such as were generally characteristic of European fascism. * * *

That there is a grave and rising danger of fascism in the United States is clear; but this by no means signifies that fascism is inevitable in this country. * * *

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The passage of the Communist Control Act signifies a serious sharpening of the fascist danger in this country. From this increased menace, the Communist Party and the whole labor movement must draw not only the necessary analytical, but also tactical conclusions. This means that in order to fight the warmongers and the fascists every people's organization must be stirred into action and the fight conducted with redoubled energy upon every

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field of the class struggle. Especially these democratic-peace forces must also be united for a central political struggle, in a broad popular coalition, as our *Program* puts it, "based upon the joint and parallel action of the working class, the working farmers, the Negro people, and small and middle-sized business."

* * * A broad Labor-Farmer party is on the not distant political agenda in this country. The Communist Party must persistently explain and champion this cause.

* * * Communists work among the masses, and they work among them within the Democratic Party, not because it is a progressive party but because great masses of workers are there. The top leadership of the Democratic Party, despite the millions of workers who are following their general lead, have entered into a sort of competition with the heads of the Republican Party to suppress the McCarthy issue and also to determine which are the most virulent Communist and Soviet haters. * * *

Such a struggle within the Democratic Party, as our Party *Program* warns, will not transform that Party into a farmer-labor party. Labor must set its sights in the direction of a great party of its own. But the struggle can unite the masses of toilers now following the Democratic leadership, force divisions in that leadership, and prepare the workers for the next big step forward. This consideration makes necessary the strengthening of the American Labor Party and the Progressive Party.

* * * The vast workers' organizations must be won for this struggle. It is the supreme task of the Communist Party to give all its possible practical leadership to these stirring masses, despite every persecution by the Government. This means it will have to heighten its militancy and improve its methods. It must fight both the Right and "Left" dangers because both flourish in the present situation. The American labor movement is heading into a great forward stride, one that will bode ill for those reactionary forces which want to sink the United States into a deadly morass of fascism and war. (PA, 11/54: 5-6, 8-9, 13-14, 19-21)

November 1—Martha Stone (Mrs. Emil Asher), fugitive underground New Jersey Communist leader, is arrested in New York under Smith Act. (FOF: 385F2)

November 1—Communist Chinese renew attacks on Nationalist-held coastal islands. (FOF: 263C2)

November 2—Prime Minister Nehru cites need for Indian-Chinese friendship.

Upon his return to India following a visit to Communist China, India's Prime Minister Nehru declared that friendship between India and Communist China was "essential for the peace * * * [and] progress of Asia." The strength of China, he said, was in "the unity of her people." According to the Prime Minister, he was "fully convinced" that the trip was "an historic event" which would influence all Asia. (FOF: 362E1)

November 5—Cominform press reports world Communists celebrate 37th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution. (FLP, 11/5/54: 1)

November 6—M. Z. Saburov delivers main report commemorating 37th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution at meeting of Moscow Soviet.

In this address Saburov said:

The vast scale of economic and cultural upbuilding in our country, the consistent measures of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government

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aimed at steadily raising the living standards of the people graphically attest to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has brought into being, for the first time in the history of mankind, a state whose home and foreign policies are entirely dedicated to the interests of the popular masses, to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples. The fundamental principles of this policy, formulated by the great Lenin, are based on the recognition of the possibility of peaceful coexistence of the socialist and capitalist systems, given a mutual desire to co-operate and a readiness to carry out obligations assumed and provided the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries is observed.

The London and Paris agreements thus lead to the conversion of Western Germany into a militarist state. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that the Paris agreements give the West German army the opportunity of having atomic weapons among its armaments. Moreover, the agreements directly stipulate that atomic research will be launched in Western Germany.

The interests of peace in Europe and the interests of the German people themselves demand the immediate restoration of Germany's unity along peaceful and democratic lines and the establishment of a collective security system in Europe. * * *

The glorious history of the Soviet state over the past 37 years has irrefutably demonstrated the immeasurable superiority of Socialism over capitalism and represents a genuine triumph of the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Ours is the true road and there is no force in the world that can halt our steady movement forward. Marching together with us along the path blazed by the Great October Socialist Revolution are the fraternal Chinese people and the millionfold masses of the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia. Our common cause of struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism has the ardent sympathies of all progressive mankind. (FLP, 11/12/54: 1-2)

November 7—Soviet Premier expresses hopes for peace to American Congressman.

At an official reception in the Kremlin commemorating the 37th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov told Representative Victor Wickersham (D-Okla.) that the Russians wanted "to live in peace, to continue to live * * * [and] work * * * [and] be friends together" with Americans. Mr. Wickersham replied that Americans had no fear of Soviet Russia and also desired friendship and peace. (FOF: 369D3)

November 7—Soviet Union transfers interests in five joint Soviet-Hungarian companies to Hungary.

The companies concerned in the transaction were the Maszolaj Oil Company, the Maszobal Aluminum and Bauxite Company, the Danube Valley Alumina Company, the Meszhart Navigation Company (for navigation on the Danube), and the Maszovlet Civil Air Transport Company. (KCA: 13935C)

November 7-11—Brazilian Communists hold Fourth Congress in "underground conditions."

In a report of the congress, the Cominform press stated:

In his report on the activities of the C. C. Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Party, analysed Brazil's position in home and in-

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ternational affairs, stressing the growing might of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union. He exposed the part played by American imperialism in the military coup of August 24, which resulted in the overthrow of the Vargas government and by means of which the reactionary forces tried to suppress the working-class and democratic movement in Brazil.

Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, speaking on the Party Programme, analysed its main principles which in essence are as follows: concentrating the main blow at American imperialism; the transference, free of charge, of the latifundist lands to the peasants on the basis of private ownership; guarantee of ownership of property, capital and enterprises of the Brazil bourgeoisie, confiscation of the capital and enterprises belonging only to those big capitalists who have betrayed the national interests and entered into an alliance with the American imperialists; fight for a democratic people's state and a democratic people's government of national liberation.

Touching on the immediate tasks arising out of the implementation of the Party Programme, Comrade Prestes pointed to the urgent necessity of creating, expanding and strengthening the democratic front of national liberation—the social force which is to lead the anti-imperialist and agrarian anti-feudal revolution in Brazil to victory. The foundation of this broad united front must be the alliance of the working class and peasantry which, under the guidance of the proletariat, will unite the main and decisive forces of the Brazilian people. To create a democratic front of national liberation, it is essential to organise a popular struggle in defence of liberties and the Constitution, against fascist terror, for exposing and overthrowing the government of the latifundists and big capitalists in the service of the United States.

In the concluding part of the report the General Secretary, on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, summed up the activities of the Party since the Third Congress and analysed the ideological basis of the errors made by the Party. Comrade Prestes pointed out that to reinforce the Party both qualitatively and quantitatively it was necessary to carry out the following measures: to ensure that the Party ranks grow regularly; to set up Party organisations, chiefly at the big enterprises; to see that cadres increase their knowledge; to improve agitation and propaganda, mainly through the press; to wage a struggle against ideological tendencies alien to the Party; to direct all activities towards helping the Party assimilate and implement its new Rules. (FLP, 12/10/54: 3)

November 8—Communist tactics in Asia abandon violence, report states.

Informed officials have said that the present strategy of the Communists in Asia was to deemphasize open revolt and lawlessness and stress nonviolence as a means for spreading their influence. This policy has been in effect for 2 years, it was said, and the Indo-China settlement provided renewed impetus. The report by Tillman Durdin continued:

In Malaya the months since the Indo-China peace deal was signed have seen a desultory continuation of armed Communist rebellion combined with stepped-up efforts by Communists and pro-Communists among the population to influence political thinking and push Communist influence * * *.

In Indonesia the political penetration line has been evident lately in the backing given to the Ali Sastroamidjojo Government when disagreement between parties represented within the Cabinet threatened a government crisis.

Coordination of Indonesian Communist moves with Communist China was evident in the repeated broadcasting by Peiping of a statement by D. N. Aidit, Indonesian Communist Party leader, on Cabinet difficulties hours after the statement had been issued in Jakarta.

In Burma, Thailand and the Philippines similar moves on the political front have occurred. The surrender of Luis Taruc, Philippine Communist guerrilla leader, is cited as part of a Philippine Communist campaign on the political front.

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In Indochina the political line is manifest in the evacuation of Vietminh regulars from South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and reliance in these areas on political agents to promote the Communist cause.

The estimate here is that the Communist political tactic has so far not had any marked successes in Southeast Asia outside of Indochina, although it is admitted to have led to some gains in political influence. (NYT, 11/9/54: 4)

November 8—American agency reports to President Eisenhower on Communist infiltration into Latin America.

According to the United States International Development Advisory Board, Communist infiltration of Latin America threatened United States relations with that area. The Board urged that immediate action be taken in order to strengthen economic ties in an effort to check further Communist penetration. (FOF: 375F2)

November 8—Algerian rebels retreat before advancing French armored forces.

The French police in Algeria reported the arrest of 196 persons in a number of raids on nationalist centers. At the same time the French Government dissolved the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties, described as "an extremist group whose leader, ex-Communist Mesali Hadj, had been living in France as an exile from Algeria since 1952." (FOF: 374A3)

November 8—Australian Prime Minister Menzies denounces Australia's 26,000 striking dockworkers as being "Communist led." (CSM, 11/8/54: 5)

November 11—Soviet Communist Party chief issues directive easing attacks on religion.

Nikita Khrushchev, the first secretary of the CPSU, issued a directive published in *Pravda* in which it was admitted, according to a summarized account, that—

certain Soviet newspapers and anti-religious organizations had made "insulting attacks" on the clergy and religious believers and had "baselessly represented certain ministers of religion and believers as people unworthy of political trust." Calling upon all Communist Party organizations to cease immediately "administrative interference with the activities of the Church," M. Khrushchev declared: "Insulting acts regarding the Church, clergy and believing citizens are incompatible with the line of party and State in carrying out scientific atheistic propaganda, and contradict the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. granting freedom of conscience to citizens. The party has always demanded, and will demand in future, a tactful and attentive attitude towards believers. It is silly and harmful to put Soviet citizens under political doubt because of their religious convictions." (KCA: 13932D)

November 13—Senator Jenner charges Soviet Embassy is espionage center.

Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, charged that the Soviet Embassy in Washington "directed" the expansion of the Communist "spy network into every part" of the Government and the United Nations. He urged that the United States sever diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. in order to "seal off" Soviet "spy centers" in America. (FOF: 435A1)

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November 13—Representative Hillings reports on Communist activities in Latin America.

A report to the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression by the Subcommittee to Investigate Communist Aggression in Latin America, under the chairmanship of Representative Patrick J. Hillings (R-Calif.), stated that the Soviet Union was "stepping up" Communist activities in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Republics. The report also stated that—

to this critical area we have devoted less than 1 percent of the billions of dollars in grants that we have appropriated since the end of the war to help friendly nations in their fight against the Communist conspiracy. That bald fact has certainly not improved our relations with our "good neighbors." (SCOCA, Report, Communist Aggression in Latin America, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

November 14—Argentine Communists seek new front.

In Argentina the Communist Party called for the formation of a National Democratic Front in order to resist what was said to be possible capture of the government by "rightist" forces. Such a front, the party stated, would form the basis of a new government "for the people and by the people." (NYT, 11/15/54: 13)

November 17—High Commissioner of Malayan Federation reviews antiguerrilla operations.

In an address before the Legislative Assembly at Kuala Lumpur, Sir Donald McGillivray declared that although the emergency was less serious than it was 3 or 4 years ago, according to a report of the address—

there would still be "a long and slow struggle" before it was finally ended. The terrorists, whose losses were now appreciably greater than those suffered by the security forces or civilians, were turning more and more to the infiltration of the political parties, trade unions, and even Government services, and were making particularly strong efforts to secure a following among the youth of Malaya. Meanwhile the security forces were developing new tactics and intensifying established ones; helicopters would soon be available in large numbers, and operations against Communist jungle bases would then be doubled. Sir Donald added that there had been a gradual detachment of aborigines from control by the terrorists, and said that only 3,000-4,000 aborigines, out of a total of 50,000-60,000 in the Federation, were still under terrorist influences. (KCA: 13935A)

November 18—Philippine Army reports killing of Mariano Balgos, second ranking Huk guerrilla leader, in southern Luzon. (FÖF: 395E1)

November 18—Seizure of scrap metal shipments to Western zones arouses fears in West Berlin of new Communist blockade. (NYT, 11/19/54: 3)

November 18—Southern Communist leader is arrested by FBI.

Junius Irving Scales (alias Joe Shields) was arrested in Memphis, Tenn., on charges of violating the Smith Act. Scales was said to be the "leader of the Communist Party" in Tennessee and the Carolinas and that he had been running the party "from the underground" after his disappearance in October 1951. Scales

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was the 131st Communist arrested since 1948 under the Smith Act. (FOF:394B3)

November 19—Cominform press states "European Peoples Determined to Prevent West German Rearmament." (FLP, 11/19/54:1)

November 19-25—Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party holds 12th Congress in Ulan Bator. (FLP, 11/26/54:2)

November 22—Eight witnesses are indicted on contempt-of-Congress charges in Washington.

A Federal grand jury in Washington indicted the following eight witnesses for refusing to answer the questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities: Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, associate professor of electrical communications at MIT; Marcus Singer, professor of zoology at Cornell University; Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, a Philadelphia teacher; Bernhard Deutsch, a student at the University of Pennsylvania; John T. Watkins, CIO United Auto Workers official and former aide in the Farm Equipment Workers union; Lloyd Barenblatt, former University of Michigan teaching fellow and Vassar instructor; Barrows Dunham, suspended professor at Temple University; and Millie Markison. (FOF, 401A3-B3)

November 23—World Peace Council holds session.

At this session, according to Communist sources, the Council "unanimously" adopted:

1. Address of the World Peace Council to the peoples—"To ensure co-operation of all European states for organising their general security".

2. Resolution on the situation arising in various parts of Asia as a result of foreign pressure and the system of military blocs and coalitions.

3. Resolution on the situation arising in Latin American countries as a result of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the nations.

4. Resolution on the struggle of the peace-loving forces in favour of disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction.

5. Resolution on the situation arising in the dependent and semi-dependent countries as a result of foreign pressure and the system of military blocs and coalitions.

6. Appeal of the World Peace Council for convening a World Assembly for Peace.

7. Recommendation on organisational questions of the world peace movement * * *.

8. Appeal for observing great cultural anniversaries.

9. Recommendation on cultural activities of the world peace movement (submitted by the Cultural Commission).

The concluding speech was made by Lombardi, the Chairman. Noting the successes of the world peace movement, he stated that the peace movement is now in a stage when its action has stopped the wars in Indo-China and Korea and frustrated the EDC scheme. Let us then, Lombardi declared, strive with greater perseverance for the cause of peace. This time, he said, we struggle not only with hope but with confidence in victory. (FLP, 11/26/54:1)

November 26—Cominform press denounces "Ruthless Treatment of Iranian Patriots." (FLP, 11/26/54:4)

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November 27—Hiss leaves prison.

After serving 44 months of a 5-year perjury sentence Alger Hiss, former State Department official, was released from the Northeastern Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. (FOF: 401G1-A2)

November 29—Secretary Dulles describes Communist strategy.

In a speech at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles accused "the international Communists" of devising "a new way to divide the free nations." According to the Secretary, the Communists were trying to be "soothing in Europe" while being "provocative in Asia." Despite Communist provocations, the Secretary said, the United States was determined to use peaceful means in "sustaining international rights." America, he said, would "react vigorously" to Communist breaches of peace but would not allow itself "to be provoked into action" violating "our international obligations" and impairing "the alliance of free nations." (FOF: 397B1-C1)

Secretary of States Dulles warned against an "ever-present danger of being fooled into dropping our guard before the peril [from communism] is past." According to the Secretary, the "international Communists * * * were past masters at the trick of using words which mean one thing to them * * * [and] another thing to us." The "tricky word now is 'co-existence'" and "it remains to be seen what it means to the international Communists."

Mr. Dulles went on to say that the United States looked "anxiously for signs of real change" in the Communist plan to "rule the world by methods of force, intimidation * * * [and] fraud * * * . When that new day dawns we shall greet it eagerly. But we want to be sure that we do not mistake a false dawn for the real dawn." According to the Secretary, the United States had to have policies to meet both the military and the subversive risk. He declared that the "greatest contribution that we can make to peace is to be ready to fight if need be and to have the resource * * * [and] the allies to assure that an aggressor would surely be defeated." (FOF: 398G2-B3)

November 29-30—East European satellites confer in Moscow on security pact.

At this conference, which was attended by the eight satellite states of the U.S.S.R. and an observer from Communist China, Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, according to a report, told the delegates assembled that their countries would have to "rally their forces and considerably strengthen them" if the West ratified the Paris agreements rearming West Germany. He said the conference would "indubitably represent an important step" toward "creating a system of collective security in Europe."

On November 30, Soviet Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin disclosed that the delegates were considering the formation of either a joint military staff or a unified command if Western Germany were rearmed. Bulganin's announcement followed a speech

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by Otto Grotewohl, the East German Premier, warning that if a West German army were created, his government would be obliged "to create national armed forces."

Viliam Siroky, the Czechoslovak Premier, stated that in the event of implementation of the Paris pacts, the eight Communist nations should "strengthen and coordinate their military forces and provide for their combined command." According to Siroky, the states nearest Western Germany—Eastern Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia—should particularly "undertake common measures for safeguarding their frontiers." (FOF: 393B3-F3)

December—American Communist publication denounces German rearmament and urges fight against it.

Richard Walker, writing an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "Germany and Our National Interest," stated:

The struggle for a settlement of the German question through negotiation of the unification of Germany on peaceful and democratic bases is one of the most important present concrete ways to fight for a change of our country's foreign policy. The need to fight for this kind of solution has an immediate urgency. * * *

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The struggle is on already to ratify the German army plan. All progressives should get into this struggle immediately, with the aim of mobilizing sentiment in support of a settlement of the German question through four-power negotiations. Usual grass-roots methods of work will prove effective in developing such sentiment, such as door-to-door canvassing, petition campaigns, letter writing to local newspapers and people's organization papers, to President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

But more than routine methods of work will have to be employed if any effective opposition to ratification is to be mustered in time. Requests to be heard in the Senate committee hearings on the treaties should come from every organization intent on defending our national security interests. Even individuals should ask for a hearing. Equally important will be personal visits to elected officials on federal, state and local levels, urging them to take a position in opposition to the German Army plan. Especially those congressional representatives to whom the trade unions and the Negro people gave their support should now be called on to carry through the popular mandate.

Decisive in this area of struggle, as in every area involving democracy and peace, will be the weight of the working class. The trade unions and all working-class organizations must be won over to taking the most active and direct part in the movement to oppose the re-nazification and rearming of West Germany.

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The fight to prevent ratification, though difficult, will be far simpler than the fight to prevent the implementation of the London-Paris agreements if they are ratified. Hence, the urgency of the need for launching struggles immediately, with the objective of rejecting the London-Paris treaties and compelling the Administration to begin serious negotiations on the unification of Germany within a system of European collective security. This is the course which truly conforms to the national interests of the people of our country as well as to the interest of all mankind in a peaceful world. (PA, 12/54: 29-31)

December 2—Senate takes action against Senator McCarthy.

By a vote of 67-22, the United States Senate passed a resolution which "condemned," but did not "censure," Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) for his conduct in failing—

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to cooperate with the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration in clearing up matters * * * which concerned his conduct as a Senator and effected the honor of the Senate and, instead, repeatedly abused the subcommittee and its members * * * thereby obstructing the constitutional processes of the Senate * * *.

The resolution also condemned the Senator for charges made by him against the Select Committee To Study Censure Charges and its chairman after the committee report was issued but prior to its presentation to the Senate.

Following passage of the resolution, Senator George W. Malone (R-Nev.) said that "McCarthy was only the whipping boy, the real objective is the destruction of the investigative power of the United States Senate." (CR, 83d Cong., 2d sess.: 16394, 16395)

December 2—United States and Nationalist China conclude Mutual Defense Treaty.

By the terms of the mutual defense treaty signed in Washington, the United States pledged to retaliate if the Chinese Communists attacked Nationalist Chinese territory. The treaty covered Formosa, the Pescadores, or "other territories under the jurisdiction of the parties." According to Secretary Dulles, this phrase provided for the "inclusion by agreement" of areas claimed by the Nationalists but not now under their control. However, the treaty did not apply to the islands along the Chinese mainland from Quemoy northward to Shanghai. (FOF:397G3, 398F1)

December 2—Eight Eastern European Communist states agree to pool armies.

In Moscow representatives of eight Eastern European Communist nations signed an agreement to create an Eastern counterpart of NATO at the closing of a 4-day "European security conference" called by the U.S.S.R. The nations attending the conference stated, according to a report, that they would meet again to carry out the agreement and plan defense measures in the event the Western powers ratified the Paris accords rearming West Germany. The Communist declaration warned of "a shattering rebuff" for "any attempts to launch a war and interfere with the peaceful life of our peoples." The declaration declared that "never before have the forces of peace * * * [and] socialism been so mighty * * * [and] so consolidated as now."

Those nations signing the declaration were the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania. Chang Wen-tien, the Chinese Communist Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was an observer at the conference and signified his government's approval of the agreement. (FOF:406A2-C2)

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December 3—Cominform press praises Yugoslavia's role in World War II and endorses "normalisation" of relations between Belgrade and Moscow.

The article appearing in *For A Lasting Peace* stated in part:

The establishment of the Federative People's Republic was the result of the Yugoslav people's heroic liberation fight against fascist enslavement. * * *

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The strained relations which obtained between Yugoslavia and the USSR during the past few years were only to the advantage of the enemies of both countries. The adversaries of peace and democracy sought to utilise these strained relations not only in pursuance of their "positions of strength" policy against the USSR and the People's Democracies, but also to weaken and isolate Yugoslavia. Events have shown that the continuation of strained relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia is harmful to both countries and leads to a heightening of world tension.

Consistently pursuing a peace-loving policy, the Soviet Government has put forward a proposal to the Yugoslav Government to normalise relations between the two countries and came out for strengthening the old friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples. The Government of Yugoslavia has expressed its readiness to cooperate in improving relations with the USSR and the first steps have been taken for the normalisation of relations. Both Governments proceed from the premise that relations between countries must be founded on the principles of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Now, when as a result of the activities of the Western powers the threat of reviving German militarism has become graver, each step that is aimed at improving relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia, as well as of all peace-loving peoples, who made incalculable sacrifices in the fight against fascism. (FLP, 12/3/54: 4)

December 3—Cominform press assails West German rearmament and hails Moscow Declaration as contribution to peace.

A feature article in *For A Lasting Peace* stated:

By reviving German militarism and giving the militarists actual control and emergency powers the Paris agreements pave the way for establishing in Western Germany a regime of military dictatorship. Profoundly alien to the interests of the German people, these agreements are directly designed against the German working class, against the democratic forces in Western Germany. They signify nothing but a blunt refusal to settle the German problem, to restore the unity of Germany for a long time to come. It is precisely the plans for remilitarising Western Germany and incorporating it into military groupings which at present constitute the main obstacle to the national reunification of Germany.

By signing the Paris agreements the ruling circles in the U.S.A., Britain and France have embarked on the dangerous course of reviving German militarism, have entered into an open military alliance with the German revanchists. Such an aggressive alliance cannot serve the interests of peace and security. Its formation makes for the aggravation of the entire situation in Europe and greatly intensifies the threat of a new world war. The restoration of Germany's unity and the ensurance of peace in Europe dictate that the revival of German militarism be rendered impossible.

* * * * *

The struggle against the Paris agreements has entered a decisive stage. The Communist and Workers' Parties, the most consistent fighters for the interests of peoples, consider the Declaration of the Moscow Conference to be an important contribution to the cause of peace, to be a document of immense mobilising significance. They consider it to be

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an important task to bring this Declaration to all sections of the population of their countries, rally the broadest popular masses and all the peace-loving forces for a resolute and selfless struggle and for vigorous activity against the ratification of the Paris agreements and against the revival of German militarism.

The serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples which the Paris agreements represent can and must be prevented! (FLP, 12/3/54:1)

December 5—Brazilian Communists conform to Soviet pattern.

At the Fourth General Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party, the Communists approved a new party program and revised rules. The revision of party rules was made in accordance with the Soviet party. As Joao Amazonas, secretary of the central committee, said, the change in bylaws "was inspired by the creative contributions of the Communist party of the Soviet Union." The principal aim of the party was:

The struggle to free the country from the enslaving yoke of North American imperialism and install a regime of peace and happiness * * *.

According to a report of the congress:

The united-front policy is confirmed again as the guiding principle of the Communist drive in South America as it has been for the last 20 years. Finding difficulty in building up a strong and disciplined party from the uneducated masses that make up the majority of the population of many South American countries, the Communists have sought to enlist the support of middle-class and intellectual elements on the basis of joint efforts against "imperialism" and "feudalism."

Senor Amazonas stated that position in his article, saying:

In the common front with other anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces the party does not confuse itself with them; it does not renounce its objectives; it remains faithful to Marxism-Leninism. (NYT, 12/6/54:18)

December 6—Tunisian Government announces 1,404 of 2,000 Fellagha rebel fighters surrender after amnesty offer. (FOF: 410B3)

December 6—New York City Board of Education reports on anti-Communist activities.

According to a report by Arthur Levitt, president of the New York City Board of Education, of the total number of 106 New York City public school employees directed to appear since December 1, 1953, for questioning about membership in the Communist Party, 25 resigned and 7 retired before appearing; 3 resigned after interviews; 8 lost substitute licenses as a result of interviews or failing to appear for interviews; 1 was dismissed for invoking the fifth amendment before a congressional committee; 1 was dismissed after a departmental trial and 1 resigned before trial; 60 were still employed, including 27 who admitted past membership in the Communist Party. According to Mr. Levitt, out of the 27 former Communists only 16 named former Communist colleagues and thus "satisfactorily demonstrated" their complete and sincere "severance" from the Communist Party.

On October 1 the New York City Board of Higher Education had dismissed three associate professors of Hunter College: Dr. V. Jersauld McGill, Dr. Louis Weisner, and Dr. Charles W. Hughes. All three admitted their former membership in the

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Communist Party but refused to name colleagues who were associated with the party. (FOF:425E2-G2)

December 7—United Nations is asked to condemn Communist China on war prisoner issue.

Sixteen United Nations allies who fought in the Korean war urged the General Assembly of the United Nations to condemn Communist China for illegally imprisoning 11 United States airmen as spies. Secretary General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld was also asked to use his good offices to obtain the release of the Americans and "all other captured UN personnel * * * still detained" by the Communists. (FOF:405B1)

December 7—Press reports East German Communists contemplate new economic restrictions on West Berlin as countermove against West German rearmament. (WP, 2/8/54:4)

December 7—Eisenhower administration lists successes in anti-Communist activities.

Since the beginning of the Eisenhower administration, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service convicted 50 Communist Party leaders—13 in New York City, 7 in Honolulu, 5 in Pittsburgh, 5 in Seattle, 6 in Detroit, 5 in St. Louis, and 9 in Philadelphia; indicted 49 other Communist leaders; ordered 62 more organizations to be added to the subversive list of the Justice Department, "making a total of 255"; indicted "one person for treason"; convicted 2 of espionage, 10 for making false statement to the Government, and 3 for perjury; deported 129 "alien subversives"; ordered "deportation of 410 persons" who had subversive records; began denaturalization proceedings against 49 naturalized citizens who were charged with being "subversives"; and, finally, "barred entry into this country of 172 subversive aliens * * *." (FOF:407A3-B3)

December 8—East German regime confirms reports that "People's Police" will become nucleus of new East German Army if agreements on West German armament and sovereignty are ratified. (NYT, 12/9/54:9)

December 9—American Communist leader is rearrested after release from prison.

Irving Potash, the first of the 11 leading American Communists to be released after conviction in New York in 1949, was released from the Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kans. Potash who served nearly 3½ years of a 5-year prison term was rearrested immediately under the Smith Act. On December 15, he was released in New York on \$5,000 bail. (FOF:432C3)

December 9-12—Belgian Communist Party holds 11th Congress in Vilvorde. (FLP, 12/17/54:3)

December 13—Kentucky newspaperman is convicted on sedition charges.

Carl Braden, a copyreader of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, was convicted in a State court of advocating sedition. Braden

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was given a 15-year prison term and fined \$5,000. Together with his wife and four white persons, Braden was indicted on charges of stirring up racial strife in order to promote communism. He had bought a house in an all-white neighborhood and transferred it to a Negro. In June, the house was dynamited and, according to the prosecution, this action was a Communist plot. Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, a former FBI undercover operative, identified the Bradens as members of a Communist cell. (FOF: 417C3-D3)

December 14—Greeks riot against American stand on Cypriot plebiscite.

In Athens 5,000 demonstrators surrounded buildings housing American offices and attempted a march upon the American Embassy. During the disturbances 59 persons were injured. On the next day Greek Premier Alexander Papagos stated that Greece had been "betrayed" by its allies including the United States on the Cyprus question, although he apologized to the American Ambassador for the anti-American riots.

America had voted in the United Nations against the Greek resolution calling for a plebiscite in Cyprus. (FOF: 414C3-G3)

December 15—Three Belgian Communist leaders are removed from Politbureau.

Edgard Lalmand, secretary general of the Belgian Communist Party since 1943, Jean Terfve, and Jean Borremans were dismissed from the Politbureau of the party but still remained on the 55-member central committee. Criticism against the party leadership was focused on the diminution of party membership; the isolation of the party from the masses; the dictatorial character of the party leaders, their mistakes, and their lack of a sense of reality. In the preceding months criticism of the three leaders was such that their positions were "virtually untenable." (NYT, 12/15/54: 9)

December 15—AFL rejects proposal to admit union expelled for being Communist dominated.

The AFL Executive Council rejected the proposal of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America that it be permitted to merge with the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. The latter union had been expelled for alleged Communist domination. Merger negotiations between the two unions, however, continued. (FOF: 433D2)

December 16—Soviet Russia warns France ratification of Paris accords on German rearmament would result in Soviet abrogation of wartime mutual aid pact.

Four days later the Soviet Government issued the same warning to the British Government which also had in force a wartime alliance and mutual aid pact. (FOF: 422C2)

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December 17—Communist press denounces mission of General Collins to Vietnam.

In a review of the Collins mission, the Cominform press stated:

General Collins, former Chief of the U.S. Army General Staff, is an old and practised hand at organising war provocations and political plots in South-East Asia. His hands are dripping with the blood of the Korean people and that, probably, explains why the U.S. Government, at a time when the aggressive treaty for the "defence" of South-East Asia (SEATO) was coming before Senate for ratification and the bankrupt Bao Dai regime taking a sharp header into the lower depths of rottenness, endowed Collins with emergency powers and pushed him off posthaste to South Viet Nam as U.S. Ambassador to the Ngo Dinh Diem Government.

* * * * *

It is thus that the treacherous plans of the Manila Pact are being implemented. The ceasefire has by no means altered the aggressive aims of the American colonisers in Indo-China. They are attempting to convert South Viet Nam into their military base, into an American colony. Openly and deliberately sabotaging and frustrating the armistice agreement, they are undermining peace and threatening the independence and security of the peoples in South-East Asia. (FLP, 12/17/54: 4)

December 17—Communists commemorate 75th anniversary of Stalin's birth.

In a feature article entitled "J. V. Stalin—Great Continuer of Lenin's Cause" the Cominform press declared:

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism. The historical experience of the CPSU, the works of Lenin and Stalin are of great significance for all Communist and Workers' Parties.

In the works of Lenin and Stalin, in the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the countries of people's democracy find rich experience of the struggle for Socialism and creatively apply this experience in the concrete conditions of their own countries. From this rich treasury of revolutionary theory the Communist and Workers' Parties of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries draw knowledge of the laws governing the development of society, knowledge of the ways of a revolutionary transformation of society.

* * * * *

Lenin and Stalin repeatedly called on the peace-loving peoples to be vigilant, they stressed the need to strengthen the Soviet state and its armed forces so that nothing would take the Soviet country unawares. The remilitarisation of Western Germany and the intensified aggressiveness of the Western Powers will compel the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries to take urgent measures necessary to counterpose to the growing armed forces of the aggressive states, which represent a threat to peace, their own adequate might and their readiness to defend and uphold peace. In the event of the imperialist circles daring to interrupt the peaceful life of the peoples of the democratic camp and to unleash a new war there can be but one result—the utter defeat of the aggressors.

The great cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin—the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism—is invincible! (FLP, 12/17/54: 1)

December 18—Riots break out in Cyprus against British.

A factor in causing the riots was the continuing status of Cyprus as a British Crown colony.

Two days later King Paul of Greece predicted eventual union of Cyprus with Greece through favorable action in the United Nations. The King urged the Greeks to abstain from violent

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anti-American and anti-British demonstrations over the issue.
(FOF: 426C2)

December 22—House Committee on Un-American Activities reports on Communist influence among Negroes.

According to a report of the committee, the CPUSA failed in its efforts to win over the American Negroes by promising to help them revolt and establish a "separate Negro state" in the South. (HCUA, Report, The American Negro in the Communist Party, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

December 22—House Committee on Un-American Activities cites *March of Labor* as an "instrument of the Communist Party."

The committee reported that this publication, founded in 1949 and published in New York, was owned by John Steuben, the current editor, and Vincent Hallinan, the 1952 presidential candidate of the Progressive Party. John F. Ryan, the original editor, was listed as one of the original directors, along with Maurice H. Forge and Madeleine H. Ryan. Walter Barry was named as its associate editor from 1951 to March 1954 and Leonard DeCaux, the former editor of the *CIO News*, as its managing editor from 1952-53. According to the report, Steuben, Forge, Barry, and DeCaux had been identified as Communists and "approximately 40 other identified members of the Communist party have written articles appearing in *March of Labor*."

This publication, although ostensibly a "labor" publication, the report stated, was "nothing less than an instrument of the Communist Party" and is "bringing disguised Communist propaganda into the ranks of American workers." (HCUA, Report on the March of Labor, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

December 23—Yugoslavia and India urge peaceful coexistence.

On his visit to India, Marshal Tito joined Prime Minister Nehru in a declaration stating that peaceful coexistence of rival ideologies was "imperative." Both leaders rejected proposals for a neutralist third bloc, believing that it would complicate the cold war. (FOF: 430B2)

December 24—Soviet Government announces execution of Beria aides.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Government, the following associates of the late Lavrenti P. Beria were executed for falsely accusing and jailing Soviet citizens: former State Security Minister V. S. Abakumov, investigator A. G. Leonov, V. I. Komarov, and M. T. Likhachev, former deputies to Leonov. I. A. Chernov was given a 25-year prison sentence and Y. M. Broverman a 15-year sentence. (FOF: 430C2)

December 24—Cominform press publishes Spanish Communist Party program adopted by the Fifth Congress of Spanish Communists.

Some of the headings of the program were: "In Struggle for Independence and Democratisation of Spain, for Radical Improvement in the Spanish People's Living Standards," "Franco Regime—Tool of U.S. Imperialism," "Democratic Revolution is

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Essential and Inevitable," "For Overthrow of the Franco Regime, for a Provisional Revolutionary Government Which Will Restore Democratic Liberties," "Democratic Republic. Respect for Free Self-Determination of Nations," "For Foreign Policy of Peace and Friendship with All Peoples," and "Large-Scale Agrarian Reform."

The concluding section of the program entitled "Forces and Means in Struggle for this Programme" stated in part:

The democratic transformations for which the Communist Party stands correspond to the interests of Spain, the interests of the majority of classes and strata of Spanish society.

These transformations are in the interests of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, artisans, traders and non-monopolistic industrial bourgeoisie which is not subordinated to foreign capital. But Francoism—the common enemy of all these classes and social strata, the enemy without whose overthrow it is impossible even to think of Spain's democratic development—will not fall of its own accord, no matter how deep becomes its decay. Nor can the Franco regime be changed from above, by manipulations behind the backs of the masses. Revolutionary and organised struggle of the broad popular masses is an essential condition for overthrowing this regime and replacing it with a democratic regime. It is only by unity of action of all trends of the anti-Franco forces that victory can be achieved in this struggle. There is no other way for the democratisation of Spain and the radical improvement of life of the people.

With this aim in view the Communist Party expresses its readiness to co-operate and to reach mutual understanding with all political parties and groups that are interested in the overthrow of the Franco regime and the liberation of Spain from the American yoke.

After the overthrow of Francoism the coalition of the democratic political forces must become a weapon which, by means of state power, will ensure the realisation of such a programme.

* * * * *

The Communist Party calls on all revolutionary workers, working peasants, progressive intellectuals and students, on all patriots and democrats who sympathise with our aims and our struggle, to replenish and strengthen our ranks.

We Communists will fight for the realisation of this Programme, strong in the certainty of the historical inevitability of the overthrow of Francoism and the triumph of democracy in Spain. We Communists are confident that the advanced and progressive forces of the country will be able to unite, overthrow the fascist yoke, restore national independence, establish a democratic regime and ensure a peaceful life for the Spanish people. (FLP, 12/24/54: 3, 4)

December 26—Asian Communists center attention on propaganda and infiltration as means to win without war.

According to Henry R. Lieberman, Communist China was continuing to expand its revolution and its power in the Far East by means of subversion. The struggle for power, he said—

begins, in fact, with the organization of a tightly knit, well-disciplined elite committed to subversion as the basic means of attaining power. In the Far East as in Europe, however, the native Communist parties—whether well developed as in Vietnam or relatively weak as in Thailand—do not encompass the limits of Communist influence.

Behind the indigenous Asian-Communist organizations is Communist China. Suspicious as many Asians are about China's actual intentions and disenchanted as some have been after visiting totalitarian China, the Communist propaganda slogans of "anti-colonialism," "anti-feudalism," "national liberation" and "peace" still find fertile ground in Southeast Asia.

Such propaganda remains one of the chief forms of Communist infiltra-

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tion. It has all the greater impact where the non-Communist administration is either weak, frustrated or corrupt * * *.

Although the indigenous Communist parties serve as the hard core, the Communists have been making determined efforts to mobilize non-party intellectuals and community leaders within the framework of their "peace movement." Support of such local leaders paves the way to influence among larger groups.

What happens to a Communist-led "united front" once the Communists take power is illustrated by the monolithic state that has emerged in China. At present, however, the Communist campaign to win over non-Communist intellectuals in Southeast Asia is being conducted on a "united front basis."

Three primary instruments are now available to the Chinese Communists in Southeast Asia: indigenous Communist parties, the controlled "peace movement" and the "overseas Chinese." While the "overseas Chinese" are looked upon with suspicion in Southeast Asia many—perhaps even a majority—are opposed to the Communists. (NYT, 12/26/54: 5E)

December 26—Communist Chinese leader pledges Formosa "liberation."

In a statement issued by Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communists warned Great Britain that its support of the United States on the Formosa question aided American efforts to encircle China and the Soviet Union in "preparation for a new world war." The Chinese Premier reaffirmed the intention of his government to "liberate" Formosa. (FOF: 430E1)

December 30—Former Yugoslav Communist leaders are charged with antistate activities.

In Yugoslavia criminal charges relating to the dissemination of so-called hostile propaganda damaging to Yugoslav interests abroad were made against former Vice President Milovan Djilas and Vladimir Dedijer, the biographer of Tito. In an interview for publication outside Yugoslavia, Djilas had called for the establishment of an opposition democratic Socialist party and said that Tito had halted the trend toward genuine democracy. Dedijer was suspended from the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for refusing to appear before a board of inquiry and be questioned about his so-called "pro-Djilas" political attitudes. (FOF:430A2)

December 30—Twenty-seven organizations are notified that the Attorney General proposed to designate them as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 10450.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell notified the following groups of his intention to designate such organizations pursuant to E.O. 10450 relating to the Federal employee security program: Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee (N.Y.); Californians for the Bill of Rights (San Francisco); Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh (Crafton, Pa.); Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland (Baltimore); Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners (Pittsburgh); Congress of the Unemployed (Pittsburgh); East Bay Peace Committee (Oakland, Calif.); Elsinore Progressive League (Elsinore, Calif.); Everybody's Committee to Outlaw

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War (Los Angeles); Guardian Club (San Antonio, Tex.); Idaho Pension Union (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho); Independent Party (Seattle); Johnson-Forest Group (Detroit); League for Common Sense (Salt Lake City); Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights (Boston); Michigan Council for Peace (Detroit); National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims (N.Y.); National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (N.Y.); People's Programs (Seattle); People's Rights Party (c/o Carl Brodsky, N.Y.); Pittsburgh Arts Club (Pittsburgh); Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs (c/o Richard Greenspan, N.Y.); Puerto Rican Komite pro Libertades Civiles (Santurce, P.R.); Queensbridge Tenants League (Long Island City, N.Y.); Syracuse Women for Peace (Syracuse, N.Y.); Trade Unionists for Peace (San Francisco); United Defense Council of Southern California (Elsinore, Calif.) (FOF: 431D3-F3)

December 31—Chiang Kai-shek warns of Communist attack on Quemoy and Tachen Islands.

In a New Year's message, President Chiang Kai-shek warned that Chinese Communist attacks on the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Tachen could develop into a resumption of full-scale warfare between the Nationalist and Communist forces at "any time." (FOF: 430F1)

December 31—Secretary Dulles evaluates year's gains.

According to Secretary of State Dulles, the United States and its allies made a "substantial gain" on "net balance" during the year 1954 and "the danger of general war recedes." The Secretary listed the Indo-Chinese armistice and the defeat of EDC as "setbacks," but indicated that each had produced a new development which made up for most of the loss. He named the Manila pact on Southeast Asia and the new Western European Union. Mr. Dulles cited the following gains: settlement of the Trieste, Suez, Iranian oil, and the Saar issues; the anti-Communist declaration at the Caracas Inter-American Conference and the removal of the Communists from power in Guatemala; strengthening of NATO, the Turkish-Pakistani measures taken to defend the Middle East, the American-South Korean security pact, and the preparations for a new United States pact with Nationalist China; and, finally, the "increased vigor" of the United Nations which challenged the imprisonment of American prisoners of war by Communist China as "spies" and took measures to carry out the atoms-for-peace plans of President Eisenhower. (FOF: 430A1-C1)

December 31—House Select Committee on Communist Aggression publishes summary report.

The basic findings of the committee were as follows:

Based upon the testimony, documents, individual sworn depositions, and other evidence presented to the committee, the following basic findings are made:

(1) That the objective of Communist aggression is to destroy civilization as we know it and to replace it with a planned existence from which will

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emerge the new Soviet man completely responsive to the masters of the universal superstate.

(2) That no pretext is too insignificant, if the Soviet Union is convinced the proper time has arrived, to serve as an excuse for an action of armed aggression.

(3) That no nation, including the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, has ever voluntarily adopted communism. Communism takes over by force of arms or threat of force by the Red army, controlled as it is by Communist political commissars and the MVD.

(4) That treaties of mutual assistance, nonaggression pacts, and protestations favoring "peaceful coexistence" are continuously dangled as bait before the free nations by the U.S.S.R. to distract them from its unalterable purposes of aggression. Once the bait is taken such fraudulent instruments become the means for Communist penetration and final takeover.

(5) That leaders of native Communist elements assisting the Soviet Union to assume control of a victim state are inevitably purged, liquidated, or forced to flee after the successful coup and are replaced by Soviet nationals, usually Russian Communists.

(6) That no national culture, aspirations, religion, or independence are permitted to freely exist for more than a relatively short time after communism assumes control of a victim state.

(7) That irrespective of constitution, local law, treaties or agreements in force when the Communists take over in the victim state every phase of life is dictated by the Kremlin.

(8) That there is no limit to the terror, oppressive tactics, barbarity, perfidy, and inhuman corruption which the Soviet Union will employ to enforce or to secure its demands and desires in a victim state.

(9) That every effort at forming a political coalition between Communist and non-Communist groups for the establishment of a government can end in only one result: liquidation of the non-Communist groups.

(10) That no election carried out in a Communist-controlled state can be considered a free election. In every case Communists control the election machinery, lists of candidates, ballots, ballot counting, and accompany this control with terrorization of the voters.

(11) That communism is the avowed enemy of all religions: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox, or Moslem. It tolerates only those "religious leaders" who lend themselves to Communist propaganda.

(12) That the principal purpose of education under Communist rule is to propagate communism and to eliminate the distinctive culture of the victim state. Teachers and students are placed in an intellectual strait-jacket.

(13) That under Communist rule, labor is organized by the state to serve only the state, the worker is a helpless pawn in a system where ruthless exploitation and drudgery is the reward for all save the Communist elite.

(14) That among the false claims which Communist propaganda is promoting in the free world is the idea of Communist nondiscrimination against racial minorities. The hypocrisy of this has been strikingly demonstrated, among other examples, in the persecution and extermination of the Jews in the U.S.S.R., and in the nations of central Europe more recently occupied by communism.

(15) That slave labor and its planned utilization are integral parts of the economic and political system of the Soviet Union, and without them the empire of communism cannot exist. This situation poses a serious threat to the preservation of the hard-earned gains of free labor in the United States and to the economic system of the entire free world.

(16) That destruction of the basic unit of civilization—the family—is mandatory and inevitable under communism.

(17) That in all the nations occupied by communism two extreme class differences are created and nurtured; there are only the very rich elite who live a life of luxury and the workers who struggle to exist.

(18) That the primary targets of Communist agents in the potential victim states of the free world are the police system, press and communications, and the transportation system. Once these targets are taken over

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the Communists then proceed to use them as the instruments to secure total power.

On the basis of the above findings the House select committee concluded:

1. That communism is a criminal conspiracy purposely designed for and deliberately directed at the enslavement of all mankind and the establishment of a world colonial empire.

2. That this conspiracy which in the course of 37 years has occupied almost one-third of the earth's surface and enslaved over 800 million people is now engaged in the process of consolidating its empire and preparing for the final showdown with the still free nations.

3. That the vast majority of the people living under Red rule know firsthand the antihuman nature of communism and thus constitute a great potential force against communism.

4. That any trade by the nations of the free world with the Communist empire, whether it be in war materials or consumer commodities, will assist the Kremlin in consolidating its empire and will strike a demoralizing blow at millions behind the Iron Curtain who resist and await the day when they can overthrow the Communist tyrants. Moreover, the products of the world of slave labor if put into competition with American production will undermine and destroy the hard earned, high standards of free labor in the United States.

5. That whenever there is a period of weakness or indecision among the nations of the non-Communist world the Soviet Union capitalizes on these conditions and advances its ends by propaganda, subversion, internal disorder, and aggression without resorting to the alternative of general war.

6. That the Kremlin is now engaged in an all-out propaganda offensive as the advocates of "peaceful coexistence" between the Communist empire and the free world in order to gain time, delude the free world as to its real intentions, divide and destroy the free world alliances and thus prepare the way for world war III.

7. That there has been a dangerous oversimplification of the courses of action open to us in the present world crisis; either preventive war or peaceful coexistence. The committee rejects both these courses of action as alien to the national interest.

8. That the theory which holds that if the United States takes positive and overt action against the Communist conspiracy a new world war would result has tended to paralyze action and destroy the creative initiative of free men. The committee rejects this theory and concludes the overwhelming evidence points to the opposite conclusion.

9. That truth is the strongest weapon in the arsenal of democracy. Faith and hope are the strongest assets of the enslaved people in the Communist empire. Therefore, our major task is to bring the full force of truth concerning communism to the people of the free world and at the same time let the people of the enslaved nations know that the security of our future goes hand in hand with the restoration of their freedom and independence.

10. That the United States Information Agency (Voice of America) and the Committee for Free Europe (Radio Free Europe) are effective in the fight against communism. They reach the peoples behind the Iron Curtain with the truth concerning the policies and actions of the free world, and also reveal the lies, distortions, and treachery put forth by the Communists.

11. That in the struggle of freedom versus slavery our broadcasting media and information programs, including the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe and such others as may originate in the United States, are deserving of much wider support from the public, the foundations, and from Congress.

12. That when morality and adherence to international law are excluded from all relations among nations the rule of the jungle takes over, tyranny and war then become inescapable. The moral and political principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence should serve as a guide to American policy toward the nations and peoples enslaved by communism.

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13. That the continued occupation of the captive nations by Soviet Communist power is the basic cause of the growing menace of war and stands as a threat to the security of the United States. This threat is increased in direct proportion to the time and opportunity afforded the Communists to digest and consolidate their gains, and to use these gains as bases for further and greater aggressions. This threat is diminished in direct proportion as the Communist hold on the captive nations is weakened by a positive policy that promotes the forces of national independence behind the Iron Curtain.

14. That the United States is richly endowed with the natural heritage of a substantial part of its loyal population having strong bonds with the enslaved peoples. This asset has not been fully recognized and utilized in the struggle against the tyranny that enslaves the nations of their ancestry.

15. That it is incumbent upon the present generation of Americans to solve the imminent Communist threat so that the Communists shall not have the time and opportunity to launch their intended full-scale attack on the free world and in order that the coming generation of America may not be confronted with a new and vastly increased Sovietized generation, fully indoctrinated with a fanatic hatred for the non-Communist world.

16. That the time was never more opportune or the world situation more demanding for a bold, positive political offensive by the United States and the entire free world; this is the only course which gives reasonable hope for avoiding all-out war. (SCOCA, House Rept. 2684, part 16, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Summary Report: 3-6)

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January—CPUSA publication reviews American scene.

Albert E. Blumberg, writing an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "Labor, Congress, and the '56 Elections," concluded an analysis of "The Political Action of the Communist and Other Left Forces" with the following comment:

The National Election Conference (August) of our Party and Comrade Pettis Perry's major Report applied the Party Program to the specific electoral tasks of 1954.

Experience indicates that *a major weakness was the failure to move more boldly from estimates and analysis to a position of influencing the outcome of the main political struggles*. In only rare instances (as in some Chicago, New York and California Congressional Districts) was a consistent fight made to influence key campaigns at every stage of the struggle. To strengthen the Party's capacity to influence the thinking and action of labor and the people generally, it is necessary among other things:

1) To fight against all tendencies simply to record developments and tail behind them, especially on the issue of peace; to encourage more initiative and more boldness—with proper consideration of tactics.

2) To bring the whole Party, and not only individual leading forces, into the political action struggles of '55 and '56.

3) To strengthen the Party organization and the Marxist press, principally among trade-unionists in the main industries, as a key factor for '56.

4) To intensify the fight for the defense of the legal existence of the Party and the freedom of its leaders—in particular to defeat the new drive of the Eisenhower Administration to re-imprison Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis, and the other National Committee members under the membership provisions of the Smith Act. (PA, 1/55 :43)

January—CPUSA restates "peace" line and lays down tasks.

A. B. Magil wrote an article in *Political Affairs* entitled "On the Struggle for Peace in the United States" in which he said:

What is the significance of Eisenhower's recent emphasis on peace, moderation and what he calls a "modus vivendi" with the socialist world? First, it must be said that the words are in sharp conflict with deeds—with the Administration's war program. At the very time that the

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President was talking peace, he was taking new major steps toward eventual war: the Southeast Asian, London and Paris agreements and the "mutual assistance" pact with Chiang Kai-shek. The rearming of Western Germany especially is a move of the gravest import which, if not halted, must vastly increase the war danger and render immensely more difficult the peaceful settlement of international differences.

The Eisenhower peace talk is therefore predominantly demagogic. In fact, one of its purposes is to mask the real meaning of these new war treaties in order to facilitate their ratification here and abroad. Sabre-rattling at this time would consolidate and strengthen the opposition to the Paris agreements in France, Western Germany and Italy and possibly lead to their defeat. * * *

The question may be asked: is it possible for the Eisenhower position, which is basically that of imperialist expansionism and preparing a reactionary war for world domination, to evolve into a position favoring genuine peaceful coexistence? * * *

The question needs to be rephrased more realistically: *can the people compel the Eisenhower Administration to move a few steps away from war and toward coexistence?* Essentially this is tantamount to asking whether under a reactionary government the people can influence foreign policy. That question must be answered in the affirmative.

To the extent that the Administration is now compelled to pursue a course different from that advocated by the Knowland-McCarthy-Radford cabal, its policy has already been influenced by the resistance of the American and other peoples. The widening of the rift with the war-now group at present affords an opportunity to wrest new concessions. It is only through such *independent* struggle and the creation of a broad people's political alliance under labor's leadership that it will be possible to curb the architects of war and fascism and fulfill the perspective envisaged in the Communist Party program for the 1956 election: "a new political majority so strong that it not only changes Administrations, but imposes on a new Congress and a new Administration a new course in domestic and foreign affairs."

It is such broadly based independent activity which can also stimulate those minority elements in the ranks of capital that from time to time speak up in favor of East-West trade, admission of China to the U. N., negotiations with the Soviet Union or other aspects of peaceful coexistence. * * *

A correct tactical approach should follow these lines:

1. Direct heavy fire against the most immediate threat to peace: the Knowland-McCarthy-Radford clique. This means joining with millions, including those who have illusions about Eisenhower, to combat every war proposal and provocation, emanating from the Knowland group.

2. Organize maximum pressure on Eisenhower to implement his peace talk on specific issues: West German rearmament, China, Universal Military Training, the A- and H-bombs, East-West trade, the arms budget, etc. Use the President's peace talk to combat his Administration's war acts. Oppose all tendencies to appease the Knowland forces and demand the ousting of all war-now advocates from appointive posts.

3. Develop independent mass activity by the labor movement on all these issues, as well as by the working farmers, the Negro people and urban middle-class elements.

Labor's role is crucial. The organized workers have the responsibility of acting to save our country and mankind from the horrors of a hydrogen-bomb war. (PA, 1/55: 9-13)

January 1—Berlin faces new threat as Communists refuse to renew canal traffic agreement. (NYT, 1/2/55: 10)

January 1—Ho Chi Minh, North Vietnam leader, attacks United States.

In a New Year's message in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, the Communist leader of North Vietnam, declared that North Vietnam must

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"guard against the plans of the imperialistic Americans * * * to incite their lackeys to sabotage the armistice * * * [and] cause war." He said the Vietminhese must strive to build up their economy and defenses, cease acts of terrorism against South Vietnamese, and suppress activities of those in North Vietnam who tried to persuade people to flee to the south. (FOF: 2A2-B2)

January 1—Peiping radio announces aid and trade pacts concluded between Communist China and North Korea.

Peiping radio announced that on December 31 North Korea and Communist China concluded economic aid and trade agreements under the terms of which North Korea would receive loans and grants for building materials, communications and transport equipment, meal products, machinery, raw chemicals, coal, paper, equipment and material for textile plants. The announcement stated that the aid was part of \$388 million promised North Korea by Communist China for the period 1955-57. (FOF: 2D2)

January 1—Voroshilov, head of Supreme Soviet, emphasizes peace theme in New Year's speech and castigates West on "reviving German militarism."

K. E. Voroshilov, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, U.S.S.R., declared in his New Year's speech:

Embarking on the new year of 1955, proud of our achievements, we also note with satisfaction that there has been a certain easing of the international tension in the past year as a result of the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all the peace-loving peoples. The struggle for a stable and lasting peace has borne fruit.

But this doesn't suit the enemies of peace.

Regardless of the will of their peoples, and oblivious of the lessons of history, the ruling circles of certain Western powers continue to pursue an aggressive policy that is fraught with dangerous consequences.

The peace-loving peoples cannot overlook the fact that the Western powers, by reviving German militarism in the heart of Europe, are aggravating the situation and increasing the danger of a new war.

Respected citizens, men and women, boys and girls of foreign countries! The past year, fortunately for all mankind, was a year of peace.

I have no doubt that ordinary, honest people in all countries do not want war, they want to live in peace and fraternal concord.

The adversaries of peace will not succeed in carrying out their plans if the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands and defend it to the end.

The Soviet people, in fraternal unity with the great Chinese people and all the peoples of the democratic countries, are confident that the incoming year will also be a year of further consolidation of world peace. (FLP, 1/7/55: 1)

January 1—Justice Department reports on action against Communists.

According to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, 20 Communist leaders were convicted and an additional 29 were indicted during the year 1954. The charges were: conspiring to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government.

Mr. Joseph M. Swing of the Immigration Service reported on the following day that 61 "subversives" were deported in 1954. This figure brought the total for 1950-54 to 184. (FOF: 5E1)

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January 2—Chinese Communists announce Nationalist losses for 1954.

According to a report over Peiping radio, the Nationalist Government suffered the following losses from January 1 to December 20, 1954: 39 planes downed and 92 damaged, 43 ships sunk or damaged and 21 captured, 376 troops killed or wounded and 2,646 captured, and 123 troops defected to the Communists.

On the previous day the Chinese Communist Government offered cash and land rewards and political forgiveness for those Nationalists who defected to the Communist side. (FOF: 2D2-E2)

January 2—Pakistan Prime Minister rejects theory of coexistence.

Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, rejected the theory of peaceful coexistence between democracy and communism "when the objective of one [the Communist] system is world domination." (FOF: 1F3)

January 3—Senator McCarthy holds final hearings as chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), acting as chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations for the last time, continued hearings into subversion and espionage in this country's defense industry. Three witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee testified that they were not Communists at the time of their testimony, but pleaded the fifth amendment when asked whether they had ever been members of the Communist Party. Senator McCarthy said he would inform Westinghouse Electric Co. and Westinghouse Air Brake Co., who employed the witnesses, of this fact. Both companies, he said, had been "very cooperative" and "eager to get rid of all the fifth amendment Communists * * *." (SGOS, Hearings, Subversion and Espionage in Defense Establishments and Industry, parts 7 and 8, 83d Cong., 2d sess.)

January 3—United States Civil Service Commission reports on security program.

The Civil Service Commission reported that 3,002 "security risks" had been dismissed from Government service during the period from May 28, 1953, to September 30, 1954, and that 5,006 other civilian employees had resigned before complete "determination" about "unfavorable information" in their files. (FOF: 5A1-E1)

January 4—Japanese Premier states improvement of relations with Communist world will aid peace.

According to Ichiro Hatoyama, the Japanese Premier, improved Japanese trade and travel relations with Communist China and Soviet Russia would contribute to world peace and "will not lead to communism in Japan." (FOF: 2E1)

January 7—Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party carries out decisions of XIIth Party Congress.

The Cominform press reported that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party organizations were engaged in widespread

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activity in carrying out the decisions of the XIIth Congress among which were to pay more attention to political activity among the people and to popularize the decisions of the congress and the directives of the second Five Year Plan. According to the report, "Socialist emulation" was being widely developed in the factories, mines and pits, on transport and construction sites, on state farms and in the peasant associations. (FLP, 1/7/55: 2)

January 7-8—Artillery duels were reported between the Chinese Communists in Amoy and Tachen Islands and Nationalists on Quemoy and Little Quemoy. (FOF: 9F3)

January 8—Italian Communist Party reports membership at 2,145,317 adults and 430,908 of nonvoting age.

The figure for adults represented an increase of 11,000 for 1 year, while the second figure for nonvoting age group represented a reduction of 12,000. (FOF: 38B2)

January 8—Soviet Union withdraws diplomatic mission from Iraq following decision of Iraq to close its Legation in Moscow. (FOF: 35B2)

January 10—Supreme Court refuses to review 1953 conviction of 13 New York Communist leaders. (SCD: *Flynn et al. v. U.S.*, 348 U.S. 909)

Twelve of the leaders began serving their sentences on the following day. Louis Weinstock, the 13th, was being tried in Washington on charges of making false statements before the Subversive Activities Control Board. (FOF: 13C3)

January 10—Nationalist Government announces Communists carry out 100-plane bombing raids on Nationalist-held Tachen Islands.

The attacks by the Chinese Communists were said to have been the heaviest air raids of the Chinese civil war. (FOF: 9D3)

January 11—Secretary Dulles denounces Communists for abuse of word "peace."

In an address to the YWCA centennial inaugural luncheon in New York, Secretary of State Dulles denounced the Communists for having "tarnished" and "besmirched" the word "peace" by employing it to advance their own campaign for a global "state of enforced conformity." (CR, 84th Cong., 1st sess: 366, 367)

January 11—Italian Communist Party opens Institute for Communist Studies in Rome.

The director of the institute stated that the curriculum was "strictly orthodox," that is, "from Marx to Mao Tse-tung." The Communist college could take care of 104 students who were "hand picked" by the central committee of the party. Supervisor of the institute was the "Moscow-trained deputy," Edoardo D'Onofrio, Vice President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and, according to the report, "generally rated the Party's No. 4 man (after Palmiro Togliatti, Luigi Longo and Pietro Secchia)." (NYT, 1/12/55: 6)

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January 11—French claim North Vietnam troops prevent flight of refugees.

According to a report from the French, North Vietnam troops resisted efforts of 10,000 Vietnamese Roman Catholics to leave northern Annam and enter South Vietnam. (FOF:10D1)

January 12—Opposition against Togliatti at Fourth Conference of Italian Communist Party comes out into open.

Leaders of the "tough" wing of the party as opposed to Togliatti's so-called soft policies were Senator Pietro Secchia and Deputy Luigi Longo, both members of the Communist high command. At the conference the 2,000 delegates received a leaflet accusing Togliatti of "personal rule and political tyranny." The leaflet, believed to have been inspired by the "tough" wing, revealed a "profound political crisis" in the Italian Communist Party, a report stated. It charged Togliatti with serious failures from 1945 until 1955. The leaflet also stated:

Revolutionary vigilance has been transformed into police vigilance intent only on stifling and controlling any criticism or doubt concerning the policy followed by the party or the pretended infallibility of its leaders.

In a speech to the conference Senator Secchia voiced criticism of Togliatti "in veiled form." (NYT, 1/10/55: 1; 1/13/55: 5)

January 13—Study of American communism is planned.

It was announced that the Fund for the Republic, a Ford Foundation-supported agency under the leadership of Robert M. Hutchins, has allocated \$250,000 for a study of the United States Communist Party and Communist influence in all aspects of American life, including Government, labor, religion, and mass media. Clinton Rossiter of Cornell University was named to head the study group. (FOF:24A1-B1)

January 13—Togliatti thwarts rebels in Italian Communist Party to assert leadership.

Dissident forces in the party led by Pietro Secchia retreated, apparently, when the threat of Communist "excommunication" was invoked. Unity was restored to the party, but according to Communist and non-Communist circles, the agreement reached was a truce rather than a peace. (NYT, 1/14/55: 8.)

January 14—Cominform press reports on opposition to rearmament of West Germany.

According to *For A Lasting Peace*, Socialists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, and Liberals in Italy have "unanimously spoken out against the revival of German militarism." It also reported that the opposition of the "popular masses" in all Germany to rearmament was "growing." The Communist Party of Germany, it stated, had taken the initiative in holding meetings and staging demonstrations protesting against the Paris agreements. (FLP, 1/14/55: 1)

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January 14—Argentine Communists expand educational activities among new members.

The Cominform press reported that the Education Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party had embarked on the publication of a series of pamphlets—

to help those attending primary Party education courses which have been organised in a number of towns and regions of the country. The pamphlets are devoted to the economic characteristics of Argentina, its parties and social classes, to the organisational basis of the Communist Party of Argentina and its activities, the problems of worker, peasant and people's committees and to questions relating to the worker-peasant alliance and the national democratic front (anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchy and pro-peace).

* * * * *

Summing up the results of Party education for 1954 the Party Education Commission points out that because of the growth in Party membership it is necessary to step up the efforts to help young Communists study the policy of the Party and the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. * * * (FLP, 1/14/55: 2)

January 14—Communists denounce “aggressive plans” of West for “atomic war” and urge “peace.”

The Cominform press began a feature article entitled “Struggle Against Criminal Schemes of Atom Maniacs—Cause of All Peoples”:

Peace-loving people throughout the world cannot but feel strong concern and wrath at the intensified intrigues of aggressive circles of the U. S. A. and other Western states to sharpen international tension, to prepare and let loose another war, a war in which such means of mass destruction as the atomic and hydrogen weapons would be used. The world public learned with indignation that the recent session of the aggressive NATO Council in Paris had sanctioned the preparation of plans for an atomic war in Europe and in fact given the American generals the “right” to decide, at their own discretion, where and when the A-bomb would be used.

The article concluded with the following appeal to ban the hydrogen and atomic bombs:

Atomic warfare is incompatible with the honour and conscience of mankind. All states, all people of all countries, irrespective of party affiliation, political convictions or religious beliefs, are interested in banning atomic and hydrogen weapons, in eliminating the threat of atomic warfare. The deadly menace threatening mankind as a result of the adventurist policy of the reactionary circles of Western countries must be averted. And it will be averted if the peoples of all countries resolutely take the cause of peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. (FLP, 1/14/55: 1)

January 14—Laotian Communists seize two northern posts with Vietminh aid.

The Laotian Government charged that Communist Laotian forces aided by regular Vietminh troops captured the small posts of Noh Khan and Houi Thao in northern Laos. (FOF : 18A2)

January 15—Australian Communist Party Central Committee meets and denounces rearmament of West Germany.

At a mid-January meeting of the central committee, L. Sharkey, general secretary of the party, gave a report, according to Communist sources—

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"on the new and grave menace to peace" created by the London and Paris agreements. "We must", said Comrade Sharkey, "organise and arouse the masses . . . It is the answer to the rearmament of West Germany and the other evil schemes of the plotters of new wars." (FLP, 2/4/55 : 4)

January 15—Power of French Communist Party declines, report states.

According to a report from Paris, the membership of the French Communist Party has declined, but the decrease has been greater than the decrease in influence. Some of the reasons for the declining membership were: the "slavish alignment" of the party with Soviet foreign policy which exposed French Communists to the charge of being "un-French"; the isolation of the Communists beginning in 1947 when Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier forced the resignation of Communists from his Cabinet; the methods used in countering American economic and military aid; and, finally, internal dissension in the party as a result of the "brutal casting out" of such popular leaders as Andre Marty and Charles Tillon. The Communists still maintained a "tight grip" on the General Confederation of Labor. Communist agents have been removed from key government posts and Government-operated public services. The report also stated that "most of those who vote Communist do so because of general discontent and dissatisfaction with a succession of governments that have been inactive and ineffective." (NYT, 1/16/55: 6E)

January 15—Communists are weakened in Italy.

A report from Rome indicated that the Communist Party of Italy, after 7 years of success, was showing signs of a "deep internal crisis." The report stated:

The first forewarning signs came to hand at the end of 1954 when Communist-dominated labor unions began suffering some stinging defeats in elections of shop stewards. Their defeats were not by any means general but nevertheless numerous enough to suggest a small but quite definite trend away from communism. This was of fundamental importance, since the strength of communism in Italy lies in the hold it has on organized labor.

Things have now developed to the point where disaffection has arisen at the top of Communist leadership and there is an open struggle for power in progress.

Palmiro Togliatti * * * finds himself suddenly accused of being "soft", and of leading the Communist party to defeat by his lack of firmness and political sagacity. So far, he has held his ground but the "tough" wing of his party, headed by Senator Pietro Secchia and Deputy Luigi Longo, seem hopeful of being able to oust him * * *.

It is difficult to estimate at present how far discontent and discouragement have affected the membership of the Communist party and its voting strength at election time. So far the Communists have confessed only that they are having greater trouble than before in finding young recruits for their party.

The report stated that whether the crisis in the party was a consequence of Premier Mario Scelba's "get-tough-with-communism policy" or whether it was a coincidence is debatable. Measures have been taken against the Communists, such as careful screening of higher government officials, greater control over municipalities with Communist administrations, and abolition of all posi-

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tions of privilege favoring Communist organizations or individuals. (NYT, 1/16/55: 6E)

January 15-16—Norwegian Communist Party holds annual conference.

The Cominform press made the following report on the party conference:

The conference adopted a unanimous appeal to the people of Norway, pointing out that the foreign policy, the policy of rearmament and the economic and social policy pursued by the Torp government were in line with the interests of the capitalists and that this fact gave rise to concern and discontent among the broad popular masses and brought about the fall of this government. However, the resolution goes on to say, the new Government is not steering a new political course and intends to continue the policy of war and rearmament. Therefore, it adds, the people of Norway must force it to satisfy the demand for a new policy and put an end to the policy of war and rearmament.

The appeal calls on the working people to fight against the alliance with German militarism, against the Paris agreements, for the withdrawal of Norway from the aggressive North Atlantic alliance, for a system of collective security in Europe and for peaceful co-operation with all peoples and countries. (FLP, 1/28/55: 5)

January 17—Tito offers to equip Burmese brigade for rice.

In Rangoon, President Tito of Yugoslavia offered to equip a Burmese Army brigade as a "gift." In return Burma would send rice to Yugoslavia.

Tito left Rangoon for India after a state visit to Burma of 11 days. (FOF: 18G2)

January 17—South Vietnamese claim North Vietnam equip four to six divisions of infantry in violation of Geneva armistice agreement. (FOF: 18G2)

January 17—Soviet Government announces technical assistance of atomic aid for Communist states.

The Soviet Government announced that it would provide technical assistance and fissionable material for the peaceful development of atomic energy in Communist China, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. On their part the five Communist states would continue to supply atomic raw materials to the Soviet Union. (FOF: 18E3)

January 18—Togliatti holds firm grip on Italian Communist Party.

Palmiro Togliatti retained control of the Italian Communist Party after defeating a movement under the leadership of Pietro Secchia and Luigi Longo to remove him during a party conference on charges of pursuing a "weak" policy of coexistence. (FOF: 38B2)

January 18—Cuban Government adopts law banning propagation and support of international communism by organizations and persons in Cuba. (FOF: 23F2-C3)

January 18—Trotsky assassin is denied parole.

The Mexican Interior Ministry denied a parole to Jacques Mornard who had served two thirds of a 20-year prison sentence for the murder of Leon Trotsky in 1940. (FOF: 32E3)

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January 18—Pietro Secchia, leader of opposition against Togliatti, is demoted by Italian Communist Party's directorate and "exiled" to Lombardy as regional secretary. (NYT, 1/19/55: 6)

January 19—More than 200 Chinese Communist planes bomb Tachens in largest assault of coastal war. (FOF:17F3)

January 21—Cominform press publishes report by Brazilian Communist leader.

The report of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party delivered by Luis Carlos Prestes, the general secretary, at the Fourth Congress of the party was published in *For A Lasting Peace*. The report said in part:

The North American imperialists are infiltrating into all the nooks and crannies of the economic, political, social and cultural life of the country. They are endeavouring to reduce Brazil to the position of a U.S. colony and threaten its people with complete enslavement. The domination of the North American imperialists is accompanied by the open militarisation of the country.

Among the tasks to be accomplished were, according to the report: "To ensure a rapid and systematic growth of the Party"; "To set up Party branches, particularly at large-scale enterprises"; "To extend the training of capable Party cadres"; "To improve and widen our agitation and propaganda and pay more attention to our press"; "To develop ideological work inside the Party"; and "To study and observe the requirements of the Party Rules." (FLP, 1/21/55: 5)

January 24—Chinese Communist leader states intention of conquering Formosa.

Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister, reasserted the intention of the Communists to conquer Formosa. He rejected the idea of a cease-fire in the Formosa area and charged the United States with "using war threats" and "brandishing atomic weapons to force the Chinese people into tolerating" the "occupation" of Formosa. (FOF: 25D3)

January 25—Former Yugoslav Communist leaders are sentenced for deviations but are released on probation.

In Belgrade, former Yugoslav Vice President Milovan Djilas and the official biographer of Tito, Vladimir Dedijer, were found guilty of carrying on propaganda hostile to the government. Djilas, with the aid of Dedijer, had stated in an article for *Borba*, the Yugoslav official paper, and in a statement to the foreign press that there should be more political freedom in Yugoslavia. For this Djilas was given an 18-month prison sentence and Dedijer a 6-month term. Both were, however, released on probation for terms of 3 and 2 years, respectively. (FOF: 27A1)

January 25—Soviet Union formally ends state of war with Germany. (FOF: 26E2)

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January 26—American Negro Communist leader is convicted under Smith Act.

Claude M. Lightfoot, the executive secretary of the Communist Party in Illinois, [who was indicted in May of 1954] was convicted by a Chicago Federal jury of violating the Smith Act which prohibited membership in an organization conspiring illegally to overthrow the Government. Lightfoot was the 81st Communist Party leader who was convicted under the Smith Act, but he was the first convicted under its "membership" clause. (FOF: 29C3)

January 26—House Committee on Un-American Activities urges tighter controls on Communists.

In its annual report the House Committee on Un-American Activities made the following legislative recommendations to Congress:

1. Amendment of the Smith Act to provide that membership in the Communist Party should constitute prima facie evidence of violation of said act.

2. Enactment of legislation permitting as evidence "the results of technical surveillance in matters affecting the national security; provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to protect the civil liberties of all citizens."

3. Enactment of legislation making the unauthorized transport in interstate commerce of any Government document classified as top secret, secret, or confidential a criminal offense.

4. Tighter laws directed at controlling propaganda sent through the U.S. mails and amendment of the Internal Security Act of 1950 to permit the citing of publications as subversive.

5. Enactment of legislation requiring any potential Government contractor to submit an affidavit stating that he is not now, and has not been within the last 10 years, a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

This annual report was made a House document on February 16. (HCUA, House Rept. No. 57, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Annual Report for the Year 1954)

January 28—Central Committee of Finnish Communist Party meets, Cominform press reports.

Among the actions taken by the central committee was, according to a Communist report, to send—

a telegram to the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, expressing its solidarity with the Party and its members, with all democratic forces who, fearing no sacrifice, are waging a struggle against West German rearmament. (FLP, 1/28/55: 5)

January 28—Cominform press reports plenary meeting of Cuban People's Socialist Party.

The meeting denounced "American imperialism in Cuba" and laid down a party program, as reported in *For A Lasting Peace*, for—

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formation of a democratic national front government, nationalisation of public services, annulment of concessions to foreign monopolies, state control over the banks, agrarian reform, trade with the USSR and the People's Democracies, restoration of democratic and trade union liberties, abolition of racial discrimination, and a peace-loving foreign policy. * * * (FLP, 1/28/55: 5)

January 28—United States Senate passes resolution on Formosa and adjacent area.

The Senate completed action on House Joint Resolution 159, giving the President discretionary powers in authorizing use of American Armed Forces to protect the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related possessions and territories of that area. The Senate approved the measure by a vote of 85-3.

On January 25 the House of Representatives had approved the resolution by a vote of 410-3. (CR, 84th Cong., 1st sess.: 818-821; 993, 994; 680, 681)

January 29—Guatemalan Government blames Communists for abortive rebellion.

According to the Guatemala Government, the abortive rebellion of January 20 was "Communist-inspired" and led by Colonel Francisco Cosenza, who had taken refuge in the Salvadoran Embassy, and Captain Francisco Berrios, who was still at large. The government announced that 417 persons had been arrested in connection with the plot. (FOF: 38B3)

January 29-30—French Peace Movement acts against German rearmament.

At its meeting in Paris, the National Peace Council approved the decisions of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and unanimously adopted the following decisions as published in the Communist press—

to send a message to the German people, hailing their fight against West German remilitarisation; to organise a week of struggle against the London and Paris agreements from February 14 to 20 and to hold a national assembly of the French peace-loving forces on March 27. (FLP, 2/4/55: 3)

January 31—Former American Communist informer claims he gave false testimony.

Former Communist Harvey Matusow declared in a forthcoming book entitled *False Witness* and in affidavits which were filed in El Paso, Tex., and in New York that he had deliberately and repeatedly lied as a professional Government witness at Communist trials and congressional hearings. (FOF: 37D3-G3)

January 31—Communist plan for subversion in North Africa is revealed.

A special report in the *Christian Science Monitor* stated:

Secret meetings between North African Communists and intermediaries for the Soviet Union took place the last week in December in Amsterdam, Holland, the common point of discussion being what will be done to help broaden any future uprising against the French Government either in Tunisia or Morocco.

Private advices of these meetings which have reached the United States in recent days indicate that the Communist plan for infiltration into North Africa would be by the "Chinese volunteer" technique. This technique was a major instrument used by Mao Tse-tung to seize power in China.

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In this case, the "Chinese volunteers" would be several thousand Tunisians, Moroccans, and Algerians who were captured during the long war in Indochina. These North Africans were in the French Army and in the French Foreign Legion and in some cases actually deserted to the Ho Chi Minh forces rather than fight what they had come to believe was a "colonial" war.

These several thousand North Africans, it is reliably reported, were sent to Communist China for brainwashing and indoctrination. After the Indochina armistice last summer, the North Africans were sent into the Soviet Union where they were lodged in Soviet Army barracks and given extensive military training.

Two thousand of these North Africans are now reported to be in Czechoslovakia presumably awaiting the day when they can appear as "people's volunteers" on the North African littoral.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia and Morocco, the Communists, most of whom are in Communist-controlled trade unions, are making it clear to anti-Communist nationalists that Soviet help can be expected whenever the occasion arises. For the moment, the forces represented by the Neo-Destour Party in Tunisia and the Istiqlal in Morocco have rejected these promises * * * (CSM, 1/31/55: 5)

February—American Communist publication criticizes "white chauvinism."

Political Affairs published an article by Walter Williams, entitled "On the Fight Against White Chauvinism," in which the writer stated:

Here is a basic conception, indispensable to mastering the struggle on two fronts: against the main danger, white chauvinism, and against the lesser dangers, Left-sectarianism and Negro nationalism. The past weaknesses in our work, ably defined and discussed by Comrade Foster, must not be ignored. Neither must they be exaggerated to nullify the positive. Our mistakes and errors must be faced up to self-critically. This is necessary in terms of directing our main attention to the masses in the major labor and people's organizations—organizations which today are substantially under the leadership of reformists, Social-Democrats and Right-wing forces.

Our Party has put forward a full and realistic program of struggle for Negro rights. This is contained in the Party's general program for fighting against the menace of fascism and the threatening danger of world war, for peace, democracy and economic well-being. Our program is in complete harmony with the interests and aspirations of the Negro people and their democratic allies, their demands and their willingness to conduct the struggle. Our vanguard task is to unite programmatically all the elements who are committed to the struggle, to win ever more new commitments, and to forge strong and lasting bonds of solidarity between the Negro people's movement and the broad popular movement of the nation's democratic rank and file population.

Note should be taken here of the more or less recent outcroppings of Negro bourgeois nationalism in the Party's ranks, which are manifested in a somewhat paradoxical intertwining of this Right deviation with a resistance to correcting longstanding Left-sectarian weaknesses and isolation. Although this nationalism cannot be equated with white chauvinism as a danger to the struggle for Negro rights as a whole, it can become a principal divisive force in particular relationships or struggles. It is a serious Right deviation which has, in spite of its close alliance with Left-sectarianism and the nourishment it draws from white chauvinism, an independent existence of its own flowing from the impulses of the Negro bourgeoisie which narrowly exploits the racial and national consciousness of the whole Negro people in its struggle against the dominant white bourgeoisie. All manifestations of Negro nationalism in the ranks of the labor-progressive movement must be combatted as dangers to the essential Negro-white unity without which advances on this front cannot be won or substantially maintained.

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Our Party has a proud tradition and a rich treasury of experiences in the struggle for Negro rights and against white chauvinism. If we are to improve our work today in this field, if we are to recapture an initiative which has been temporarily lost, we must build upon the positive essence of our experiences, expunge the weaknesses and defeat the distortions; and then, drawing inspiration from the great traditions of our Party, move into the battle wherever it is joined.

As we move to face the challenge of the great tasks outlined in the Program of our Party, there is every reason to have confidence in our capacity to win new and decisive victories on this front. (PA, 2/55:40, 41)

February—American Communist leader speculates upon rise of Labor-Farmer Party in United States.

William Z. Foster concluded an analysis of the prospects for a Labor-Farmer Party with the following observations:

The elections of 1956 obviously will be highly important. Already the two major parties are preparing for them. The Right-wing Republicans, the pro-fascist McCarthyites, are striving to capture the Republican Party or to split it; while Eisenhower, with his intense peace demagoguery, is clearly aiming at the Republican nomination and a second term. The Democrats, flushed by their November victory and confident of winning a bigger one in 1956, are counting themselves as "halfway back to the White House." The Communist Party also will, from now on, pay basic attention to this developing struggle.

The Program of our Party remains valid for the coming Presidential elections. It gives a clear line on the specific demands of the workers, the Negro people, the working farmers, and of other democratic strata, and its central slogan for Jobs, Peace, Equal Rights and Democracy clearly meets the elementary needs of the people. The general tactical line of the Party is also correct for the coming campaign; that is, to mobilize the masses politically within the framework of the two major political parties, chiefly in the Democratic Party, where they are now affiliated.

As the national Presidential struggle unfolds, we must clearly realize that, tactically speaking, there are two phases to our political work—that within the bourgeois parties, and that in the shape of independent candidacies. These two phases, of course, cannot be equated in importance with each other; the work within the bourgeois parties is vastly more important than that of supporting independent candidates. At this stage it constitutes our basic tactical line. Nevertheless, we must also pay close attention to the lesser question of independent candidacies. Far better than in 1954, our work both within and without the bourgeois parties must be fully coordinated. It would be folly to call upon the workers to defeat the Republican (and also Democratic) reactionaries, and then to follow a contradictory policy outside of putting up independent candidates indiscriminately, a policy which, as pointed out above, could lead to serious working-class defeats and the negation of our work within the bourgeois parties.

As our Party Program indicates there are no signs of a mass political orientation of the workers in the direction of a labor-farmer party during the 1956 election campaign. Nevertheless, we must always be conscious that we are living in a period of rapidly mounting class tensions and of possible swift political realignments. This is indicated by such developments as the sharp crystallization of the Right wing in the Democratic Party, the collision between the Eisenhower and McCarthy forces, and the coming together of the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. In any event, while carrying on our work for independent political action by the workers within the bourgeois parties, we must always be conscious that we are eventually heading towards the creation of a broad independent political organization, a labor-farmer party, and we must teach the masses this elementary fact. (PA, 2/55:18, 19)

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February—American Communist publication expresses views on future and “McCarthyism.”

Political Affairs published an article by Mark Logan, entitled “Mount the Counter-Offensive Against McCarthyism,” in which he said in part:

Of course, the picture has been far from an even or consistent one. And what is worse, there have been flagrant lapses into inexplicable silences and total inactivity, frequently when the McCarthyite challenge was the most ominous. Nevertheless, the fact remains that new winds are blowing, and that the past year witnessed the beginning of a turn in the tide of struggle.

Does this mean, however, that there has already been an abatement of repression, that the assaults on constitutional liberties have slackened? * * * Not if the past year—and especially the last months of the past year—is any indication of what we can expect.

* * * * *

No movement for civil liberties in 1955 can hope to make a serious dent without centering attention on three specific laws that are poisoning the free air. The most notorious of these is the Smith Act. The Smith Act has become the cornerstone of the whole framework of the current assaults on democratic rights and is the preferred instrument of the government agencies leading the attack. They are counting on the action of the courts in the past months as having imbedded the Smith Act into the basic fabric of government policy. The new rash of indictments based on the simple act of membership in the Communist Party violate in the crudest way possible the right to protection against “double jeopardy” under the 5th amendment, and the right to assembly and free speech under the 1st. A struggle to nullify and repeal the Smith Act and to free its victims strikes at the very core of the witch-hunt and will help topple the whole loathesome system of loyalty oaths, inquisitions, and thought control.

The McCarran Registration law and its board of inquisition (SACB) also operate in direct contravention of the Bill of Rights. And together with the new so-called Communist Control Act (Humphrey-Butler Law) threaten to obliterate the most elementary political rights for any non-conformist. (PA, 2/55: 45, 55)

February—Cominform press denounces American “occupation” of Taiwan.

Jan Marek, writing in *For A Lasting Peace*, declared:

The reactionary American press, accommodating to the State Department, is at present going all out in its efforts to drown the truth about the aggressive activities of the U.S.A. against the People's Republic of China in a spate of lies and distortion. At the same time, the Chiang Kai-shek clique which was long since disowned by the Chinese people and is holding its ground on Taiwan only under the protection of the guns of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, is being depicted as being an almost “independent” government that the U.S. is obliged to reckon with.

But the whole world knows that the U.S.A., having occupied Taiwan, has virtually converted it into a U.S. colony and the springboard for an attack on the Chinese mainland. * * * (FLP, 2/4/55: 4)

February 2—American Communist leader is convicted of lying in SACB affidavit.

In Washington, Louis Weinstock, American Communist leader, was convicted for having lied in an affidavit submitted to the Subversive Activities Control Board in which he had declared that there has not been a “United May Day Com[mittee]” since 1948. On February 3, Weinstock received a sentence of 1 to 3 years in prison which was to run concurrently with a 3-year sen-

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tence he received in New York in February 1953. Weinstock was acquitted on a second count. (FOF: 53E1)

February 7—Soviet Union increases arms budget.

The 1955 budget of the Soviet Union adopted by the Supreme Soviet listed prospective revenue as 590,192,000,000 rubles (\$147,548,000,000) and expenditure of 563,482,000,000 rubles (\$140,870,500,000) as against 562.8 billion rubles in 1954. Major budget items and comparisons with 1954 percentagewise were as follows—

defense—112.1 billion rubles or \$28 billion at the USSR's official rate of \$1 to 4 rubles (12% more); heavy industry—163.3 billion rubles (23% more); light industry—26 billion rubles (29% less); agriculture—65.2 billion rubles (12% less). (FOF: 42B3-D3)

February 7—*Pravda* claims victory in fall of Mendes-France.

On February 5, the Government of French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, which had been in power since June 18, 1954, fell after the National Assembly refused to give the Premier a vote of confidence by 319-273 on his North African policy. In the voting the entire Communist bloc of 84 Deputies joined other groupings which were displeased over the formation of the Western European Union and the loss of Indo-China to bring down the government.

Pravda of Moscow hailed the fall of the French Premier as a victory for Soviet diplomacy and a defeat for American policy. (FOF: 46A3-C3)

February 8—Bulganin replaces Malenkov as Soviet Premier.

At the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, Chairman Alexander Volkov of the Council of the Union (the upper house), read a statement by Georgi M. Malenkov in which the Soviet Premier made a "request to be relieved from the post of chairman [Premier] of the USSR Council of Ministers * * *." Malenkov confessed his "guilt * * * [and] responsibility" for "the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has arisen in agriculture." He attributed this to his "insufficient experience in local work * * * [and] guidance of individual branches of national economy." He indorsed a newly approved plan of the CPSU for building up agriculture "on the only correct foundation: the further development of every means of heavy industry." This, he said, would "create the necessary conditions for a real upsurge in the production of all essential commodities for popular consumption."

The resignation of Malenkov was accepted without dissent by an immediate vote of the 1,300-member Supreme Soviet.

At a second session of the Supreme Soviet on the same day Nikita S. Khrushchev announced that Defense Minister Bulganin was the unanimous choice of the central committee and Council of Ministers to become Premier. The election of Bulganin was approved by the Supreme Soviet without dissent.

On the following day it was announced that Malenkov was named Deputy Premier and assigned to the Ministry of Power Stations. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, formerly Bulganin's first deputy, was named Defense Minister. (FOF: 41A1-F2)

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February 8—Molotov reviews Soviet foreign affairs before Supreme Soviet.

In a 2½-hour speech on foreign policy delivered to the Supreme Soviet, Foreign Minister Molotov declared that the Soviet Union led the United States in the H-bomb race and was prepared to win an atomic war brought on by American "aggressors." The Soviet Foreign Minister stated that "aggressive circles" in the United States had recently supposed that "they possessed the undoubted monopoly of the atomic weapon" and that the Soviet Union would require 10 to 15 years after World War II to produce an atomic weapon. But, he said, Russian scientists "achieved within a short time results which testify to the exceptional possibilities of the Soviet state." Progress in this area of science had developed so rapidly that, according to Molotov, "in the production of the hydrogen weapon the Soviet people have achieved such a success that it is not the Soviet Union but the U.S.A. which is in the position of laggard." In a "new world war," he exclaimed, "what will perish will not be world civilization, however much it may suffer from new aggression." Rather it "will be that rotten social system" of the West "with its imperialist basis * * * that will perish." Molotov declared: "We propose to the U.S. to compete not in the manufacture of atomic weapons but in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

With regard to the question of Formosa and the Pescadores, the Soviet Foreign Minister declared that they "are undoubted Chinese territory" as "admitted in the Cairo declaration" but they "have now been seized," he said, "by the U.S.A. who maintain there * * * the criminal gang of Chiang Kai-shek." According to Molotov, the United States was threatening "war with the Chinese people who are protecting their rights to these islands" and was intervening in "an internal affair of China." The United States must "withdraw all its armed forces" from the Formosa area, he said, before "peace will prevail."

The Soviet Foreign Minister stated also that the "position" as a result of which the "lawful rights" of the Chinese People's Republic "have not been restored in the UN because of the resistance of the U.S.A. can no longer be tolerated."

Turning to the question of German rearmament, the Soviet Foreign Minister declared that the current plan for West German rearmament, like the rejected EDC, would "open the gates to the revival of German militarism in West Germany." It would, he said, include German forces "in aggressive military groupings of the Western states." According to Molotov, this "would render it impossible, for a long period, to re-establish Germany's unity." He went on to say: "All the statements * * * that the ratification of the Paris agreements would allegedly not hinder fruitful negotiations on the restoration of Germany's unity * * * mislead * * * [and] deceive."

In a review of Soviet-American relations the Soviet Foreign Minister exclaimed: "The aggressive nature of America's foreign policy is absolutely clear." Two opposite courses of foreign

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policy, he said, were in a "struggle." On the one hand, the "peaceful" policy of the Soviet Union "meets with increasing mighty support in the democratic [Communist] camp" and among the "democratic sections of the population in all countries." On the other hand, American policy was "based on the creation of new aggressive military blocs," "open propaganda," and "preparation for an atomic war." (FOF: 41C3-G3, 42D1-G1)

February 9—Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. indorses foreign policy review by Molotov.

The Supreme Soviet voted an indorsement of the foreign policy review by Foreign Minister Molotov and passed a declaration warning all national parliaments in the world that Europe "could become the arena of a new war" if West Germany were rearmed. The declaration was introduced by Dmitri P. Shepilov, editor of *Pravda* and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Nationalities (lower house). By the terms of the declaration, other Parliaments were invited to help put through a program to check the "arms race" of the American "imperialists" by banning all atomic weapons, adopting a universal plan of collective security, and observing the principles of "peaceful coexistence" and "nonintervention in the internal affairs" of other countries. (FOF:42G1-F2)

February 9—Bulganin denounces United States in initial speech before Supreme Soviet.

In his initial speech to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. as Premier, Nikolai Bulganin declared that the policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union, which was based upon "the so-called 'position of strength'," was to blame for the tension existing between the two countries. According to Bulganin, "those lunatics who are brandishing atomic weapons" and "calling for atomic war must be called to order." The Premier also said that the Chinese people received "much support from our people" in resisting American efforts "to conquer Taiwan [Formosa]." He said, furthermore, that the U.S.S.R. must build up its heavy industry as "the basis of all our economy." (FOF: 42F2)

February 11—Chinese Nationalists complete withdrawal from Tachen Islands.

The withdrawal of 10,000 Nationalist Army troops, 4,000 guerrillas, 14,500 civilians, and 9,857 tons of ammunition and other cargo was completed by the United States 7th Fleet and supporting American Air Force units. The evacuees were transferred to Formosa. (FOF:50F1)

February 14—United Nations seeks cease-fire arrangements in Formosa area. (FOF:49B1)

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February 14—Mao Tse-tung reaffirms friendship with U.S.S.R. and asserts victory in future war with “imperialists.”

Speaking at a Soviet Embassy reception in Peiping commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Communist mutual aid treaty, President Mao Tse-tung declared:

With the great cooperation between China * * * [and] the Soviet Union * * * should the imperialists start a war of aggression we * * * will certainly wipe them out clean from the surface of the globe. (FOF: 50C1)

February 15—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson states United States was “ahead” of Russians in atomic weapons.

The Defense Secretary disputed the claim made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov that the U.S.S.R. had established a balance of atomic power with the United States and had taken the lead in hydrogen weapons. (FOF:51E3)

February 15—American Communist leader is sentenced under Smith Act.

Claude M. Lightfoot, the executive secretary of the Communist Party in Illinois, was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined \$5,000 by Federal District Judge Philip L. Sullivan of Chicago. Lightfoot was convicted for being a member of the Communist Party with the knowledge that that party advocated the forcible overthrow of the United States Government. (FOF:53D1)

February 15—Rumanian anti-Communist exiles seize Rumanian Legation building in Bern, Switzerland, and hold it for day.

Six men took part in the attack. Three of them refused to surrender the Legation until resistance leaders imprisoned in Rumania were released. Only when threatened with tank fire did they surrender. Three escaped, but one of them was later arrested. (FOF:50D3)

February 16—United States Air Force Chief of Staff assesses Communist air strength.

In an address before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, General Nathan F. Twining, USAF Chief of Staff, declared that the Communist Chinese Air Force was the fourth largest in the world ranking after Soviet Russia, the United States, and Great Britain and could be “doubled overnight” by transfer of planes from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Air Force, General Twining declared, outnumbered the USAF “by thousands of combat planes.” He noted, however, that the Soviet MIGs were “no match” for the American F-86 Sabrejets, which were at that time assigned to Formosa. The Communists, he stated, “know what these F-86s” and “our long-range bombers could do to any Communist force attempting invasion.” (FOF:50A1)

February 16—Secretary Dulles speculates on Soviet future.

In a New York speech on U.S. foreign policy in Asia, Secretary of State Dulles indicated that, “no matter how solemn,” treaty pledges “will never restrain powerful and ambitious rulers who

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do not accept the restraints of moral law." It was his hope, however, that there would come a time when "Russians of stature" eventually would rebel against subordinating national interests to the international objectives of the Communist Party. In that event, the Secretary said, the United States could enter into "worthwhile negotiation and practical agreements" with a "new" Soviet Russia which had abandoned the goal of world Communist domination. The Secretary suggested that the "last act of the drama" in Russia's change of Premiers "has not yet been played" and that the changes might indicate a conflict between the CPSU and the Russian Government. (CR, 84th Cong., 1st sess.: 1708-1710)

February 17—American Communist leader is permitted to live in Poland.

Irving Potash, a Russian-born leader of the CPUSA, was given permission by the Department of Justice to leave the United States and live in Poland. Potash had once served a prison sentence under the Smith Act and faced trial on a second Smith Act indictment.

Rather than face further prosecution under the Smith Act, Potash, who was described as a "charter member" of the CPUSA, left New York for Poland on board the *Saxonia* on March 4. (FOF:61G2, 76F3)

February 18—Paraguayan Communist leader protests "Against Domination of U.S. Monopolies in Paraguay," Cominform press reports. (FLP, 2/18/55:5)

February 18—Cominform press extols friendship between Soviet Union and Communist China.

For A Lasting Peace published the exchange of messages between the Chinese Communist and Soviet leaders commemorating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. A feature article on this subject entitled "Great and Indestructible Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR and China" concluded:

If, nonetheless, the aggressive cliques of the imperialist states manage to unleash another war, they will meet with a crushing blow. It is not "world civilisation", however much it might suffer as a result of fresh aggression, that will perish. What will perish will be the rotten capitalist social system, a system whose day is passing, a system which is condemned because of its aggressive character and rejected because of its exploitation of the working masses and the oppressed peoples.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all countries of the socialist camp, loyal to their inviolable friendship, are confidently advancing along the path of peace, democracy and Socialism. There is no power on earth that can halt this victorious march of the free peoples towards their radiant morrow. (FLP, 2/18/55:1)

February 18-22—Chinese Nationalists claim "major victories" as air and naval craft strike against Communist Chinese convoys along coast. (FOF:57 G)

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February 21—United States charges North Korea violates armistice terms.

Major General Leslie D. Carter, the senior Allied delegate to the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, charged that the Communists violated the terms of the armistice by bringing MIG jet fighters into North Korea. (FOF :58D2)

February 21—Thai Premier warns of Communist threat.

Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand declared at a press conference that 20,000 "pro-Red" "Free Thai" troops located in the Yunnan Province of Communist China were threatening his country. The Premier stated that SEATO must act or "communism will move across the Mekong River and dominate all of Southeast Asia." (FOF :58C2)

February 23—Federal judge dismisses indictments of seven Connecticut Communist leaders.

In New Haven Federal District Judge Robert P. Anderson dismissed indictments on charges of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government of seven Connecticut Communist Party leaders. According to the judge, the grand jury which had indicted them was chosen in a manner technically illegal. Those who were able to remain free on bail pending action by the Government to obtain new indictments were: Alfred Leo Marder, Sidney Sussman Resnick, Joseph Diman, Jacob Goldring, James Sherman Tate, Robert C. Ekins, and Simon Silverman. (FOF :68C3)

February 23-25—Southeast Asia Collective Defense Organization holds conference in Bangkok, Thailand.

In Bangkok a conference of the Foreign Ministers of eight countries in SEATO made plans to establish a permanent SEATO Council Headquarters there. A communique issued by the SEATO members (United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand) contained a pledge to "preserve * * * [and] strengthen" peace in Southeast Asia and guard against "subtle forms of aggression by which freedom * * * [and] self-government are undermined * * * [and] men's minds subverted." It said the SEATO countries would "assist one another in combating the subversive activities of international communism." It was reported that this was the first specific anti-Communist reference in a SEATO document. (FOF :66D1-F1)

February 25—Cominform press urges "peace" and demands "reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons." (FLP 2/25/55:1)

February 27—West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) ratifies Paris agreements on German sovereignty and rearmament. (FOF :65B1)

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March—American Communist publication expresses views on AFL-CIO merger.

George Morris analyzed in *Political Affairs* the meaning of the merger of the AFL and CIO. He concluded:

The course of developments can lead to a rapid growth of a progressive trend in the united labor movement on a much higher level than it has been and for a more advanced program. It can, provided those on the Left recognize the tremendous opportunities that can flow from labor unity and throw all their energy into making labor unity mean just what the workers expect it to. The fact that both Reuther and Meany attacked the progressive-led independent unions and are seeking to keep them out of the new federation should make those unions all the more determined to find their way back to the mainstream of labor. The issue is not Communism, as Reuther and Meany would have it, but the right of unionists to differ with the leadership in control. If the door is to be shut to the progressive-led unions and to others like the United Mine Workers and the East Coast longshoremen for one or another reason, what guarantee of freedom will some of the unions of the CIO minority have in the united federation?

Above everything is the possibility for a fresh perspective for labor's Left. The key is a working class conscious of its new-found strength. The mouthpieces of Big Business are fully aware of this. Despite their hosannas to Meany and Reuther as the "responsible" leaders, they released a chorus after the merger agreement was announced on the danger of labor "monopoly" and labor becoming "too strong." This reaction from labor's enemies should all the more spur the progressive to work tirelessly to make labor unity a reality and to awaken in the workers consciousness of greater strength.

Already there is an element of that consciousness as a result of limited unity of action on issues, in regions and in certain industries. It contributed to the setback for the Republicans in the elections; it made possible some setbacks for McCarthyism. It is arousing greater resistance to the "right-to-work" law menace with united labor bodies in a number of states. The historic announcement of a CIO-AFL merger comes as the beginnings of an uptrend in labor activities are already evident. With the focal point the 1956 election campaign, we should see much progress towards a big labor advance by next New Year. (PA, 3/55: 40)

March 1—Soviet press reveals Pontecorvo, British atomic scientist, is living in U.S.S.R.

Pravda and *Izvestia* of Moscow published an article by Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, the Italian-born British atomic scientist, in which he confirmed the report that he and his family had been living in the U.S.S.R. under "right of asylum" for "several years." He said he was preoccupied "in close cooperation with other scientists in the sphere of applying atomic energy with peaceful aims." Pontecorvo, who had been missing since 1950, also stated that he had become "ashamed of my profession" in Great Britain because the West was "preparing for another war with the use of atomic * * * [and] thermonuclear weapons to achieve domination." (FOF: 66A1-B1)

March 1—Six of eleven leading American Communists are released from prison, but five are immediately rearrested.

Six of the eleven leading members of the CPUSA who had been convicted in New York in 1949 were released from Federal penitentiaries after serving 40 months of their 5-year sentences for conspiracy. Five of the leaders were immediately arrested on charges of being members of an organization which they knew

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advocated the violent overthrow of the Government. The sixth, former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., was taken from Terre Haute, Ind., penitentiary to serve a 60-day sentence in Pittsburgh for a contempt of court charge. Those leaders freed on bail were: John B. Williamson, Jacob A. Statchel, John Gates, Eugene Dennis, and Carl Winter. (FOF: 68A3-C3)

March 4—Seven Communist leaders are reindicted in Connecticut.

A Federal grand jury in New Haven reindicted seven Connecticut Communist Party leaders whose initial indictments had been dismissed on a legal technicality. An eighth defendant was added to the group, Martha Stone of Paterson, N.J., who had been under indictment in New Haven on a similar charge. (FOF: 76G3)

March 4—Cominform press reports on world propaganda drive to end production of atomic weapons and demand their destruction.

Active in the campaign was the World Peace Council, which circulated an appeal. Reports indicated that 21 million signatures had been collected in China. A report was made in the Cominform press on progress of the campaign in Italy, Austria, Poland, Hungary, and Sweden. (FLP, 3/4/55: 1)

March 5—President Eisenhower revises security program for Government employees to insure greater fairness and impartiality. (FOF: 75D3)

March 6—Attorney General Brownell asks Congress for easier perjury law.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., renewed his request that Congress pass a "greatly needed" amendment to the perjury law which would be designed to help convict perjurers in Communist trials and investigations. The Attorney General proposed that the Government be required only to prove "willful giving of contradictory statements under oath." The present law requires that the Government prove one of the contradictory statements to be false. (FOF: 75G2-A3)

March 8—Secretary of State Dulles warns Communists against war.

In an address, which was in the nature of a report to the Nation on his recent trip to the Far East, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned Communist China not to underestimate America's willingness to meet a military challenge in Formosa or other vital areas in the Far East.

The Secretary declared that the newly activated SEATO defense pact had as its three main purposes: "first, defense against open armed aggression; second, defense against subversion; and third, the improvement of economic and social conditions." It offered, he said, "solid hope of deterring open armed aggression" against the Southeast Asian and Pacific Ocean area it covered. Mr. Dulles stated that the ability of SEATO to repel an attack was based on the retaliatory power of mobile American air and sea forces located in the western Pacific, in addition to the

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strengthening of native armed forces and the curbing of Communist subversion in the SEATO countries.

The Secretary said that he had told the member states of SEATO at the recent Bangkok conference that a new act of "open armed aggression" by Communist China "would probably mean that they have decided on general war in Asia." In this case, Mr. Dulles indicated, the Communist Chinese would have to deal with a war on all fronts, taking into account American mutual defense treaties with South Korea and Nationalist China. According to the Secretary, any attempt to wage war simultaneously in the south, center, and the north, "would strain their inadequate means of transportation." He said also that the SEATO Council was optimistic about the ability of the allies to deter a Communist attack after having studied "the military factors."

The President and Congress, the Secretary said, had made a "decision" to "defend" Formosa and the Pescadores, but the President was "not necessarily confined to a static defense" of those islands. Mr. Dulles expressed the hope that the "present military activities" of the Chinese Communists were not "the first stage of an attack against Formosa and the Pescadores" and that "a cease-fire may be attainable." However, they "seem to be determined to try to conquer Formosa," he said, and the U.S. response to this challenge will be important not only to Formosa but all of South-east Asia and the Pacific countries.

The Secretary pointed out that Communist China, with its unlimited manpower, could "easily dominate, and quickly engulf," the small nations next door to China were it not for the "mutual security structure which has been erected," the essential ingredients of which are "the deterrent power of the United States and our willingness to use that power in response to a military challenge," which challenge the Communist Chinese appear to be determined to make.

In order to offset Chinese Communist propaganda to the effect that the U.S. is "merely a paper tiger" and to assure the free nations of the western Pacific and Southeast Asia that "our love of peace" does not mean "peace at any price," Secretary Dulles said, the U.S. must make it clear that, if necessary, "we are prepared to * * * meet hostile force with the greater force that we possess." The Secretary declared that the recent congressional authorization of the President to do whatever was required to defend Formosa was "a big step in the right direction" and "did more than any other recent act to inspire our Asian friends with confidence in us." (CR, 84th Cong., 1st sess.: 2578-2580)

March 9—Andhra State in India reports Communists receive 2,600,000 votes (30 percent of popular vote) in legislative elections.

The Communists, however, won only 15 of the 196 seats contested. The *New York Herald Tribune* interpreted the election as a "Red Setback in Asia." (FOF: 77F2) (NYHT, 3/4/55: 14)

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March 10—Czechoslovak regime imprisons 10 members of Social Democratic Party from 4 to 17 years on espionage and treason charges. (FOF: 85G2)

March 11—Italy's "Leftist parties" fail to thwart ratification of Paris accords on entry of West Germany into NATO.

Although the "extreme Leftist parties" of Italy were in the opposition, the Italian Parliament succeeded in ratifying the Paris agreements for the creation of the West European Union and admission of West Germany into NATO. The Italian Senate approved of these measures by a vote of 139-82. The Communists failed to influence the proceedings by staging demonstrations outside the Senate Building. Moreover, appeals by the Communists for strikes in Rome were also virtually ignored by the workers. (FOF: 81F2)

March 11—Cominform press reports progress of world campaign to "destroy atomic weapons and halt their manufacture."

According to the Cominform press, over 100 million Chinese people signed the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council between February 14 and March 5; over 100,000 signatures were collected in the Korean People's Democratic Republic; over 8 million signed in Rumania; Italy "tops" 1 million signatures. The appeal was also being widely circulated, according to the Communists, in Albania, Finland, Poland, Indonesia, and the Soviet Union. (FLP, 3/11/55:1)

March 11-13—World Peace Council meets in Vienna.

A Communist source reported that a meeting was held in Vienna of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. The report stated that the meeting "discussed the questions of developing a world campaign against the preparations for atomic war and of convening a World Peace Assembly from May 22 to 29 in Helsinki." (FLP, 3/18/55:1)

March 12—Harvey Matusow, former Communist informer, is convicted and imprisoned.

Federal District Judge R. E. Thomason in El Paso, Tex., charged Harvey Matusow with criminal contempt of court. He said that Matusow had lied in retracting testimony he had previously given against Clinton Jencks and had "deliberately * * * [and] maliciously * * * [and] designedly schemed to obstruct justice" for his "own personal ends" by trying to reverse the conviction of Jencks. On March 16, Judge Thomason gave Matusow a 3-year prison sentence and ordered him jailed until he could post a \$10,000 appeal bond. (FOF: 84D1-E1)

March 12-13—Central Board of Communist Party of Germany holds plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting the central board heard a report by Max Reimann, the first secretary, entitled "The people's battle against implementation of the Paris agreements, and the tasks of the party." A Communist source reported that the meeting—

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adopted a declaration on the fight against the Paris agreements, stating that ratification of the agreements by the reactionary majority in the Bonn Bundestag has resulted in a new situation which further aggravates the division of Germany. The Bundestag decision, the resolution states, runs counter to the interests of the German people, fighting for the peaceful reunification of Germany. The proposal of the People's Chamber of the GDR for a national referendum shows how this struggle may be successfully continued. The Central Board emphasised the tremendous responsibility of the West German working class in the struggle for unity and peace. (FLP, 3/25/55: 2)

March 14—Sweden expels four members of Communist diplomatic staffs as spies.

According to a report from the Swedish Foreign Office, the men charged—one a Rumanian diplomat and three aides in the Czechoslovak Legation—were known to have been “involved in recently unveiled espionage directed against Sweden.” (NYT, 3/15/55: 1)

On the following day it was reported that Swedish security police had in its possession a 200-name card index seized in an alleged espionage center in Stockholm which opened the possibility of exposing an “all-Scandinavia Communist spy ring prying into the secrets of the North Atlantic alliance.” (WP, 3/16/55: 7)

March 15—NATO Commander cites importance of West German forces.

At NATO headquarters in Rocquencourt, France, General Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (NATO), declared that the West could now defeat a Soviet attack because of its advantage in “retaliatory” air power. According to General Gruenther, “the tide is running in our favor.” But, he added, it would be “a catastrophe to weary” and “falter in the last mile” and fail to activate the Paris pacts. The NATO Commander declared that German forces were necessary to aid in holding back a Communist invasion of Western Europe in the early stages of a war. The general further expressed his opposition to abandoning such conventional arms as antiaircraft weapons and said that they had not yet been rendered obsolete by the development of high-altitude aerial weapons. (FOF: 81E2)

March 16—Vatican excommunicates Chinese prelate for aiding in establishing independent Catholic church in China.

The Vatican announced that John Baptist Ly, the former vicar-general of the Nanking Archdiocese, was excommunicated because he had cooperated with the Communist Chinese regime in setting up an independent Catholic church in Communist China. (FOF: 95F1)

March 17—U.S. Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) in San Francisco upholds 1952 conviction of 14 California Communist Party leaders for Smith Act violations. (CCAD: *Yates et al. v. U.S.*, 225 F. 2d 146)

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March 18—West German Bundesrat completes ratification proceedings of Paris accords.

With the approval of the Bundesrat (upper house) by a vote of 29-9, West German Parliamentary ratification of the Paris rearmament and Saar agreements was completed. The pact gave West Germany sovereignty and also the right to rearm. (FOF: 91D2)

March 18—Cominform press continues reports on signatures to Appeal of World Peace Council for prohibiting production of atomic weapons and calling for their destruction.

The Communist report covered activity in China, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Italy, India, Uruguay, and Syria. It was stated that about 200 million signatures were collected in Communist China. (FLP, 3/18/55: 1)

March 20—Former 1952 Progressive Party presidential candidate is released from prison.

Vincent Hallinan, a San Francisco attorney and presidential candidate in 1952, was released from the Federal prison in the State of Washington after serving 14 months for income tax evasion and 6 months for contempt of court when he served as defense counsel for Harry Bridges, leader of the West Coast longshoremen's union. (FOF: 96C3)

March 20—*Pravda* denounces publication of Yalta papers.

Pravda of Moscow charged that the publication of the Yalta papers by the United States was intended to "defame the very idea of negotiations among the great powers and thereby impede the lessening of tensions among nations." According to *Pravda*, the Yalta Conference helped in the winning of World War II and could have aided "postwar cooperation" if Winston Churchill and American "aggressive circles" had not attempted "to undermine * * * [and] even liquidate" its decisions. *Pravda* stated that the Yalta agreements were violated by attempts "to destroy the principle of unanimity"—to limit the veto—in the United Nations Security Council and by the refusal to permit Communist countries from joining the United Nations. (FOF: 90D1-E1)

March 21—Soviet Union announces agreement reached among Communist satellite states to establish unified military command if West Germany is rearmed. (FOF: 91B3)

March 21-31—Chinese Communist Party holds national conference.

At a national conference of the Chinese Communist Party called to consider a Chinese Communist Five-Year Plan, the party acknowledged that there had been failures during the plan's first 2 years. According to Peiping's *People's Daily*: "It probably requires 3 5-year plans to build a socialist society, but to build a powerful, highly industrialized socialist country requires decades of arduous effort, possibly 50 years." It said "the emphasis has

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to be laid on heavy industry" because of the threat of "imperialist aggression."

It was reported that the conference, which was attended by President Mao Tse-tung, approved a new draft of the Five-Year Plan; established a new central control committee and a network of local control committees in order to strengthen the ideological work and combat "subversive activities"; and it elected General Lin Piao and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to the Politbureau.

It was reported that the conference, which was attended by Kao Kang, the Manchurian Communist leader and an original vice chairman of the Communist government, and Jao Shu-shih, former Communist Party organizational chief and former party secretary for East China. Charges against the former leaders were "conspiratorial activities" and antiparty activities. (FOF: 110G1-F3)

March 22—Polish leaders of Jehovah's Witnesses are imprisoned.

From Poland it was reported that five Polish leaders of Jehovah's Witnesses were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to 12 years in Lodz for "espionage" activities allegedly directed by the headquarters of the religious group in Brooklyn. (FOF: 95F1)

March 25—Communist China withdraws more troops from North Korea.

Peiping radio announced that 6 more Communist Chinese divisions were being withdrawn from North Korea, raising the number officially reported to 13 since September. (FOF: 99A2)

March 27—Brazilian Communists are ordered to oppose all candidates friendly to the United States in Brazil's presidential elections. (NYT, 3/28/55: 11)

March 27—Communist Chinese trade mission arrives in Tokyo, but enthusiasm for trade with Communist China subsides. (FOF: 99D1)

March 29—Austrians accept Soviet proposal to discuss State Treaty.

The Austrian Government announced that it accepted the Soviet invitation proffered by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on March 24 to discuss an Austrian State Treaty. Molotov had remarked on March 24 that he wished to discuss prevention of another Austro-German Anschluss and Austria's expressed willingness not to join any military alliance and not to permit the construction of foreign military bases in Austria. (FOF: 98A1)

March 29—Italy's Fiat auto workers vote to end Communist domination of union.

At the Fiat auto works in Turin, Italy, the workingmen voted to end domination by the Communist Party of their union. Fiat was the largest industrial establishment in Italy. In the companywide shop stewards elections the Communist candidates received 39 percent of the votes as compared with 63 percent last year. (FOF: 102E2)

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March 30—Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden announces conclusion of Baghdad mutual defense pact linking Great Britain, Turkey, and Iraq. (FOF: 99D2)

March 31—East German Government makes 11-fold increase on road tolls into West Berlin.

Officials in West Germany stated that the new tolls were a "cold blockade" intended to cripple the economy of West Berlin. (FOF: 105C3)

April—American Communist leader denounces rearrest of released members of CPUSA National Committee.

In an article published in *Political Affairs* relating to the release of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the CPUSA, Jack Stachel, John Williamson, John Gates, and Carl Winter—all members of the national committee—William Z. Foster commented:

On a par with the outrageous imprisonment of these Communists is the manner in which this has been, and is being brought about. In this respect the worst methods of the traditional American labor frameup have been employed. The trials of the 11 national committee leaders, and those that have followed it, were a foul mess of government-perjured witnesses, of corrupt prosecutors willing to swim in the filthiest gutters in order to get convictions, of reactionary judges who spit upon the most elementary questions of law and justice, and of juries so intimidated by the prevailing war and fascist-like hysteria that they would hardly dare to bring in an acquittal verdict no matter how decisive the evidence showing the innocence of those on trial.

It was an outrage to railroad the Communist leaders to jail on synthetic, unconstitutional charges. But to continue and to intensify the persecution, the Government is confronting the released Communists with a second indictment under the Smith Act. The first convictions, on the allegations of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government (which is a brazen lie) are being supplemented by new charges on the basis of membership in the Communist Party, with a penalty of 10 years imprisonment. This is clearly a case of double jeopardy, of being tried twice for the same alleged offense.

Never in the whole history of the United States has there been a more flagrant violation of the Bill of Rights than the second indictments faced by the prison victims of the Smith Act. And all this persecution is supplemented by the provisions of the McCarran Act, which threaten a long time in jail for all Communists who refuse to register themselves with the Government as "subversive"—another flagrant violation of the U.S. Constitution.

* * * * *

They are foolish who believe that the present government persecution can destroy the Communist Party. What is happening is that the Communist Party is being steelled by these hardships, as the most powerful Communist Parties of many countries, in their time of persecution, have been hardened.

The real danger of the disease of fascism in this country is to the basic liberties of the people, to the very existence of the labor movement. The release of Dennis and the other Communist leaders should serve as a stimulus to the democratic forces everywhere to demand the release of all Smith Act and other political prisoners, to prevent the deportation of trade union fighters, such as Potash, Stachel, Williamson and others, and to wipe from the statute books the whole dirty collection of Taft-Hartley, Smith, McCarran, Communist Control and "right-to-work" acts, as well as all other such pro-fascist legislation. (PA, 4/55: 1-3)

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April 2—Negotiations begin between East and West German trade officials on increased tolls into West Berlin.

Officials in West Germany implied that they might impose an embargo on shipments to East Germany if the tolls were not lifted. (FOF: 105E)

April 2—Attorney General Brownell designates 21 additional organizations in connection with the Federal employee security program.

By orders dated March 24, 1955, and published in the *Federal Register* of April 2, the following 21 organizations were designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 in connection with the Federal employee security program:

Congress of the Unemployed
 League for Common Sense
 National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
 People's Rights Party
 Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs
 Puerto Rican Komite Pro Libertades Civiles, also known as Komite Pro Derechos Civiles
 Queensbridge Tenants League
 Syracuse Women for Peace
 United Defense Council of Southern California
 Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee
 Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh
 Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland, also known as Congress Against Discrimination, Maryland Congress Against Discrimination, and Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland
 Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners
 East Bay Peace Committee
 Guardian Club
 Independent Party, also known as Independent People's Party (Seattle, Wash.)
 Johnson-Forest Group, also known as Johnsonites
 Michigal Council for Peace
 People's Programs (Seattle, Wash.)
 Pittsburgh Arts Club
 Trade Unionists for Peace, also known as Trade Union Committee for Peace. (FR, vol. 20, 1955: 2093)

April 3—Austrian Communists and "extreme rightists" are "badly" beaten in local elections in Styria and Vorarlberg Provinces. (FOF:106D1)

April 4—East Germans refuse to negotiate further with West German trade officials on increased tolls into West Berlin and fail to set date for new meeting. (FOF:105E3)

April 5—East German Deputy Premier discloses plans to rebuild aircraft plants and atomic piles for production of energy for "peaceful purposes."

East German Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht made these disclosures in a speech reported in the East German press. (FOF: 105G3)

April 7—East and West German trade officials resume conversations on question of increased road tolls into West Berlin. (NYT, 4/8/55:6)

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April 9—Soviets take steps to annul British and French wartime treaties of alliance.

The Soviet Council of Ministers announced that it had asked the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to annul the treaty with Britain of May 26, 1942, and with France of December 10, 1944. The Soviet Government warned France and England in December 1954 that if the Paris agreements relating to West German rearmament were concluded, the pacts would be annulled. According to the Soviet announcement, France, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia undertook by the terms of the treaties "to prevent the rebirth of German militarism * * * [and] also not to join any alliance directed against one of the contracting powers." (FOF:122G3)

April 9-11—Dutch Communist Party holds XVIIth Congress.

In a review of the congress proceedings, the Cominform press stated:

In response to a message from the Communist Party of Indonesia, Comrade de Groot, speaking in Indonesian, said amidst stormy applause: "From the bottom of our hearts we wish you happiness and success in your struggle!"

On German rearmament Comrade de Groot declared: We must help our people to realise the exceptional gravity of the present situation.

We must mobilise our forces for the decisive struggle for national independence and a policy of peace, we must consolidate our inviolable international solidarity with all peoples, and above all with the peoples of the Soviet Union. (FLP, 4/15/55: 3)

April 10—East Germany imposes new travel restrictions on travel from West Berlin.

East German authorities refused admission to "thousands" who tried to visit relatives in the Soviet zone on Easter Sunday. (FOF: 123D2)

April 12—Otto Suhr, mayor of West Berlin, confers with United States High Commissioner James B. Conant on ways to deal with new increased road tolls on traffic into West Berlin. (FOF: 123D2)

April 12—East German Government announces arrest of 521 persons charged with being "Western agents."

According to a report of the East German announcement, the Communist regime made a "veiled threat" of possible measures to isolate West Berlin. (NYT, 4/13/55: 6)

April 13-15—Austro-Soviet conference produces Soviet offer to conclude peace settlement.

As a result of a conference held in Moscow between Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Government agreed to conclude a Big Four peace settlement with Austria this year. The terms accepted by the Soviet Union met Austrian demands for withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of seized property, and a lenient settlement of the reparations question. The Austrian negotiators accepted the demand of the Soviets that Austria maintain neutrality, that is, to "fore swear" joining any military alliance in the future and "bar" foreign military bases from Austrian soil. (FOF: 129B1)

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April 14—Talks between East and West German trade officers on increased road tolls into West Berlin collapse. (FOF: 131E3)

April 15—Three Western High Commissioners in Germany ask Soviet Commissioner to confer on increased highway tolls on traffic into West Berlin and West Germany.

According to the Western Commissioners, the toll increases were "so exorbitant that they cannot be justified on economic grounds." (FOF: 131D3-E3)

April 15—Cominform press reports: "Peoples Continue the Fight Against Paris Agreements."

A feature article in *For A Lasting Peace* said in part:

As the most consistent and firm opponents of the policy of rearming Western Germany and incorporating it in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, a policy which leads to the perpetuation of the division of Germany and creates a direct threat to all peoples of Europe, the countries of the socialist camp categorically oppose the Paris agreements. They have been fighting for the unification of Germany on a democratic and peace-loving basis. This policy corresponds to the vital interests of all European countries and is wholeheartedly supported by all who cherish peace and security. The forces opposing the revival of German militarism are far more powerful than those that advocate the adventurist policy of remilitarising Western Germany. (FLP, 4/15/55: 1)

April 15—French Communist leader denounces Paris agreements.

Writing in the Cominform press, in an article entitled "The People of France Will Not Reconcile Themselves to a Policy of National Betrayal," Yvonne Dumont, a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, stated:

The approaching and growing danger which the Paris agreements represent for our country, providing as they do for the revival of the Wehrmacht, armed with atomic weapons, and the presence of U.S. military air bases on France's territory from which planes loaded with weapons of mass destruction can take off, give the people of France ever more pressing grounds for demanding, and securing, together with all other peoples, the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons and the prohibition of their production.

In this great mounting campaign for the security and independence of their country, the French people are not alone. They find steadfast support in the wise, firm, peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. They find support in the German Democratic Republic and the working people of Western Germany, who are fighting against rearming the German militarists. They find support in all peace-loving people resolutely fighting against the preparation and unleashing of a new war. (FLP, 4/15/55: 6)

April 15—Cominform press reports on progress of atom peace appeal.

According to this Communist source, the collection of signatures for China had been completed. The figure was 400,505,997 Chinese who signed the appeal to destroy atom weapons and prohibit their production. The Cominform press also reported the progress of the appeal in other countries. (FLP, 4/15/55: 1)

April 15—Press reports Pietro Nenni, leader of Italy's leftwing Socialists, "still clings to Red strings." (CSM: 4/15/55)

April 16—Soviet Foreign Ministry protests against Western-sponsored military alliances in Middle East as threat to Soviet security. (FOF: 131G3)

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April 17—French Communist Party loses ground in cantonal elections.

According to a report on the election results, the Communists polled 1,316,000 votes or 21 percent of the total cast whereas in the 1951 elections they received 1,680,000 votes or 23.54 percent of the total. The Communists, however, finished second in the total number of votes cast and, according to the report, they “still kept their hold on nearly one fifth of the voting public.” (NYT, 4/19/55:7)

April 18—President Sukarno of Indonesia opens Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations.

In an opening speech at the conference, the Iraqi State Minister Fadhil al-Jamali declared that communism was a “subversive religion” and that the Communists “confront the world with a new form of colonialism much deadlier than the old.” (FOF: 130A1-A2)

April 19—Communist China’s Premier Chou En-lai addresses Bandung Conference.

In an address before the full conference, Chou En-lai declared that the Chinese Communist delegation had come to Bandung “to seek unity” and “not to quarrel.” The Chinese Communist leader declared that agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China which had been reached at the Geneva Conference were “endangered.” America, he said, “continues to create tension in the Formosa area.” He went on to say that nations beyond Asia and Africa “are establishing more” and “more military bases in Asian” and “African countries.” “They are creating more” and “more atomic weapons,” he declared. According to Chou En-lai the “will of the Chinese people to liberate Formosa” and “the coastal islands is a just one.” The Chinese Premier accused the United States of carrying on subversive activities in his country “without disguise.”

Chou also emphasized that most African and Asian countries, including China, were “still very backward economically owing to the long period of colonial domination.” “That is why,” he said, “we demand not only political independence but economic independence as well.” He declared that countries “big or small, strong or weak, should all enjoy equal rights in international relations.” Their territorial integrity and sovereignty, he emphasized, “should not be violated.”

The Chinese Communist Premier added that his government was “willing to promote normalization of relations” with Japan and other Asian and African countries. He declared that dual nationality of Chinese minorities in Southeast Asian countries was “something left behind by the old China” and that his government “is ready to solve the questions” with governments “of the other countries concerned.” (FOF: 130D2-G2)

April 19—Junius Irving Scales is convicted in North Carolina under Smith Act.

Junius Irving Scales, alias Joe Shields, was convicted in the Federal district court in Greensboro, N.C., after a student of the

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University of North Carolina, Charles Benson Childs, testified that Scales was a director of a Communist Party school that "taught the necessity for violent revolution to overthrow a capitalist government." On April 22, Scales was sentenced to a term of 6 years in prison. (FOF: 233C3)

April 21—Prime Minister of Ceylon denounces "Soviet colonialism" at Bandung Conference.

Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, attacked "Soviet colonialism" and urged Chou En-lai to request "the local Communist groups throughout Asia" and "Africa to disband." The Prime Minister said that "colonialism takes many forms" and that "the first" and "most obvious form is Western colonialism." But he asked whether it was "not our duty openly to declare our opposition to Soviet colonialism as much as to Western imperialism." Sir John declared that local Communist parties "regard themselves as agents of the great Communist powers of Russia * * * [and] China." "Their loyalty," he said, "is to Moscow * * * [and] Peiping." Their role in Afro-Asian affairs, the Prime Minister declared, "has been to create as much disruption as possible * * * so that at the appropriate time we can be transformed into satellites of the Soviet or Communist China." (FOF: 138C3-G3)

April 21—Guatemalan Government seizes property of 80 allegedly Communist or "pro-Red" former government officials.

According to the report, this measure was taken to restore partially the government funds allegedly stolen under the previous "leftist regimes." It was said that former President Jacobo Arbenz and his wife forfeited property valued at \$327,000. (FOF: 162A2)

April 22—World Communists commemorate birthday of Lenin.

In a feature article appearing in the Cominform press, Lenin was described as the "titan of revolutionary thought and action, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world's first Soviet socialist state, great leader and teacher of the working people of the world." Of Leninism, the Communist publication declared:

The great teachings of Lenin are imbued with unlimited optimism and confidence in the creative forces of the revolutionary proletariat, in the triumph of the forces of progress and peace. Leninism is a genuinely international teaching, a powerful ideological weapon of the working people in their struggle against the old order of things. The ideas of Leninism are having an increasing influence on the consciousness of the peoples and on the course of world history. (FLP, 4/22/55: 1)

April 22-23—Bandung Conference compromises on "colonialism" definition.

At the Bandung Conference a conflict arose over the Western, Communist, and neutralist interpretation of the word "colonialism." Nations supporting the West and some anti-Communist "neutralist" states, led by Ceylon, Turkey, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines, favored a draft resolution condemning all

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forms of "domination," "exploitation," and "subjugation" as well as "international doctrines resorting to methods of force, infiltration * * * [and] subversion." Prime Minister Nehru of India joined Chou En-lai in opposing this draft. After a deadlock of 2 days, a compromise was reached in which the final statement condemned "colonialism in all its manifestations" without mentioning international doctrines, infiltration, or subversion. (FOF: 139G1)

April 23—Communist Chinese Premier proposes peace negotiations with United States over Formosa question.

In a press statement issued in Bandung the Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said:

The Chinese people are friendly to the American people. The Chinese people do not want to have war with the U.S.A. The Chinese * * * [Government] is willing to sit down * * * [and] enter into negotiations with the U.S. * * * [Government] to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East * * * [and] especially the question of relaxing tension in the Taiwan (Formosa) area. (FOF: 137D1-E1)

On the following day the Communist Chinese Premier made a similar statement in a closing speech at the Bandung Conference, adding, however, that negotiations for easing tensions in the Formosa area "should not in the slightest degree affect the just demand of the Chinese people to exercise their sovereign rights in liberating Taiwan." (FOF: 137G2)

April 23-24—Danish Communist Party Central Committee holds meeting.

After the meeting of the central committee, the party issued a statement which the Cominform press summarized as follows:

The statement published * * * gives an estimation of the political and economic situation in the country. It points out that the militarisation of the country jeopardises the freedom of the Danish people and leads to a further worsening of their living standards. To overcome the economic difficulties, military expenditure should be reduced, trade policy changed and trade relations with the Soviet Union restored.

In the sphere of foreign policy, the statement points out, Denmark should strive to strengthen the security of the nations through the policy of negotiations between all European countries, and support all efforts aimed at the rejection of the remilitarisation of Western Germany. Denmark should come out for a ban on the production and use of A and H-bombs. (FLP, 4/29/55:4)

April 24—East Germans seize 17 trucks from West Berlin crossing Soviet zone to West Germany. (NYT, 4/24/55:1)

April 27—European communism is said to be held in "Soviet trap."

A report from Paris on general trends in European communism stated:

The symptoms of this disease [internal dissension over party programs] are noticeable among Communist parties of all Western Europe. They are balked in their drive for mass support by the overriding Soviet interest in dividing the Western allies and throwing a wrench into Western defense machinery.

All this would seem to add up to a happy augury for the West. But figures do not tell the whole story. The hard reality is that the Communist parties are not primarily interested in numbers. The fact is that the

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Communists in both Italy and France remain a potent and dangerous force, and will be so long as they have their small, hard cores of disciplined militants ready to obey Moscow.

Achievement of the main Soviet goals, neutralism in Europe and division of the Western allies needs powerful support. That accounts for the strange spectacle of the party openly wooing the upper middle classes, making persuasive gestures in the direction of businessmen, speaking softly of the need for unity of all parts of the population, frittering away Communist support among the working classes. A calculated risk is involved.

At the same time, the Communists seem visibly concerned at the loss of support among the workers. (WS, 4/27/55: A-13)

April 28—Egypt announces trade agreement to exchange cotton and cotton yarn for Soviet and Rumanian kerosene and crude oil valued at \$9 million. (FOF: 147C2)

April 29—American Communists celebrate May Day in New York's Union Square.

Because of prior commitments, the CPUSA rally had to be held 2 days before May Day, May 1. A report of the meeting stated:

Those who came heard a procession of speakers assail the foreign and domestic policies of the United States, with particular attention to internal security and the attitude toward the Chinese Communists.

Among those who spoke were Doxey Wilkerson of the Jefferson School; Albert H. Kahn, co-publisher of Harvey Matusow's book "False Witness"; William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress; Howard Fast, Stalin-prize-winning novelist, and Paul Robeson, singer * * *.

The slogan of the rally, which was sponsored by the Provisional Workers and Peoples Committee for May Day 1955 was "Peace, Jobs and Democracy." (NYT, 4/30/55: 3)

April 30—Soviet High Commissioner Georgi M. Pushkin agrees to meet with Western Commissioners on question of increased highway tolls into West Berlin. (FOF: 157E2)

May—Publication of CPUSA analyzes elections of 1956 with main emphasis on "peace."

In this analysis the writers, Albert E. Blumberg and A. B. Magil, stated:

Labor is the key to the future of the breach in the bi-partisan war front and therefore to the outcome of the 1956 elections.

To influence this question decisively labor must develop what it does not yet possess: *an independent active policy for peace.*

* * * * *

New opportunities are therefore present to develop the labor and people's fight for peace as the key to effecting a significant change in the 1956 elections. To achieve this objective will require sustained mass activity and proper tactics.

The main struggle must be waged against the threat of atomic warfare and against the most bellicose aspects of the Eisenhower foreign policy, those which most immediately endanger peace and which have aroused the greatest protest. At the same time the struggle must be for a positive alternative: negotiations, the banning of atomic weapons, peaceful coexistence, a peace economy and the social measures that it implies.

The political direction of the struggle requires: (1) Unrelenting fire against the Knowland-Radford-McCarthy gang of open warmongers, McCarthyites and Dixiecrats; (2) Maximum pressure on Eisenhower to end all appeasement of the Knowlands, quit Quemoy and Matsu, negotiate a settlement of the Formosa question and all other problems with the Soviet Union and China, oust the war-now advocates from the Pentagon and fire their

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chief ally, Dulles; (3) Independent activity for peace by labor and its allies, influencing the Democrats whom they support to extend the emerging struggle on peace and foreign policy.

Broad mass movements need to be developed around specific issues: Quemoy-Matsu (the Morse-Lehman Resolution), together with the related questions of Formosa and the admission of China to the UN; the H-bomb and disarmament, with special emphasis on the coming tenth anniversary session of the UN in San Francisco June 20-26; against UMT and for a program of social welfare and a peace economy; international trade and exchange; peaceful negotiation of the German and other questions.

* * * * *

What is necessary is that the entire Party develop an understanding of the central importance of the peace issue for realizing the 1956 perspective outlined in the Party Program. A restudy of the Program by all clubs would be very much in order.

Further, it is necessary to *organize* concretely the peace activity of the Party forces in the shops and communities so that it develops in a planned way, with specific objectives and systematic guidance at all levels.

Detailed attention should be given to solving the many ideological and tactical problems arising in the course of peace activity in the labor and people's organizations.

Independent peace expressions on the part of the Left, including the Communists, are indispensable in stimulating broad mass activity.

The *Daily Worker*, and other Marxist and Left publications can play a major role. One of the chief tasks is to combat the main ideological premise of the bipartisan war program: the big lie of "Communist aggression" and "subversion."

The months that lie ahead are a challenge to every Communist, every progressive American. The tide of struggle against the cold war, the persecutions and the McCarthyite inquisitions is rising. Big Business and its government have been unable to destroy the Communist Party, unable to imprison the fight for peace and democracy. On the contrary, that fight is attaining new heights, and inseparable from it are the Communists. Events have proved that Wall Street imperialism is not omnipotent. It can be curbed and its war plans defeated. On the party of the American working class, the party of peace, patriotism and national salvation, rests the historic responsibility for giving leadership to the battle for America's future. (PA, 5/55: 15, 18, 19)

May 1—Chiang Kai-shek renews pledge to "recover the mainland."
(FOF:147E1)

May 1—Former American operative in Communist underground reports on recrudescence of CPUSA.

According to Herbert A. Philbrick, the CPUSA was reported in 1953 to have been "severely battered, torn and weakened." Of all the disasters of 1952-1953 the Communist leaders agreed that—

the worst were the Stalin-inspired trials of Slansky and the Jewish physicians, and the open anti-Semitic drive in all the Iron Curtain countries * * *.

Last year, a careful check with sources both inside and close to the Red underground indicated a comeback trend. The ranks had been closed; weaklings and deviationists had been weeded out, and even the recruiting of new members had been resumed though cautiously. William Z. Foster confidently dedicated one of his books to "my grandson, who will live in a Communist United States."

The Red underground check this year indicates a full swing of the pendulum from the low of 1953 * * *.

On the propaganda front, the Reds have never been more active than today. Experts are conducting a two-pronged attack, first to discourage or eliminate information detrimental or critical of Communism, whether

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in communications, entertainment, publishing or from the pulpit; and secondly, by stepping up the quantity of material favorable (or neutral) toward Communism * * *. (NYHT, 5/1/55: sec. 2, 2)

May 3—Bolivian President expresses concern for Communist menace.

During the past year President Victor Paz Estenssoro had consistently attacked Bolivia's Communists, a report from La Paz Bolivia stated. Leaders in the Bolivian Government have said that—

they are well aware of that Communist menace. They estimate that the Bolivian Communist party has a maximum membership of 3,000. The party apparently does not accept all applications for membership but prefers to have a trained and obedient cadre.

However, like other political parties, it is suffering from the lack of a caudillo, a leader with the drawing power of President Paz Estenssoro.

The President has frequently admitted that strongholds of communism are to be found in the universities of Oruro and Cochambra. The University of Oruro, which is in the center of the mining district, has long been a central distribution point for propaganda from Soviet satellite countries. Last week, students belonging to the Government party physically seized some of the university in an attack against known Communists.

President Paz has frequently labeled the Communists enemies of the regime as great as the Extremist Rightists. (NYT, 5/7/55:7)

May 3-6—Undercover operative states Brooklyn had largest membership in CPUSA.

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, a New York police detective and former undercover operative in the Communist Party, stated, during extensive testimony on the organization and structure of the Communist Party in the New York area, that in 1946, according to Abe Feingold, Brooklyn had 6,000 Communists. (HCUA, Hearings, Investigation of Communist Activities, New York Area, parts 3 and 4, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

May 4—Former American Communist leader returns to Great Britain.

John B. Williamson, former national labor secretary of the CPUSA and one of the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act, voluntarily sailed from New York for his native country, Great Britain. After his release from prison in March, Williamson was arrested on an indictment charging him with membership in an organization seeking to overthrow the United States Government by force. (FOF: 170G1-A2)

May 5—Federal Republic of Germany becomes sovereign state at noon.

Having regained its sovereignty when the deposition of the Paris pact ratifications had been completed in Bonn, the West German Republic undertook to assist in the establishment of the Western European Union on May 7 and became a full-fledged member of NATO on May 9. (FOF:157B1)

May 5—Western powers give additional privileges to West Berlin Government.

According to a declaration by the Western Commandants in West Berlin, the city council was given the right to pass legislation without prior Allied approval. The Allied powers, however,

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retained the right to annul a measure after passage. Although West Germany was granted sovereignty by the Paris agreements, the status of West Berlin remained the same as before, that is, under military occupation. The Allied High Commission was dissolved. (FOF: 157B-D2)

May 5—Communist expansion might have reached its crest, writer claims.

In an article published in the *Wall Street Journal* the writer, Vermont Royster, emphasized the significance of the emergence of West Germany, the restoration of Japan, the conclusion of the SEATO pact, the rise of the "neutral" nations as evidenced by the Bandung Conference, and the growing indications that "all is not so well in the Communist empire" and concluded:

So take it all and all, there is plenty of evidence to support the view that there has been a shift in momentum between Western civilization and the Communist world. The West's efforts have gained momentum and the Communists have lost some.

We are probably too close to it all to be sure in our judgment, and certainly no one pretends that the long struggle is over or even that it ever will be in our time. But what distinguishes a high water mark from a flood tide is not the recession of the waters but the fact that they stop rising. (WSJ, 5/5/55: 10)

May 8—Soviet Marshal Zhukov states West plans war.

In a V-E Day anniversary article appearing in *Pravda*, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov declared that Anglo-American "ruling circles" were planning an atomic war against the Soviet Union and its allies. In an East Berlin speech given on the same day, Marshal Zhukov attacked the rearmament of West Germany and called on the Federal Republic to avoid being drawn into "an even more destructive war" than World War II. (FOF: 159D1)

May 10—United States, Great Britain, and France extend invitation to U.S.S.R. for Big Four conference of heads of governments.

The invitation was tendered after the plans for West Germany rearmament had been completed. (FOF: 157C1)

May 14—Warsaw Pact establishing "Eastern NATO" is concluded among U.S.S.R. and satellite states.

Named supreme commander of the unified command established under the 20-year mutual defense treaty signed in Warsaw was Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister. The treaty was signed by the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. The text of the treaty stated that ratification of the Paris pacts authorizing a "remilitarized" West Germany "increases the danger of a new war and creates a threat to the national security of peace-loving states." A communique of the conference stated that East German participation "in measures regarding the armed forces of the unified command is to be examined later."

Article I of the treaty declared that the eight signatory nations "undertake, in accordance with the UN Charter, to abstain in their international relations from threats of violence or its use."

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The 11th and final article stated that the treaty would lapse as soon as a collective security treaty between the East and West came into force.

A conference observer was the Chinese Communist Defense Minister Peng Teh-huai. On May 12, the Chinese Communist leader declared that his government would give "all its strength" to help implement the Warsaw decisions and that it was "ready to resolve all international controversies," including the Formosa problem, through negotiations, but, he declared, "we should * * * be ready to meet any unexpected action" brought on by "the enemies of peace."

The United States Government declared that in the armies of the Warsaw Pact nations there were an estimated 6 million men—175-225 Soviet divisions and 80 divisions from the satellite states. NATO had an estimated 100 divisions in addition to 12 to be contributed by West Germany. (FOF: 167A3-E3)

May 14—East German Government signs 20-year mutual defense treaty with Soviet Union and satellite states at Warsaw. (FOF: 167A3)

May 15—Foreign Ministers of Big Four sign Austrian State Treaty.

The Austrian State Treaty was signed in the Belvedere Palace of Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four powers (V. M. Molotov, U.S.S.R.; Harold Macmillan, Great Britain; John Foster Dulles, United States; and Antoine Pinay of France) and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Leopold Figl. Negotiations for the treaty lasted 11 days. Important among the provisions of the treaty were the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the Austrian declaration of neutrality. (FOF: 165B1-F2)

May 15—Tito announces continued adherence to his established foreign policy.

In a speech delivered in Pula, President Tito of Yugoslavia said that his government would not change its foreign policy, "maneuver behind the scenes," or join an Eastern, Western, or a "third force" bloc. Alluding to the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and First Secretary Khrushchev, Tito said "the whole West will know what we have discussed" and there would be no secret deals "behind the curtains." Relating to American aid and his gratitude for it since the break in 1948 with the Cominform, Tito asserted: "Aid is not a bribe. Those in the West should not think that we are changing sides * * * but we wish to have free hands to strengthen peace." (FOF: 167E2)

May 15—North Vietnamese troops occupy territory north of 17th parallel.

When the last French troops left the port of Haiphong for Saigon, the Communist troops of North Vietnam completed the occupation of the territory above the 17th parallel in accordance with the Geneva agreements of 1954. At the same time North Vietnamese troops left the port of Qui Nhon in Annam. (FOF: 175G1)

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May 16—West Berlin Mayor Otto Suhr declares against neutralism.

According to Mayor Suhr, West Berlin and the West German Federal Republic, unlike Austria, were "firmly pledged to the West" and never would accept neutrality to gain unification. (FOF:173B2)

May 16-19—House Committee on Un-American Activities holds hearings in Newark, N.J., on communism in that area.

Ernst Pollock and Steven J. Rudich testified before a subcommittee on May 16 that they had been Communists at the time they were officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and that the Communists exercised considerable control in the UE.

When asked about Communist control of his own local union, Mr. Pollock said:

Definitely they were the ones who were deciding on what was to be taken up and by maneuver it was decided when to take it up, when not to take it up, and in the final analysis they did make the decisions. (HCUA, Hearings, Communist Activities in the Newark, N.J., Area, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

On the opening day of the hearings, 12,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers participated in a protest demonstration against the proceedings. (FOF:169F3)

May 18—President Eisenhower denies reports Soviet Union might have overtaken and passed United States in air strength. (FOF:169B2)

May 20—Soviet High Commissioner rejects discussions on Berlin toll question.

Georgi M. Pushkin told the Ambassadors of France, England, and the United States that the Big Four powers were not competent to discuss the problem of increased highway tolls on trucks from West Berlin. The Soviet Commissioner expressed the view that the matter could be discussed only by the two German governments, a procedure the Western powers would not accept because they did not recognize the East German regime. At the same time Pushkin rejected the suggestion from the Western powers that the Big Four name German technical experts to determine whether or not the tolls were fair. (FOF:173F2)

May 21—East Germans renew proposal to Bonn Government to discuss road toll question on governmental level.

Thus far, the Western powers and the West German Government had been unable to get the Communist East German regime to discuss this matter on an interzonal trade level. Discussion on this level did not involve recognition of the East German Government. (NYT, 5/22/55:2)

May 22—Report indicates 800,000 anti-Communist refugees cross border to South Vietnam. (FOF:175B2)

May 25—Chinese Communist radio announces Soviet Union has turned over all facilities of Port Arthur naval base in Manchuria to Communist China. (FOF:175C1)

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May 25—Trial of 12 Spaniards charged with Communist activities reveals recruiting activities of underground Spanish Communists. (CSM, 6/23/55: 12)

May 26—Seven Communist Party leaders are convicted in Denver, Colo.

In Denver, Colo., the following leaders of the Communist Party were convicted of conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of the United States Government: Arthur Bary and his wife Anna Bary, Harold Zepeline, Joseph William Scherrer and his wife Maia, Mrs. Patricia Blau, and Lewis M. Johnson. (FOF:185-B2)

May 26—British Communist Party polls 50 percent more votes in national elections than in 1951.

None of the 17 Communist candidates were, however, elected, and thus all but two forfeited deposits. (FOF: 185E2)

May 26—Khrushchev and Bulganin arrive in Belgrade.

First Secretary of the CPSU Nikita S. Khrushchev and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin arrived at the Zemun Airport in Belgrade to begin conversations on closer cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Tito listened "impassively" to an 11-minute speech read by Khrushchev in which the first secretary blamed Beria and others for the rupture in relations; declared that the charges against Tito were fabricated by enemies who infiltrated the ranks of the CPSU; and expressed their willingness "to do everything necessary to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of complete normalization of relations between our states." The Soviet party leader also stated:

"We would not be doing our duty to our peoples and to the working people of the whole world if we did not do everything possible to establish mutual understanding" between the Soviet and Yugoslav Communist parties.

Khrushchev said the U.S.S.R., "following the teachings of * * * Lenin," based its relations with other countries "on principles of the peaceful co-existence of states, on principles of equality, non-intervention * * * [and] respect for sovereignty * * * [and] national independence, on principles of non-aggression * * * [and] * * * the impermissibility of some states' encroaching upon the territorial integrity of others." Khrushchev expressed hope that the strengthening of U.S.S.R.-Yugoslav friendship "will contribute to improvement of relations among all countries" and "to consolidation of peace in general." (FOF: 181B1-E2)

May 27—Austrian Communist leader analyzes State Treaty and lays down party's tasks.

Johann Koplenig, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, declared that the State Treaty was—

a great triumph for the forces which in Austria, as all over the world, are working for international understanding, for the relaxation of international tension and for peace; it is a severe blow to all who, inciting the cold war, setting up military alignments and blocs and threatening to unleash an atomic war, obstruct the relaxation of tension and poison the political

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atmosphere, to all who seek to aggravate the international situation, rather than ease it.

The full significance of this development can be properly appreciated only when one bears in mind the schemes and intentions that the Western imperialists, headed by the United States, cherished in regard to Austria. It was the aim of the Western imperialists and militarists to incorporate Austria in their military bloc and convert her into a military base for the aggressive North Atlantic bloc against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. * * *

* * * * *

The altered political situation which has arisen as a result of the conclusion of the State Treaty provides new conditions for the struggle of our Party, the working class and all progressive forces in Austria.

The adherents of the cold war and the accomplices of German militarism have suffered a heavy defeat, but we should not cherish vain hopes that these elements will abandon their subversive activities. * * *

All this places before the Communist Party and all democratic and peace-loving forces an important task—to fight to the utmost to guarantee and consolidate Austria's independence and for a consistently neutral policy. * * *

* * * * *

The policy of neutrality and strengthening peace in Europe also requires the establishment of friendly relations with independent neighbouring countries and the cessation of slanderous campaigns against these countries. The leading statesmen of Czechoslovakia and Hungary have repeatedly declared that they wish to establish friendly relations and co-operate with Austria. It is now the turn of the Austrian Government, which should take every possible step to establish good relations with these countries. (FLP, 5/27/55: 3)

May 28—One thousand Communist demonstrators from East Berlin battle police at West Berlin reunion of Wehrmacht tank division. (NYT, 5/29/55: 9)

May 28-30—Swiss Labor Party holds Sixth Congress.

Part of the party program adopted at the congress stated, according to a Communist summary, that the party—

stands to the state policy of strict Swiss neutrality and in this connection demands that the still inadequate ties with the socialist states be extended and greater activity and evidence of desire to lessen international tension be displayed.

The Party demands that Switzerland's military expenditure be reduced.

The secretary general of the party, Edgard Woog, delivered the main report entitled "The Swiss Party of Labour in the Struggle for Peace, Unity and Progress." (FLP, 6/10/55: 2)

June—Indian Communist leader reports on Bandung Conference and its significance.

The CPUSA published an article by Ajoy Ghosh, the general secretary of the Indian Communist Party, on the Bandung Conference in which the Indian Communist leader observed:

More and more could the Asian peoples find that the very imperialist Powers that threatened their national freedom were trying to provoke new wars, more fearful wars with atomic weapons. Side by side has come the realization in the Asian countries that if these twin threats are to be warded off, they have to come closer and closer together.

Today this is rapidly becoming part of the consciousness of the vast millions of Asia. This way lies the struggle for resistance to war and the struggle for the achievement of Asian solidarity. If Asia is to be saved from the provocateurs of war, all her peoples have to close up their ranks.

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If any Asian country has to defend its national independence, it cannot do so in isolation but only with the support of other Asian countries, by quarantining the aggressor. Thus the struggle for Asian solidarity has come to be identified with the struggle for independence, for the building of a better life, for peace in Asia.

In this new and significant struggle, Bandung stands out as a great landmark. For it showed what mighty strides Asia has taken towards the building of solidarity not only among her own peoples but has also extended it to embrace the struggling peoples of Africa.

And so it is Bandung which helps us today to find out who are the well-wishers of Asian solidarity and, therefore, of Asian peace and Asian freedom, and who are its adversaries.

From the camp of Socialism have come all the best wishes for Bandung, with the Soviet Union acclaiming its significance.

From the camp of imperialism have come all the curses and intrigues against Bandung, ranging from murderous attacks to briefing of stooges for disruption, and in this America took the lead.

Bandung has thus revealed what are the "two blocs" that divide Asia and the world today—the camp of freedom and the camp of imperialism, and not the two blocs that many, including Nehru, sometimes equate with each other. (PA, 6/55: 18-19)

June 1—Japan and Soviet Union open peace talks in London.

Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, Jacob A. Malik, and the special Japanese envoy, Shunichi Matsumoto, began conversations in London on a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. London was chosen as a compromise; the U.S.S.R. proposed Geneva and Japan proposed New York.

On May 24, Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared that Japan could not sign a peace treaty until a "basic understanding" was reached on the following questions: major territorial changes, POW's held by the Soviet Union, fishing rights, and trade agreements. (FOF:183G1)

June 2—U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics testifies that much of this country's smuggled drug supplies emanates from Communist China.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger reported that since 1950 illicit drug traffic has been on the increase throughout the world and that this increase was reflected in the United States. Mr. Anslinger said that much of the drug supply on the west coast of the United States and virtually all of that supply in Hawaii emanated from Communist China.

Mr. Anslinger further stated that Japan, which never had a drug problem before 1950, has a "very tragic heroin situation which is certainly worse than ours." He said that the "chief of the Communist Party in Kyushu [Japan] had brought the heroin to Tokyo and furnished it to two other officials in the Communist Party to dispose of to obtain funds for their [Communist Party] operations."

Mr. Anslinger also said that approximately \$60 million went into Communist China as a result of its export of narcotics last year. (SISS, Hearings, Communist China and Illicit Narcotic Traffic, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

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June 2—Soviet Union and Yugoslavia reach agreement.

After a week of conversation between Soviet and Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Yugoslav President Marshal Tito signed a declaration terminating the Soviet-Yugoslav estrangement and supporting United Nations membership for Communist China and its claim to Formosa. The statement called for arms reduction, a ban on atomic arms, establishment of "a general system of collective security, including a system of collective security in Europe based on a treaty, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes." "Through such efforts," according to the statement, "an atmosphere would be created" which would make possible a peaceful solution of "such urgent problems of the first importance as * * * an agreed settlement of the German question on a democratic basis in conformity both with the wishes" and the "interests of the German people and in the interest of general security" and "the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of Communist China to Formosa." (FOF:189A-G2)

June 3—Khrushchev reaffirms close ties with Yugoslavia; satellite states fall into line.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, Nikita S. Khrushchev stated that "the period of bad relations" between Moscow and Belgrade was "ended" and that "the road toward the development of friendly relations between the USSR" and the "people's democracies on one side and Yugoslavia on the other side has been opened." The Soviet party leader added: "We have seen that Yugoslavia did not abandon her sovereignty but maintained her independence before the imperialists."

While they were in Bucharest, the Soviet leaders conferred with Hungarian and Czechoslovak Government and party leaders. A communique issued in Bucharest on June 5 expressed hopes for "friendly cooperation" with Yugoslavia so as to strengthen "the cause of peace" and "socialism." A communique from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated the same day expressed similar hopes. (FOF:190C1-D1)

June 4—Warsaw Pact group forms consultative committee.

Members of the Soviet satellite states established a joint Political Consultative Committee, Walter Ulbricht, Socialist Unity Party leader in East Germany, announced. The task of the group was to "coordinate policies * * * [and] acts of all the signatory powers for the purpose of solving major problems" and "to coordinate the great future plans for the huge area from Peiping to Berlin." (FOF:190E1)

June 4—East German Government grants "insignificant" reductions on tolls for trucks supplying West Berlin.

The East German regime further announced that travel between West Germany and the Soviet zone would be limited "temporarily" by the Interior Ministry. (NYT, 6/5/55:1)

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June 5—Warsaw mutual assistance treaty between Soviet Union and satellites comes into force as ratifications are deposited in Warsaw. (FOF:190G1)

June 5—Future of Cominform is questioned in light of Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement.

In an analysis of the Cominform and its role in the postwar Communist movement, Harry Schwartz, Soviet analyst of the *New York Times*, stated:

There are close observers of the Communist world scene who believe that as originally envisaged, the Cominform actually does not exist any more. They argue that, after the appearance of the Titoist heresy, Moscow again took completely and directly into its own hands the guidance of the world Communist movement, leaving as the only relic of original plans a newspaper that served a useful information dissemination function.

Whether or not this view is correct is not known, but it would seem that the possibilities of future usefulness of the Cominform as an organization have been considerably diminished by the latest events. In particular, any hopes Moscow may have of rapprochement with the Yugoslav Communists on a party basis would seem to require that the Cominform stay very much out of prominence, as it has in recent years.

Some observers suggest that there would be a Moscow gain if the Cominform's dissolution were to be announced, as was the Comintern's more than a decade ago. Such a step would fit in well with the current Soviet peace offensive by seeming to show a new sign of Moscow's intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations as promised in the Belgrade declaration. Such a dissolution would mean the end of the Cominform newspaper in that form, but its function could be performed in any one of a number of other ways. (NYT, 6/5/55:4E)

June 6—Communists hold strength in Sicilian local election.

In elections to Sicily's semiautonomous 90-seat regional assembly, the Christian Democrats won 7 new seats increasing their total to 37. The Communists held on to their 20 seats. "Pro-Communist" Socialists maintained their 10 seats. The Communist campaign in the election emphasized the "need" for compelling the withdrawal of American oil companies from Sicily. Oil had been discovered by the Gulf Oil Company at Pendente, Ragusa Province, in 1953. (FOF:202C2-D2)

June 7—West German Government receives Soviet proposal to establish diplomatic, trade, and cultural relations.

The first formal communication from the U.S.S.R. to the Federal Government of West Germany was a proposal inviting Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to visit Moscow "in the near future" in order to discuss the establishment of diplomatic, trade, and cultural relations. The Soviet note stated that cancellation of the so-called Occupation Statute for West Germany and Moscow's action terminating the state of war with Germany "now create the conditions necessary for normalization" and the "establishment of direct relations" between Bonn and Moscow. The note declared that the Soviet Union "has never been guided by the feeling of revenge toward the German people," despite "all the suffering" it had experienced during World War II. Establishment of normal relations, the note continued, "would contribute to the solution of outstanding problems of concern to the

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whole of Germany" and would aid in bringing about the "restoration of the unity of the German democratic state."

According to the Russians, "historical experience teaches us" that European peace depends largely on "normal" and "good relations" between the Soviet and German peoples. Plans were "afoot," however, in "certain aggressive circles" to "set in opposition the Soviet Union * * * [and] Germany and to worsen relations between our 2 countries," the note stated. Realization of these plans, it went on to say, "would inescapably make * * * Germany a battlefield and lead to its annihilation."

On the following day the Bonn Government issued a statement "welcoming" the Soviet note, saying that "several questions * * * necessitate a preliminary study." The government expressed the hope that this study would indicate that the Soviet-German conference appeared "to be suitable." (FOF: 190A2-F2)

June 7—Prime Minister Nehru of India receives "unprecedented welcome" as he arrives in Moscow to open 2-week state visit. (FOF: 190F3)

June 13—Convictions of Pennsylvania Communist leaders are upheld.

The United States Court of Appeals (Third Circuit) in Philadelphia upheld the conspiracy convictions of the western Pennsylvania Communist Party leaders, Stephen Mesarosh, also known as Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Benjamin L. Careathers, James Hulse Dolsen, and Irving Weissman. The convictions were upheld by a vote of 5-2. (CCAD: *U.S. v. Mesarosh, et al.*, 223 F.2d 449)

June 13—West Berlin city government agrees to Soviet offer to negotiate on easing tensions in Berlin. (WP, 5/14/55: 1)

June 14—Dismissal of two-count perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore is upheld.

The United States Court of Appeals (District of Columbia Circuit) in Washington upheld the dismissal of a two-count perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore by Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl by a 4-4 vote. (CCAD: *U.S. v. Lattimore*, 232 F.2d 334)

[Judge Youngdahl had previously dismissed certain counts of a prior indictment against Lattimore, which were upheld in part, and reversed in part, by the appeals court. See *U.S. v. Lattimore*, 112 F. Supp. 507; 215 F. 2d 847; and 127 F. Supp. 405, at 406, fn. 1.]

The "key" indictment charged that Dr. Lattimore had lied to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when he swore in 1952 that he had never been a "follower" of the Communist line or "promoter" of Communist causes. (FOF: 201F2)

June 14—President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer bar "neutrality" as solution to German question.

A communique issued after conversations between President Eisenhower and West German Chancellor Adenauer in Washington stated:

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They agreed that one of the objectives of the [summit meeting] will be to pave the way for early German reunification. It was confirmed that * * * the concept of neutrality is in no way applicable to Germany and that only in collective security agreements can Germany assure its independence. (FOF:197G3,198A1)

June 14—Soviet Union seeks to neutralize Japan in proposed peace treaty.

The substance of the Soviet offer of a peace treaty to Japan would, in effect, neutralize Japan by preventing its government from concluding alliances "against any power that fought against Japan in World War II" and barring all foreign military ships, with the exception of those from the U.S.S.R. and Communist China, from waters between Japan and Korea and Japan's inland seaways. In addition, the Soviet terms required the dropping of Japan's claims to the Kurile Islands, southern Sakhalin, and the Habomai and Shikotan Islands—then under Soviet occupation—and for both sides to renounce claims for war reparations. In the Soviet terms there was no mention of repatriation of Japanese POW's. (FOF:207D1-E1)

June 14—Soviets announce plans to aid Hungary and Bulgaria in atomic development.

Moscow radio announced that the Soviet Union would supply atomic research equipment as well as scientists and technical information to Bulgaria and Hungary. In turn, both satellite states would send scientists to the U.S.S.R. for training. (FOF:198G)

June 17—Cominform press reports on signatures to Vienna Appeal.

Under the heading of "Frustrate Designs of Atom Maniacs!" the Cominform press described the activity in the campaigns to get signatures for the Vienna Appeal in Poland, Canada, Argentina, and Algeria. The appeal called for the destruction of atomic stockpiles and a ban on atomic weapons. (FLP, 6/17/55: 1)

June 20—Nine Pennsylvania Communist leaders are sentenced on Smith Act violations.

In Philadelphia, Federal District Judge J. Cullen Ganey sentenced the following Communist leaders convicted of Smith Act violations: Three years for Sam Gobeloff (alias Joseph Roberts), Joseph Kuzma, David Dubensky (alias Dave Davis), and Thomas Nabried; 2 years for Sherman Marion Labovitz, Walter Lowenfels (alias William Lerner), Irvin Katz, Robert Klonsky (alias Robert Kirby), and Benjamin Weiss. (FOF:209G3)

June 22—"World Assembly for Peace" opens conference in Helsinki, Finland.

The opening meetings of the "Communist-organized" conference [which was sponsored by the World Peace Council] were characterized by virulent anti-American speeches delivered by attending delegates. (NYT, 6/24/55: 9)

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June 22—Two Soviet planes open fire on United States Navy patrol plane forcing it down in Bering Strait area; Soviets offer indemnity.

Three days after the attack, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov handed Secretary of State Dulles a memorandum while attending a meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco in which the Soviet Government held that there was "an exchange of shots" after the Soviet fighter planes approached the American plane to advise that it was over Soviet territory and should depart immediately. According to the Soviet note, the incident occurred "under heavy cloud conditions" and "in the absence of visibility," although "violation" of Soviet "air space" could also be the fault of "some representatives of the American command who obviously are not interested in the prevention of this sort of incident." The Soviet command, it stated, "has strict orders * * * to avoid any action beyond the limits of the Soviet state frontiers." The note went on to express the "regret" of the Soviet Government "in regard to the incident," declaring that the Soviet Union, "taking into account * * * conditions which do not exclude the possibility of a mistake from one side or the other," was willing "to compensate for 50% of the * * * [United States] damage."

The Department of State declared that the Secretary "accepted with satisfaction" the expressions of "regret" by the Soviet Government, although the Soviet offer fell short of what was expected. American officials stated that this was the first time that the Soviet Union offered to pay damages for shooting on an American plane. (FOF: 214E2-E3)

June 23—Prime Minister Nehru ends visit to U.S.S.R. with publication of joint statement with Soviet Premier Bulganin.

The joint statement issued by Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Soviet Premier Bulganin called for a nuclear-weapons ban, disarmament, "wider application" of the principles of coexistence, and the peaceful realization of Communist China's "legitimate rights" on Formosa. The "continued refusal" to admit Peiping to the United Nations, the statement said, "lies at the root of many troubles in the Far East * * * [and] elsewhere." The declaration also stated that "the essence of true coexistence * * * is that states of different social structures can exist side by side in peace * * * [and] concord and work for the common good." The declaration referred to the recent agreement for the construction of a steel plant in India by the Soviet Union as "a notable example" of economic cooperation. (FOF: 206C3-D3)

June 25—North Vietnam leader visits Peiping.

Ho Chi Minh, the President of North Vietnam, visited Peiping en route to Moscow. According to a Peiping radio broadcast after Ho's departure on July 8, Communist China agreed to an economic aid program for North Vietnam "without compensation" amounting to \$338 million. The economic aid was to be

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used to rebuild railroads, docks, highways, and bridges and to restore and construct textile mills and other factories.

At a dinner given in honor of Ho on June 26, Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai joined the Vietnam Communist leader in accusing the United States of trying to prevent the "peaceful unification" of North and South Vietnam through all-Vietnamese elections. (FOF:232C1-D1)

June 27—Tito accepts Soviet invitation to visit Moscow. (FOF:215E3)

June 27—Communists try to win over African Negroes.

A report from Johannesburg, South Africa, indicated that the Communists were attempting to sow "the seeds of communism" among the 10 million Negroes of South Africa. Recent evidence of this fact was a congress held at Kliptown, a suburb. Speeches and literature of the meeting were intended to arouse—

resentment over racial oppression under South Africa's apartheid (racial separation) laws.

The 3,000 delegates adopted a "freedom charter" that proclaimed that "the people shall govern." It called for many things, including redistribution of land and transfer of mines, banks and monopoly industry to "the ownership of the people."

Most of the delegates and other persons who attended were Africans * * *.

The congress was sponsored by the African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, South African Colored Peoples Organization and South African Congress of Democrats.

In recent years some of the leaders of these organizations have been forbidden to participate in organization affairs under South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act * * *.

During the two-day "Congress of Freedom" there were numerous denunciations of capitalism by speakers and a continuous effort to exploit the misery and poverty in which many Negroes in Africa dwell * * *.

Among persons listed as having sent messages of greeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of Communist China; Paul Robeson, American Negro singer; Janet Jagan, secretary of the extreme left-wing People's Progressive party of British Guiana, and Howard Fast, American author. (NYT, 6/28/55: 9)

June 28—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announces Justice Department is dropping perjury case against Professor Owen Lattimore, former State Department adviser on Far Eastern affairs.

The Justice Department announced it would not request Supreme Court review of the appellate court's recent ruling on two perjury charges against Professor Lattimore. "In the absence of these counts," Mr. Brownell's announcement said, "there is no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution on the five counts remaining from the first indictment." Therefore, the Justice Department decided to drop these counts.

The announcement came from Mr. Brownell just 2 weeks after the U.S. Court of Appeals for a second time upheld dismissal of the two key charges against the Johns Hopkins University professor. (WS, 6/28/55: A1,5)

June 29—Indian Communist Party ceases opposition to foreign policy of Prime Minister Nehru following his visit to Moscow. (FOF: 251B1)

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June 29—U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrives in Washington for official state visit.

On July 2, President Eisenhower and the Burmese Premier affirmed in a joint statement their "dedication to the ideal of peace" and "friendly cooperation amongst nations founded on international justice" and "morality." "Peace with justice," based on human liberty and the "security of nations," they said, "can best be achieved by loyal, steadfast support for the [U.N.] Charter."

According to the statement, since his arrival the Burmese Prime Minister and President Eisenhower had "reviewed problems of peace" and "security in Asia," discussed frankly "the complex economic problems" due to "substantial surpluses of exportable rice" in Burma and the United States, and reviewed "the problem of imprisoned American flyers in Communist China." (FOF:223C3-E3)

June 29—CBS reporter reveals Communist activities before Senate subcommittee investigating communism in American journalism.

Winston M. Burdett, the United Nations reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding his activities as a Communist for 2 years in the early 1940's. In the course of his testimony Mr. Burdett revealed that he went to Finland as a Russian spy in the course of the Russo-Finish War. At the time he left this country for Finland, he was a correspondent for the now-defunct *Brooklyn Eagle*, which had no knowledge of his spy activities. He also stated he had remained in Europe after the Russo-Finish War and traveled to Yugoslavia, Russia, Rumania, and Turkey and that from time to time he made contacts with, and did work for, various Communist contacts.

He joined the Communist Party in 1937, he said, because he "was emotionally impelled to identify myself with a larger movement outside myself, a larger cause which I then believed to be a good one." When asked why he left the party, he said, "I had the uncomfortable personal sense of doing a most distasteful chore for a totalitarian power, and that we were all being used as tools, of it." He began to see, he said, that "the Communist Party did function as a tool of a cynical power which used it cynically and which was willing * * * to throw anyone overboard, including not only its sympathizers and partisans, but also its own members * * *."

Mr. Burdett named 23 persons—most of whom were in the field of journalism—whom he knew to be Communist Party members or sympathizers at the time he was a member of the Communist unit of the *Brooklyn Eagle*. (SISS, Hearings, Strategy and Tactics of World Communism: Recruiting for Espionage, part 14, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

June 30—Soviet bloc seeks to broaden trade in Latin America.

A report by the United Nations Economic Committee for Latin America to the United Nations Economic and Social Council stated that the Soviet bloc had made "vigorous efforts" to increase

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and broaden trade agreements in Latin America. Formerly only Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland had concluded trade treaties with Latin America. However, according to the report, the Soviet Union had recently "shown a desire to establish its own network of direct agreements." The report stated that the value of trade with the Latin American countries increased from \$265 million at the end of 1953 to \$300 million in 1954. It attributed the increase to the Soviet demand for consumer goods and "the difficulties of implementing" Soviet agricultural plans. (FOF: 222B3-C3)

July—CPUSA publication highlights importance of "fight for peace."

Martha Stone, in an article published in *Political Affairs* entitled "A New Stage in the Fight for Peace," concluded:

A number of slogans around which all sectors of the population can unite, arising from the concrete situation as the Big Four talks open up, are: *Negotiate in a spirit of mutual concessions. Insist that Dulles and Eisenhower continue negotiations until settlements are reached. Oppose all appeasement of the Knowlands and McCarthys. Don't re-arm Germany when the whole world can begin to disarm. Ban the H-Bomb. Seat China in the U.N. Eliminate all international barriers and expand East-West trade. Allocate government expenditures for peace, not war. End the cold war.*

Never before have the American people had such favorable opportunity to leap forward in the direction of peace. The opening of the summit conference must usher in the beginning of a long period of negotiations and settlements of those differences that create a threat of war. The enemy is fighting ferociously to hold on to its badly battered policies known as the cold war. The biggest defeat yet administered to the cold war program is the convening of the meeting at the summit. When the cold war program with bi-partisan support was first put forward in our country, it was predicated on the idea that there can be no meetings, negotiations, conferences and talks between the heads of the Soviet Union and those of the imperialist powers like Britain, France, and the U.S. Now this is being changed, and the change is being imposed on the Eisenhower Administration by the magnificent unity and will of the peoples the world over. This brings about a new stage in the fight for peaceful coexistence, for the ending of the cold war.

Our Party must throw its full energy and forces into this ever expanding peace movement. Left peace forces need to become an integral part of the peace activities in churches, trade unions and other mass organizations. Recently, the new initiative of various peace centers with Left-leadership have activized many at the grass-roots level, stimulated parallel actions on the peace front, and cemented ties and relationships between the Left and broader peace forces. * * *

We need to have a heightened appreciation of the contributions of the American people to these international peace developments. Victories on the peace front will have far-reaching consequences for our own people. It will deliver a major blow to the McCarthys and other fascist forces who plot the destruction of democratic rights. Winning the fight for peaceful co-existence will be the greatest barrier to these reactionary un-American forces who would impose fascism upon us, and will open up new horizons for a people's victory. (PA, 7/55: 10, 11)

July 2-3—Report states terrorism in Algeria causes 539 deaths in 8 months. (FOF: 241B2)

July 4—Press reports West Berlin is prepared for renewed blockade with stockpiles of foods, materials, and fuel. (NYT, 7/9/55: 3)

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July 4—Top Soviet leaders make “unprecedented” and “unexpected” visit to party given at American Embassy in Moscow commemorating American independence; Khrushchev discusses Soviet “peace policy.”

Present at the American celebration were Nikita S. Khrushchev, Premier Bulganin, First Deputy Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan, Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Maxim Z. Saburov, and Deputy Premiers Georgi M. Malenkov and Lazar M. Kaganovich. In the course of the celebration Khrushchev, responding to inquiries on Soviet “peace” moves, stated that Western newspapers paid “little attention to what we say and prefer to read tea leaves.” “We made these proposals,” he said, “not for the purpose of pleasing somebody but because they were the only right decisions, and this is what motivated us.” The Soviet Party leader denied that Soviet policy was determined by fears of “some catastrophe.” “We want an agreement on an honest basis,” he declared. “Some people would like to wait until our legs are broken,” he went on, but there would be “no such time.” “That is a fantasy of stupid people,” he said. According to Khrushchev, if “we talk on an equal basis” and “if the talks are honest * * * [and] sincere, equal to equal, something will come of it.” On the other hand, he said, if “we go to Geneva like merchants, it is not worthwhile going.”

The American Charge d’Affaires Walter N. Walmsley replied to the comments by the Soviet leader, stating that he doubted that the President “would go to Geneva without serious reasons.” “I don’t think they would waste their valuable time on unimportant things,” he said. In the exchange Khrushchev’s last words were: “We are delighted to go to Geneva, but if you don’t want to talk seriously we can wait and hold on.” (FOF:221E1-C3)

July 4-11—Elections to leading posts in CPSU and calling of 20th Party Congress are announced after meeting of central committee.

Alexei I. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, and Mikhail A. Suslov, a secretary of the CPSU, were elected to the Presidium. Both men were closely identified with Khrushchev. The central committee also elected three party secretaries: Dmitri T. Shepilov, editor of *Pravda*; Nikolai I. Bel'yayev, secretary in the Altai territory; and A. B. Aristov, a leader in the Khabarovsk Territorial Government.

The central committee also approved a decree by First Secretary Khrushchev to convene the 20th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow on February 14, 1956, for the purpose of electing party leaders and approving the sixth Five-Year Plan. (FOF:234-D2-A3)

July 5—Indian Communist Party issues resolution on new party line.

A British correspondent in New Delhi, India, gave the following analysis of the 9,000-word resolution:

Many changes in policy are evident * * *. Unconditional support for the Prime Minister has not been accepted, and the resolution obviously represents an interim policy. The party is feeling its way cautiously, and is perhaps waiting for further information from the Cominform, a body

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that many Indians fondly believe will be abolished because of representations by Nehru. Only one thing is clear; the Communist Party of India has again been sacrificed for the benefit of Soviet foreign policy.

A not unexpected change is from conditional and selective to enthusiastic and almost complete support for Mr. Nehru's foreign policy * * *.

The S.E.A.T.O. alliance is naturally denounced, but "American imperialism" is mentioned only once; presumably restraint has been exercised in the cause of coexistence, although there is no reference to this policy. An attempt is made to isolate Mr. Nehru from the Congress Party, and while the personal role played by the Prime Minister is recognized, the party is seen as exposed to reactionary elements in the Government who want to reverse or modify the "progressive shift" in foreign policy * * *.

Perhaps the most significant changes are required by this decision to cooperate with the Government and the Congress Party. A return to a united front is demanded, although less than a year ago the party was divided on this issue * * *.

The basic political objective of the party will be to establish a people's democracy—but not on a national level. Mr. Nehru is not to be personally opposed. Instead, in states where "democratic forces" are strong, efforts must be made to replace the present state Governments by Governments of democratic unity. It is unlikely that this hastily revised policy will be any more successful than others rewritten for the sake of international solidarity. It is, however, one positive result of Mr. Nehru's journey to Moscow, and must be taken into account by those who believe that he has unwittingly helped the Communists in his own country and elsewhere.

Many Indians have been confused by the glowing and uncritical accounts of Russian life written by Indian journalists accompanying Mr. Nehru and by his speeches, especially as they followed so quickly upon crude attacks against Russia by the Congress Party during the Andhra elections. It is possible that Russia will enjoy wide popularity in India for some time, but the strains imposed upon the C.P.I. cannot be ignored. For long there has been ill-concealed dissension within the party, due mainly to left-wing impatience with the demands of international Communism.

The resolution clearly shows once again that these elements have been held in check, but it is known that they have not been convinced and that their dissatisfaction remains. There will probably be less unity within the party than ever before. (TL, 7/6/55: 8)

July 5—House of Representatives passes bill increasing penalties for sedition.

By a voice vote the House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate a bill (H.R. 2854) increasing penalties for sedition. The maximum penalty for seditious conspiracy would be extended from \$5,000 fine and/or 6 years' imprisonment to \$20,000 fine and/or 20 years' imprisonment. The maximum penalty for advocating the violent overthrow of the Government would be raised from \$10,000 and/or 10 years' imprisonment to \$20,000 fine and/or 20 years' imprisonment. (CR, 84th Cong., 1st sess.: 9901)

July 5—USAF General denounces Communist insincerity in carrying out Korean truce.

Major General Harlan C. Parks, USAF, senior United Nations representative on the Joint Military Armistice Commission, accused the Communists of "complete insincerity, dishonest * * * [and] utter lack of integrity" in maintaining the truce. The general cited the buildup of combat forces and "collusion" by Czechoslovak and Polish truce inspectors to make the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission ineffective. (FOF: 255C3)

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July 6-10—United States and Russia agree on bases to be established in Antarctica during International Geophysical Year.

At a Paris conference of organizers of the International Geophysical Year, an 18-month period beginning in July 1957, agreement was reached on American and Soviet bases to be established in Antarctica. According to the Soviet delegate, Professor Vladimir Balousov, the Soviets have planned an expedition across 1,600 miles of unexplored territory for the purpose of establishing three bases in mid-Antarctica. One base, it was reported, would be situated near the South Pole where the United States had also planned one of six Antarctic bases. (FOF: 231G1-A2)

July 7—World Congress of Mothers meets in Lausanne.

This congress was convened on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation. The World Congress of Mothers was said to stand for, according to the Cominform press, the "defence of children, against war and for disarmament and friendship among the peoples." The report continued:

Active preparations for the Congress in Lausanne were carried out by the women of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of people's democracy, who devote all their thoughts and efforts to the cause of peace and peaceful constructive labour and to ensuring that their children have a happy future. * * *

The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of the socialist camp follow a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. They have always held that the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems can and should be ensured on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, equality and reciprocal advantage. * * * (FLP, 7/8/55: 1)

July 8—Japanese Communists are ordered to use "legal" tactics.

According to a report by Japanese security officials, the Communist Party of Japan has ordered its members to emerge from the underground and employ "legal" tactics in advancing world revolution. The report stated:

The party members have been ordered to dissolve their military system, dispose of all weapons and burn all documents having to do with such illegal activities, the officers said * * *.

The police estimate that 4,500 party members of the estimated total membership of 60,000 have been operating underground [The party has been underground since the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950] led by Kyuichi Tokuda, the party's Secretary General.

The party has steadily been losing strength, according to information. It polled only 733,120 votes, or 2 per cent of the total, in the 1955 elections, compared with 890,000 or 2.6 per cent, in 1952. (NYT, 7/8/55: 3)

July 8—Soviet Union informs United Nations Economic and Social Council it will rejoin World Health Organization.

The U.S.S.R. left WHO in 1949 on the grounds that the budget of the organization was "wasteful" of funds contributed by member countries. (FOF: 231B2)

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July 9—French Communist Deputies in National Assembly support measure granting Tunisia home rule.

The accords which were presented for approval by French Premier Edgar Faure were adopted by a vote of 540-43 and sent to the upper house, the Council of the Republic. (FOF: 241B2)

July 13—Harvey Matusow, former Communist informer, is indicted by a New York grand jury on perjury charges.

Harvey Matusow was indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York on six counts of perjury. According to the press report, Matusow was charged in all counts with having lied when he accused former Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn of inducing him to testify falsely at the 1952 trial of the 13 secondary American Communist leaders.

When Matusow had appeared before the grand jury to say that Mr. Cohn had coached him to give false testimony, the convictions of 2 of the 13 leaders were upset and new trials granted. The convictions of the 11 other leaders were permitted to stand.

Mr. Cohn, who had assisted in presenting the Government's case, was cleared of Matusow's charges in April by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock.

In his ruling in April upsetting the convictions of two of the Communist leaders, Judge Dimock declared that it was Matusow's own idea to lie. The judge called Matusow a "completely irresponsible witness" and, according to the press report, "a confirmed liar." (NYT, 7/14/55:12)

July 14—Japanese Communists adopt "softer policy."

Yoshio Shiga, described as "the only top leader above ground," stated that the Japanese Communists would concentrate henceforth on legal parliamentary activities—

thus completing the circle begun when party boss Sanzo Nosaka was criticized by the Cominform in 1950 for his "soft" line and his advocacy of a popular front * * *.

Mr. Shiga added that international moves toward removing tensions, together with Japanese efforts to normalize relations with Communist nations, had brought about a new atmosphere in which Japan's Communist Party could emerge once again and attempt to broaden its base of support. Although this new policy line is an apparent contradiction of the "get tough" line urged by party boss Kyuichi Tokuda, Mr. Shiga stated that there was no disagreement between himself and party bosses Tokuda and Nosaka. (CSM, 7/14/55: 11)

July 16—Soviet farm delegation, headed by government agricultural leader, arrives in New York.

A 12-man Soviet farm delegation, headed by Vladimir V. Matskevich, a First Deputy in the Agricultural Ministry of the U.S.S.R., arrived in New York and departed the next day for Des Moines, Iowa, to begin their tour of the United States.

On July 15, an American farm-study group arrived in Moscow. (FOF: 240E2)

July 17—FBI Director reports on actions taken against Communists.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., the following information relating to ac-

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tions taken against American Communists: 21 new arrests of Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act and 18 convictions under the act were recorded during the year ending June 30; and the total arrests under the Smith Act rose to 131 Communists, of which 90 received convictions. According to Mr. Hoover, the CPUSA had adopted underground tactics, and it was becoming "increasingly difficult" for the FBI to investigate Communist activities. (FOF: 242G1-2)

July 18—"Summit" conference of heads of governments of France, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and United States opens in Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The purpose of the conference was to find ways to ease international tension. Present at the conference were: President Dwight D. Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, French Premier Edgar Faure, and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

At a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four—John Foster Dulles of the United States, Harold Macmillan of Great Britain, Antoine Pinay of France, and V. M. Molotov of the U.S.S.R.—a four-point agenda was agreed upon for their chiefs: German reunification, European security, disarmament, and improvement of East-West relations. (FOF: 237C1, 239D2)

July 18—Soviet Union promises aid to Vietnam.

According to an announcement by Moscow radio, Ho Chi Minh and Soviet officials concluded an agreement which provided for 400 million rubles (\$100 million at the official rate of exchange) in economic aid for North Vietnam. (FOF: 248B3)

July 21—President Eisenhower proposes exchange of military blueprints at Geneva Conference.

At the Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union exchange military blueprints and permit mutual air reconnaissance over their military installations. Soviet Premier Bulganin did not make a reply to the President's proposal. (FOF: 245B1)

July 21-22—Big Four Foreign Ministers fail to reach agreement at Geneva.

Meeting separately, the Big Four Foreign Ministers, Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan, Antoine Pinay of France, and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, failed to reach agreement on the directives for a meeting set for October to discuss the details of the broad subjects taken up by the heads of governments. The Western Ministers refused to accept Molotov's view that the East and West German Governments take part in the proposed Foreign Ministers meeting, that the Big Four disarmament directives to the Foreign Ministers should recommend the study of means to ban nuclear weapons, and that the reunification of Germany should be placed at the end of the agenda without linking German unity with European security. (FOF: 246F1-A2)

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July 23—Big Four leaders express views at close of "summit" Geneva Conference.

In their final statements bringing to an end the "summit" conference, the heads of governments of the powers represented declared, according to a summarized report:

[Prime Minister] Eden: No one expects settlement of every detail "of these complicated issues." "But there is now a better chance than we have known * * * since the war to get to work on practical proposals" to settle East-West differences. A new spirit of conciliation has been present.

[Premier] Bulganin: "There is no doubt" the summit meeting "has a positive meaning for the easing of tension * * * and for the inevitable increase in confidence" between East * * * [and] West. "We got to know each other better here * * *." Despite differences, "on the whole the meeting proceeded in an honest atmosphere and was marked by efforts * * * to achieve mutual understanding." "We have laid the basis for a wider cooperation between our states." The decisions reached "are the beginning of a new stage in the relations between our countries." However, the USSR "regrets that further attention was not given to the problems of Asia," such as the "legal rights" of the Chinese Communists, "the execution of the Geneva agreements on Indo-China * * * [and] other problems that "will not tolerate postponement." * * *

[President] Eisenhower: " * * * I hope that my silence respecting certain of the statements by [Bulganin] will not by any means be interpreted as acquiescence on my part. Far from it. It has been on the whole a good week. But only history will tell the true worth * * * [and] real values of our session together." "In this final hour * * * it is my judgment that the prospects of a lasting peace with justice, well-being * * * [and] broader freedom are brighter. The dangers * * * of modern war are less." "If our peoples * * * broaden their knowledge * * * [and] understanding of each other, as we * * * have broadened our knowledge of each other, further agreement between our governments may be facilitated."

[Premier] Faure: Even when "the 4 of us are no longer present in one room, we must remain morally united." Even more than the agreements reached, "the very fact of our meeting, the spirit which has governed our debates * * * will leave a profound mark on international relations." "We have shown here a common resolve. It is now our responsibility to find the means." (FOF: 246B2-B3)

July 24—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reveals Soviet record of broken treaties in staff study.

Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) released a staff study relating to treaties broken by the Soviet Union with a statement that, of approximately 1,000 treaties and agreements between Soviet Russia and the United States and other countries concluded in the previous 38 years which the staff had studied, the Soviet Union had broken almost every one of them. The Senator expressed doubt that "during the whole history of civilization any great nation has ever made as perfidious a record as this in so short a time." The Senator further questioned the value of any treaty concluded with a Communist regime.

This staff study was made a Senate document on August 1. (SISS, Senate Doc. 85, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Soviet Political Treaties and Violations)

July 25—West Berlin officials state 25,000 youths have left East Germany since January 1 to avoid military service. (FOF: 251F1)

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July 25—Tito expresses conviction that U.S.S.R. "truly wishes peace."

The Yugoslav President also stated that the Yugoslav Communist Party was ready to resume relations with the CPSU in order to "exchange experiences," but, he added, "there will be no domination or subordination of one to another." Relations, he said, would be "the same as our relations with other progressive parties * * * [and] movements in the world." (FOF:255C1-D1)

July 26—Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, affirms Soviet loyalty to "German democratic republic" in East Berlin speech. (WP, 7/27/55:13)

July 26—Egyptian Government imprisons hundreds in anti-Communist drive.

According to a report from Alexandria, Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser stated that Egyptian security forces had broken the back of a Communist underground movement with the arrest of hundreds of Communists. Leader of the Communists was Professor Omar Tantawi of Cairo University who, according to the report, was in prison with his 100 fellow Communists. The Premier also revealed that security forces seized a list of the Communist Party membership for all Egypt. The Communists imprisoned were said to represent the backbone of between 15,000 to 20,000 Egyptian Communists. (WP, 7/27/55:6)

July 26—Communists concentrate efforts on winning over Chinese youth in Singapore.

Communist influence among the youth, according to a report from Singapore, was "common." Such organizations as the Communist People's Anti-British League were active. According to Police Commissioner Nigel Morris, Singapore has 2,000 Communists and fellow travelers. Among the Chinese students, officials state, there were only 400 "hard-core" Communists. However, Communists have infiltrated the extreme leftwing People's Action Party, which has three men in the Legislative Assembly. It was reported that "Red students campaigning for that party among these Chinese could be a real threat." (NYHT, 8/26/55:7)

July 27—Austria regains sovereignty as ratification proceedings for the State Treaty are concluded. (FOF:247D3)

July 27—Soviet Premier Bulganin and CPSU First Secretary Khrushchev accept invitation from British Minister Eden to visit England. (FOF:247B2)

July 27—Tito announces Soviet Union canceled debt of \$90 million Yugoslavia owed for Soviet goods exported to Yugoslavia before 1948 break. (FOF:255G1)

July 27—New York Federal judge dismisses contempt of Congress indictments against Corliss Lamont and two others.

Federal District Judge Edward Weinfeld dismissed the contempt of Congress indictments against Corliss Lamont, described as a "millionaire writer-lecturer," attorney Abraham Unger, and electronics engineer Albert Shadowitz. Judge Weinfeld did not

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rule on the constitutional question which was raised by the defendants, who had all invoked the first amendment. But he maintained that the indictments were faulty because they did not indicate that the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), had authority to conduct the inquiry. The three above-named men had refused to answer questions relating to their participation in, or knowledge of, subversive activities when appearing before the subcommittee in 1953. (FOF: 265G1-D2)

July 28—United States warns Yugoslavia on accepting Soviet military aid.

In Belgrade, it was disclosed that the United States Government had warned the Yugoslavs that the flow of American aid would be affected if Yugoslavia accepted Soviet MIG fighters. Rumors of this offer had been widespread since the visit of the Soviet leaders. (FOF: 255C2)

July 29—Sanzo Nosaka becomes leading Japanese Communist with announcement of death of Kyuichi Tokuda in Peiping.

It was reported that Tokuda had died nearly 2 years ago in the Communist Chinese capital. Tokuda was described as "one of the fathers of Japanese communism and the party's Secretary-General since the end of World War II." (NYT, 7/30/55:2) (FOF: 271E2)

July 31—Soviet Russia announces troop withdrawal from Austria.

Soviet Defense Minister Georgi K. Zhukov announced in Moscow that the Soviet Government would withdraw the 44,000 occupation troops stationed in Austria by October 1. (FOF: 254B3)

July 31—South Korean air chief states North Koreans violate armistice.

Lieutenant General Kim Chung Yul, Chief of Staff of the South Korean Air Force, declared that the Communists had developed five air divisions with 300 MIG jet fighters. According to the general, the Communists also built at least 5 new airfields since the end of the fighting in 1953 and made repairs and improvements on 30 others destroyed during the war. All this was done, he said, in violation of the armistice agreement. (FOF: 255B3)

August—American Communist publication cites NAACP as "reformist."

In a survey of the 46th Annual Convention of the NAACP Doxey A. Wilkerson stated:

The Convention did reveal significant weaknesses in N.A.A.C.P. policy and program, especially in its continuing "anti-Communism" and its reluctance to tackle certain very important, concrete issues in the fight for peace and freedom. Notable also in this regard is the Association's continuing failure to develop any program on the basic land question in the South. These limitations flow in large measure, from the reformist ideology which dominates the middle-class leadership of the Association. The necessary corrective lies in developing a stronger base of active trade unionists in the organization, together with much more substantial support of its program by the labor-progressive movement.

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There can be no doubt that in the context of the changing political scene, and given much more substantial support by the labor movement—a task for which progressives in the unions have a special responsibility [sic]—the N.A.A.C.P. will continue to move forward as an increasingly powerful force in the fight for the civil rights of the Negro people, and also in the broader struggle for democracy and peace. (PA, 8/55:18)

August 1—Attorney General Brownell petitions Subversive Activities Control Board to order American Peace Crusade to register as Communist front.

According to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, the American Women for Peace and the National Labor Conference for Peace had become part of the American Peace Crusade. The latter had headquarters in New York. (FOF:431B3)

August 3—Yugoslav CP publication calls for dissolution of Cominform.

The Communist, a Yugoslav Communist Party publication, called for the dissolution of the Soviet-led Cominform to be replaced by a new organization that would include all socialistic movements. It was said that the article represented Tito's attitude set forth in the conversations carried on with the Soviet leaders, Bulganin and Khrushchev, on their visit to Yugoslavia. (FOF:255F1)

August 3—American Communist Party opens drive to divide labor ranks.

On the eve of the merger between the AFL and CIO, a "full-fledged Communist drive" got under way to split the American labor movement. The target of the Communists was George Meany, president of the AFL. Mr. Meany had refused to make any visit to Soviet Russia, while some CIO members indicated a willingness to do so. An analysis of the Communist drive stated:

Mr. Meany has not congratulated President Eisenhower, a spokesman declared, nor has he any intention of doing so.

The Daily Worker on July 29 sharply attacked Mr. Meany, pointing out that "the idea of East-West contact, already under way for some time, has been greatly stimulated by Geneva." The newspaper said that the reason why the Democratic Party is "far behind" the "propeace" sentiment is because it fears to "risk the wrath of George Meany and possible labor endorsement next year."

Similarly, the Democrats are so fearful of Mr. Meany and Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, said the July 27 Daily Worker, that Democratic candidates "will ignore the peace issue or, worse yet, try to outshout the sabre rattlers." Nevertheless, "there is, of course, a difference between Reuther and Meany," said the Daily Worker, referring to the CIO cable to the President and comparing it with a caustic anti-Soviet editorial in the AFL official publication after Geneva.

"Basically, however, neither the AFL nor the CIO has indicated courage enough to face the facts of life and to forthrightly come to the forefront of the peace movement," said the Daily Worker.

The Communist position regarding trade-union delegation exchanges is that if it is all right for chess players, farmers, war veterans, parliamentarians, government officials, athletes to move east and west, why not labor. However, anti-Communist labor spokesmen believe that such exchanges would be used as vital propaganda in the struggle by the Soviet Union to penetrate the free trade-union movement. (CSM, 8/3/55:1)

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August 4—Conference of CPUSA is reported.

The *New York Times* carried the following report of a conference of the CPUSA held in New York:

The Communist party demanded * * * that the United States "implement" the Geneva conference by dropping the prosecution of party leaders.

Seventy-six Communist leaders from twenty-seven states ended a three-day national conference here. They approved a report that said "the times call for a national crusade which will demand not only an end to the cold war generally, but also to the cold war at home—the war against civil liberties which is largely a product of the international cold war."

The conference was held at the Yugoslav-American Home, Inc. 405 West Forty-first Street. The last such conference was held in the spring.

A party spokesman estimated that fully one-third of the Communist leaders at the meeting were under indictment on charges of violating the Smith Act and were awaiting trial or had been convicted and had appeals pending.

The conferees approved a message by William Z. Foster, party chairman, saying that President Eisenhower "cannot preach peace abroad while waging cold war at home."

They called for a nation-wide campaign to achieve the following:

Invalidate the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, on which a Supreme Court test is pending, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

Force the Government to drop the prosecution of party leaders under the membership provision of the Smith Act. This makes membership in a subversive organization a crime when the member knows the organization's violent purpose.

Mr. Foster's message was a greeting to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, former party official serving a three-year Federal prison term for conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government in violation of the Smith Act.

"With the beginnings of the break-up of the cold war as marked by the historic Geneva Big Four meeting," the message said, "the basis for these monstrous heresy trials [of party leaders] is being destroyed. Americans of all political views are beginning to realize that our Government cannot preach peace abroad while waging cold war at home. They are beginning to see that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other Smith Act victims are in prison simply for advocating their views on peace."

The report approved by the party leaders said implementation of the Geneva Conference "should mean an end to" Smith Act Trials, "the Nazi-like prosecutions of labor leaders," passport denials in general and to Paul Robeson, the singer, in particular and "purges and black-lists" of teachers and Government employees.

The Geneva Conference was acclaimed as a development that "opens up broad vistas for achieving these objectives." (NYT, 8/5/55: 42)

August 7—Indonesian Communists urge "united front" at central committee meeting. (FLP, 8/12/55: 2)

August 10—AFL rejects Soviet proposal to exchange labor delegations.

In Chicago the AFL Executive Council announced its rejection of Communist proposals for an exchange of visits between delegations from the United States and Soviet Russia or other Soviet-bloc union delegations. Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL, expressed the view that United States congressional and farmer visitors to Soviet Russia were "making a mistake" because they were "giving [the Russians] respectability * * * [and] helping their propaganda." (FOF: 266D3)

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August 11—Leading Communists of Japan emerge from hiding.

Sanzo Nosaka, Japan's leading Communist, and Shigeo Shida and Yojiro Konno, members of the party's central committee, appeared at an unannounced rally in Tokyo after 5 years in hiding. They were arrested immediately on old warrants which charged that they had failed to report to the authorities. They were, however, released 5 days later after agreeing to report in the future. (FOF: 271E2)

August 12—Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej declares that Soviet troops would not leave Rumania after withdrawing from Austria.

According to the Rumanian Premier, the Soviet forces would remain in Rumania in accordance with the provisions of the Warsaw military alliance which had been concluded in May. The peace treaties concluded with Rumania and Hungary after World War II permitted the Soviet Union to maintain communication lines to its occupation forces in Austria. (FOF: 269C2)

August 12—Czechoslovak Parliament approves resolution favoring improved relations with Yugoslavia. (FOF: 296B2)

August 12—Cominform press demands peaceful coexistence.

For A Lasting Peace concluded a review of the Geneva Conference entitled "For Strengthening Confidence Among States. For World Peace and Security" with the following commentary:

The Communist and Workers' Parties have always looked upon the struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and unification of the forces of peace against those of reaction as a great and noble task. They link up into one whole the struggle for peace and universal security with defence of the economic and political rights of the working class and all the working people in their countries. True to the banner of proletarian internationalism, they emphatically demand an end to the cold war and the development of friendly co-operation between states regardless of political systems; they demand that the spirit of mutual understanding permeate all international relations.

The peoples of all lands can and must live in peace and friendship with one another. In the name of the security of their countries, in the name of their future they insist: peace for the world! (FLP, 8/12/55:1)

August 12—Cominform press reports meeting of Israeli Communist Party Central Committee which lays down policy lines.

At this meeting of the central committee, Secretary General Mikunis stated, according to Communist sources, that—

the Communist Party was prepared to give its support to any government that would work for the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab countries and for the solution of controversial problems by peaceful means. The Communist Party, he continued, was prepared to support a government that would cease negotiations with the U.S.A. for the conclusion of a military pact, pursue an active policy against the resurgence of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany, help to develop the national economy and raise the living standards of the popular masses. It would support a government that would uphold the democratic liberties of the people, abolish the regime of military administration and grant complete equality to the Arab population in Israel. (FLP, 8/12/55:2)

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August 13—Soviet Union plans reduction in armed forces.

According to an announcement by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, the Soviet Union would reduce its armed forces by 640,000 by December 15 in order to promote the "relaxation of international tension * * * [and establish] confidence among nations." Tass also stated that there was a "certain relaxation of tension" which already occurred following "recent developments" and "especially" the "summit" meeting of the Big Four. (FOF: 269B1)

August 16—Soviet Government announces plans for expanding tourist travel of Soviet citizens.

Boyan S. Rzhanov, a Soviet trade union official in charge of the Soviet tourist program, estimated that about 2,000 private citizens would travel abroad before the end of 1955. Tours were planned for the satellite states, Finland, and Sweden. Rzhanov expressed the hope that Soviet tourists would be invited to the United States. It was reported that these organized tourist trips for Soviet citizens were the first since at least 1939. (FOF: 269G2)

August 17—Defense Department issues report on personnel in Korean war.

According to a report published by the Defense Department's 10-man Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War, about 1,600,000 United States servicemen took part in the Korean war. The Communists captured 7,190, of which 6,656 were Army men, 263 Airmen, 231 Marines, and 40 Navy men, and 470 were missing. Those POW's who died in Communist hands numbered 2,730; 4,428 were returned in POW exchanges; 21 refused repatriation (3 later changed their minds and were repatriated); and 11 Airmen were retained involuntarily until they were recently repatriated. (FOF: 272E1)

August 17—Chinese Communist Premier renews proposal for a Pacific peace pact with United States.

In a statement broadcast over Peiping radio, Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai renewed his proposal first made on July 30 for a Pacific peace pact, including the United States, "to replace the present security system based on opposing military camps." (FOF: 270A3)

August 19—Cominform press reports on Vienna Appeal.

The secretariat of the World Peace Council reported that 655,-963,811 persons signed the Vienna Appeal calling for the destruction of atomic stockpiles and prohibition of construction of atomic weapons. A Communist source stated that the Stockholm Appeal had obtained 482,482,199 signatures, that is 173 million less than the Vienna Appeal. (FLP, 8/19/55: 1)

August 20-22—More than 1,000 persons are reported killed in demonstrations in Algeria and French Morocco. (FOF: 282 C1)

August 22—Amnesty plans for Malayan Communists studied.

The British Colonial Secretary, Alan T. Lennox-Boyd, approved amnesty plans for the Malayan Communist rebels which

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had been devised by Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman of the Federation of Malaya. According to the amnesty, the Communists would be called upon to lay down their arms and proclaim their loyalty to Malaya. The Chief Minister favored giving the Communist Party a lawful status if the amnesty were accepted. The amnesty would be offered in September. (FOF:282F2)

August 23—Communists direct attention to Africa.

Writing in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Egon Kaskeline reported:

Soviet newspapers and magazines are devoting more space to colonial problems. African students are continuing to enroll at Soviet universities, and delegations of native representatives are invited to visit the Soviet Union with regularity * * *.

It appears, however, that the Communists are training their guns especially on the two focal points of industrial activity in Africa: the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa * * *.

Both countries are industrial centers of Africa and are expanding rapidly. In the Belgian Congo, for instance, the number of wage earners increased from 700,000 in 1948 to 1,300,000 in 1954.

In South Africa and, to a lesser degree, in the Belgian Congo, the Africans are deprived of political and civil rights. The Belgian Congo and South Africa are major sources of strategic raw materials for the West * * *.

It is considered significant in some circles that the 11th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party, held in Brussels in December, 1954, was dominated by the discussion of colonial problems.

The meeting agreed on a program of "colonial liberation" and decided to set up a special permanent commission for colonial problems.

As a result of Communist activities, propaganda among the Africans is increasing. The Communists are trying to gain key posts in the "Ligue des Travailleurs Congolais," the Congo Trade Union Congress, and agitate for numerous new African trade unions, especially among the mine workers. They also have started publishing a new colonial magazine, *L'Eveil du Congo*, edited by F. Hutse, a member of the Belgium Communist Politburo.

After a few issues, the Communist publication was suspended by the Belgian administration. It is now said to be published abroad and smuggled in by native crews of incoming ships, according to police claims. Pro-Communist leaflets, printed abroad in native languages, are also said to be brought in over the Congo border.

The Belgians say that Communist propaganda is financed from abroad and that considerable amounts of money have been handed to African leaders by Communist emissaries * * *.

To what extent communism has already taken root among Africans is hard to say, but the Belgians believe that they succeeded in winning over some of the trade unionists and also in recruiting some native "intellectuals" to be trained behind the Iron Curtain as agitators. (CSM, 8/23/55: 6)

August 23—French Government announces mobilization of reservists to reinforce 10 divisions of French forces in Algeria and Morocco as outbreaks and violence continue. (FOF:282G1)

August 25—Outlawed Costa Rican Communist Party emerges in labor fight with United Fruit Company.

In Costa Rica, the United Fruit employees gave majority support to the "Communist-dominated" Banana Workers Federation on a strike issue. The Popular Vanguard, formerly the Communist Party, issued a manifesto in which it openly challenged the government. According to a report from San Jose,

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this was an attempt "for recognition as a legitimate political force." The report continued:

The Communist document, printed clandestinely and circulated among banana workers, marks the first open political maneuver by the Popular Vanguard since it was outlawed by President Jose Figueres in 1948.

It apparently blueprints the Communists' complete political platform for the next elections. Entitled "A Plan Against the Crisis," it delineates an elaborate agrarian and industrial reform program, the keystone of which is that Costa Rica must rescue her allegedly faltering economy by opening trade relations with the Soviet Union, Communist China and East Germany. (NYT, 8/26/55: 2)

August 28—Rakosi assures Yugoslavia of friendship.

In a radio broadcast from Budapest, Matyas Rakosi, the first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, declared:

Comrade Tito can be assured we will do everything in our power to achieve friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

Rakosi's remarks followed a speech on July 28 by Tito stating that Hungary was still imprisoning people who favored a rapprochement with Yugoslavia, despite the Soviet move toward rapprochement. (FOF:296B2)

August 30—U.S.S.R. becomes first Soviet-bloc nation elected to Executive Committee of Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Helsinki, Finland. It was also attended by representatives from Albania and Rumania. (FOF: 422C2)

August 31—FBI arrests "underground" Communist in Buffalo.

In Buffalo, N.Y., the FBI arrested John Francis Noto, who had been "underground" since 1951. Noto was under an indictment handed down on November 8, 1954. (FOF: 321C3)

September—Leadership of CPUSA interprets Geneva Conference.

The National Committee of the CPUSA gave the following interpretation in an article entitled "The Meaning of Geneva" published in *Political Affairs*, the CPUSA monthly theoretical magazine:

Geneva is a turning point. * * *

* * * * *

The cynics, skeptics and saboteurs, who were only too ready to pronounce the Geneva conference a flop, have been rebuffed. What flopped at Geneva were the desperate efforts of the McCarthys, Knowlands, Radfords, aided by Secretary of State Dulles, to prevent any thawing out of the cold war. What triumphed was the will of our own and other peoples for peace, for concrete measures toward ending the cold war and lifting the crushing burden of armaments.

* * * * *

What did Geneva achieve? First, the very holding of the conference helped create a new international atmosphere and gave a powerful impetus to further efforts to relax tensions and reach peaceful settlements.

Second, the policy of force and the threat of force, which Dulles & Co. have aggressively pursued and which has been rebuffed and check-mated in Korea, Indochina, etc. began to be modified at Geneva. * * *

Third, the conference did not limit itself to defining the issues and prescribing methods of tackling them, as the State Department had originally

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insisted, but discussed concrete proposals and on some questions made progress toward narrowing differences.

Fourth, out of the conference emerged a directive which sets in motion, starting August 29, new efforts in the United Nations toward reaching agreement on disarmament, and provides the framework within which the foreign ministers of the four powers will start negotiations in October on three major questions: European security and Germany, disarmament, and development of contacts between East and West.

Geneva is the beginning of a new process of reaching agreement on these issues. This will be a prolonged process of struggle to achieve disarmament and the banning of the H- and A-bombs, to expand the production and trade of useful things instead of weapons of mass destruction, to dissolve hostile military blocs, to build a new structure of peaceful international relationships. Thus Geneva marks the beginning of the end of the cold war. * * *

* * * * *

The American people, despite confusion created by the big lies of "Soviet aggression" and "Communist conspiracy," have made an indispensable contribution to this world fight for peace which reached a high point at Geneva. It was the protests of millions of Americans that helped end the Korean war and prevented U.S. troops from being sent to extend the Indo-China war. It was such protests only a few months ago that caused the Eisenhower Administration to retreat from the dangerous provocations around Quemoy and Matsu.

* * * * *

Defeated at Geneva were Dulles' persistent efforts to use the Big Four meeting as a vehicle of the cold war by injecting into it such false issues as "international communism" and the internal system of the people's democracies. * * *

* * * * *

But Geneva is a sign that millions of Americans, millions of citizens of other countries are not content with an armed-to-the-teeth *modus vivendi*—a breathing spell before the outbreak of a new world war. Not Wall Street's cold peace, but flesh-and-blood peace is what these millions want—the co-existence and peaceful competition of capitalist and socialist nations.

This won't come of itself. It will take determined efforts by the peoples of all countries to win agreements on concrete issues. Only through such agreements will the war danger be further reduced and the cold war eventually ended.

* * * * *

As part of this national crusade the American people should also demand an end to the cold war at home—the war against American liberties which is largely a product of the international cold war and the preparations for an eventual shooting war. This means an end to Smith Act thought-control trials and imprisonments, to the Nazi-like McCarran "registration" act, to Taft-Hartley prosecutions of labor leaders, to such union busting moves as the indictment of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers on trumped-up charges of violating the election laws, to McCarthyism. It means an end to passport denials. The fight on this is now beginning to be won, and opposition is mounting to persecutions of the foreign-born, to Congressional witch-hunts, to purges and blacklists of teachers, government employees and workers in the arts, to the terrorization of American intellectual life, to obstructing desegregation.

* * * * *

It is clear that the McCarran Act and Smith Act frameups have no place in a world built in the image of Geneva. The dropping of all Smith-Act indictments, amnesty for those now imprisoned, repeal of the Smith, Communist Control, Taft-Hartley and other reactionary laws, should be insisted on as part of the struggle to end the cold war. Defeat of all McCarthyite influences, full restoration of the Bill of Rights and the peaceful competition of different ideas are in the interest of all Americans, except the tiny billionaire minority bent on ruling the world.

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In posing these tasks we call on all members of the Communist Party, on all party committees and clubs to make Geneva and the realization of its great promise for peace their immediate primary concern. These new unprecedented opportunities are a challenge to labor and the people, especially to our Party and to every member. The next period should be one of great popular discussion and activity. At this turning point, when world peace can be substantially advanced, clarity, boldness and initiative are required to achieve the broadest mobilization of public opinion for peace, and at the same time to extend the struggle to restore the Bill of Rights, promote equality and economic security. In this situation every Communist needs to be a constructive force among the masses of the people and their organizations—above all, in the trade unions. Let us by our work help make certain that America plays its part with honor and that the great beginning at Geneva moves toward an ever greater success.

The American people can well fix their eyes on the coming foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva in October and begin now to make their voices heard so as to promote:

A democratic, peaceful, united Germany within a European security arrangement;

A ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs and on tests of nuclear weapons; reduction of non-atomic forces.

The fullest cultural, economic and social exchange among all nations and an expansion of world trade.

Admission of China into the U.N., a peaceful settlement of the Formosa issue in accordance with territorial rights of People's China. (PA, 9/55: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8)

September 1—Soviet Union and Yugoslavia conclude 3-year trade agreement. (FOF:295F3)

September 3—U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia conclude agreement establishing direct airline service between Moscow and Belgrade.

Soviet agreements similar to this were concluded earlier in 1955 with Poland and Czechoslovakia. They were the first agreements to permit foreign airlines to make regular flights to Moscow since World War II. (FOF:296A1)

September 5—*Pravda* attacks Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles on reviving cold war.

The Moscow press made no comment upon the attempts of the American Government to deemphasize the results of the "summit" conference at Geneva until September 5 when it charged Vice President Nixon with being "one of the American reactionaries" who wanted to revive the cold war. According to *Pravda*, the Vice President's speech in Boston on August 29 was "imbued with a spirit of intolerance" and presented a "completely unreal program." *Pravda* also quoted American newspaper attacks on Secretary of State Dulles for playing an "important part" in the post-Geneva efforts to stress disagreements between the Communist and the non-Communist blocs. (FOF:294E3-G3)

September 6—Western European Communists adjust to "spirit of Geneva."

It was reported that in Western Europe the Communists have adopted the so-called new look of the U.S.S.R., some with apparent doubts, others with confusion. As one account stated:

Their leaders in the West are still waging the revolution on the home front but there are growing signs of uncertainty.

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A survey shows Communist strength outside the Iron Curtain, which first began to slip with Stalin's passing, at a new low—though the Communists have formidable forces in such countries as Italy and France.

Generally prosperous conditions weakened the Communist appeals—and now the Geneva summit talks have upset their old basic propaganda * * *.

Britain's Communist chief, Harry Pollitt, openly warns against "com-placency" in party ranks. His argument * * * [is], the West has changed "looks"—not the Soviet Union.

The Austrian Communist Party, never very effective, was dealt a crushing blow when Moscow agreed to an independence treaty with an Austrian Government which Austrian Communists had been denouncing.

Communist orators in the West trying to rouse the masses against capitalism have lost militancy. They have discarded such traditional catch-phrases as "fascist beasts * * * warmongers * * * lackeys of Wall Street."

The new theme is "spirit of Geneva."

Anyone—or anything—they do not like is accused of sabotaging the "spirit of Geneva" * * *.

Italy has the biggest Communist Party in the West. A slump in membership has been recorded—from 2,145,317 in 1954 to below two million now. Leaders sharply modified the party line after the Geneva conference in a 1,000-word manifesto. Members were urged to pay particular heed "to the (Roman) Catholic masses, among whom exist ferments and trends that must be linked to the people's great movement for peace."

Communists control the General Confederation of Trade Unions, Italy's largest trade union group, but two anti-Communist organizations—the CSIL, linked with the Christian Democrat (Roman Catholic) movement, and the UIL, affiliated with the Social Democrats—are growing fast. Within the last six months the Communists have lost control of union shop stewardships in key factories * * *.

French Communists, too, have adopted a tone of moderation in their propaganda.

Generally, the Communist appeal is now directed mostly to urging higher wages, better housing, and social security for workers rather than delving in foreign affairs.

The Communists attract about 5,000,000 votes in France—the majority regarded as protest voters rather than adherents to communism. The Communists hold 100 of the 627 seats in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Party membership, which reached an all time high of 780,000 in 1949, is now only 280,000. L'Humanite, the party newspaper, which once claimed a circulation of 600,000, now has only 150,000 * * *.

The British Communist Party boasts 35,000 members. It's a constantly changing membership—people who flirt with the party for a few years and then drop out to be succeeded by others * * *.

The party leaders have shown anxiety about trying to whip up the rank and file since the Geneva summit talks.

The London Daily Worker, the Communist Party organ, has adopted a new and softer tone—even praised "the ordinary decent people of America who help and befriend political victims (Communists)."

Politically, the Communists have no direct power in Britain. For a few years after World War II they had two members in Parliament; now they have none.

Communists do hold some important posts in big trade unions, particularly among electrical workers and miners. They are strong enough to influence policy. Leadership of the giant Trades Union Congress, representing eight million workers, is bitterly anti-Communist.

The Communist Party in West Germany has changed both its tactics and propaganda. Vitriolic attacks on the Adenauer government have been stopped. The new plea is "Germans at one table"—meaning the West and East Germans should get together in an attempt to unite divided Germany.

Bonn officials believe the West German Government's suit to outlaw the Communist Party has played an important role, along with the Kremlin's new look, in the Communists' change to moderation * * *.

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The Communist Party membership is independently estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. They have no members in Parliament and have lost influence in the 6,000,000-strong trade union federation.

Swedish Communists have adopted what some people regard as a new "hibernation policy." Their propaganda organs are using a favorite device of assailing the West by proxy. They quote critical statements against Western—particularly United States—policy by non-Communists without making any direct comment themselves.

Party strength in Sweden is estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000. The Communists have three members in the upper chamber of Parliament and five in the lower chamber.

The Communist press in Belgium has adopted a cautious attitude. Editorials on the world situation are rare: most of them deal with domestic issues. Belgian Communists keep their membership records secret but an indication of declining strength is that they polled 184,108 votes in the 1954 elections, compared to 234,541 in 1950. (CSM, 9/6/55: 11)

September 8—Malayan Communists reject amnesty and carry on warfare.

The number of persons active in the armed campaign was placed at 3,500. In the first 14 days after the amnesty was offered only seven Communist guerrillas surrendered. (CSM, 9/23/55: 13)

September 9–13—Soviet Union recognizes Federal German Republic in top-level diplomatic talks in Moscow and establishes diplomatic relations.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano headed the West German delegation while the U.S.S.R. was represented by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, CPSU First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev, and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. The obstacle to resuming relations, the prisoner issue, was resolved when, according to Chancellor Adenauer, the Russians promised to return in the "very near future" the 9,626 persons convicted of war crimes in the U.S.S.R. The Chancellor also stated that the Russians had agreed that the United States, Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R. "have the obligation to contribute to the establishment of German unity." "This forms a good foundation for the Geneva negotiations of the Big 4 foreign ministers next month," Adenauer said. (FOF: 301A1–A2)

September 10—Polish Premier-in-exile returns to Poland.

Radio Warsaw stated that Hugo Hanke, who had been named Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile in London by the President of the exiled government, returned to Poland. August Zaleski was among the refugees from the Soviet bloc who had heeded the Communist campaign among exiles to "come home." The Warsaw broadcast also carried a speech by Hanke, urging other refugees to follow his example. According to Polish exile sources in London, Hanke's whereabouts had been unknown, but it was said he was last seen in Rome on September 5. (FOF: 310C3)

September 10—Soviet sources reveal extent of visits of Congressmen to Soviet Union.

In Washington, the Soviet Embassy stated that it had given 11 United States Senators and 17 Representatives visas to visit

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the Soviet Union. No applications were turned down, a spokesman said. Many other Congressmen were also said to have received Soviet visas from Embassies in Europe. (FOF: 302E2)

September 11—American Legion Commander attacks Fund for the Republic; Dr. Hutchins replies.

According to American Legion National Commander Seaborn P. Collins, the Fund for the Republic "headed by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, is threatening * * * [and] may succeed in crippling the national security" by "constant, loaded criticism of Congressional * * * [and Administration] efforts to resist Communist infiltration."

Dr. Hutchins rejected the charges made by Commander Collins, replying that the purpose of the Fund "is to defend the American principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence * * * [and] the Constitution." (FOF: 314E3-G3)

September 12—Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes blames Communists for anti-Greek demonstrations in Turkey on September 6. (FOF: 311G3)

September 12—Five United States Senators visiting Soviet Union meet with Khrushchev and Bulganin.

At a meeting with the Soviet leaders, Senators Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), J. Allen Frear (D-Del.), George W. Malone (R-Nev.), Henry C. Dworshak (R-Idaho) and Milton R. Young (R-N. Dak.) were told that the Soviet Union wished to develop trade with the United States and to further "better relations between our countries." Khrushchev told the five Senators, who later visited the atomic power station near Moscow, "We value trade least for economic reasons and most for political purposes as a means of promoting better relations between our countries." The U.S.S.R., he said, did not want atomic equipment because "we have plenty." (FOF: 302A2-D2)

September 13—Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations announces probe into Communist-operated trade schools.

Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate investigations subcommittee, announced the investigation of charges that the Government had paid millions of dollars to trade schools operated by Communists and attended by Korean war veterans under the GI bill. (FOF: 321D3)

September 13—CPUSA appeals to Supreme Court to rule Internal Security (McCarran) Act of 1950 unconstitutional. (FOF: 329C3)

September 14—Australian House of Representatives reports on Petrov case and Soviet espionage.

A 500-page report on Soviet espionage introduced in the Australian House of Representatives by Prime Minister Robert C. Menzies was drawn up by a Royal Commission of three Supreme Court judges headed by Justice William Langer Owen. The report discussed the evidence of the 119 witnesses heard in a 10-month investigation which had begun after Vladimir Petrov,

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third secretary in the Soviet Embassy, defected and revealed Soviet espionage activities to Australian authorities. The Australian report, according to one account, said that—

the USSR had used its embassy in Canberra as a "cloak" for espionage for 11 years. A "principal target" was the Australian Department of External Affairs, where the Soviets "met with substantial success between 1943 * * * [and] 1949." There was "no trace of any significant leakage" since then, the report indicated.

The Australian report also said that the Soviet embassy had been directed by Moscow to get information of American "intelligence or counter-intelligence organizations" in Australia. The Russians also were said to have tried to get the French Embassy's code from a cipher clerk and this might have put the "communications security not only of France but of the whole Western world * * * in jeopardy," but Petrov's defection "exposed" and "frustrated" this plan. (FOF: 302A3-D3)

September 16—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov admits ideological error.

In a letter to *Kommunist*, the official organ of the CPSU, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov stated that he had "incorrectly formulated the question of building a Socialist society in the USSR." Molotov explained:

In [my] report it was said: "Together with the USSR, where the foundations of a Socialist society have already been built, there are also those people's democratic countries which have taken only the first and very important steps in the direction of socialism."

This mistaken formula leads to incorrect deductions that allegedly a Socialist society has still not been built in the USSR, that only the foundations of a Socialist society have been built—that is, the basis of a Socialist society—which does not correspond with reality and is at variance with repeated evaluations of the results of building socialism in the USSR given in party documents.

Molotov declared that his "mistaken formula" was politically harmful because "it brings confusion into ideological questions and contradicts the decisions of the party." "It throws doubt on the presence of a Socialist society which has already been built in the main in our country," he said. (FOF: 335G1-B2)

September 16—Brazilian Communist leader pledges support to Kubitschek and Goulart in presidential elections.

Luis Carlos Prestes, the general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party, made the following remarks in a review of the coming Brazilian presidential elections:

Kubitschek and Goulart have already publicly declared themselves prepared to resist a coup d'etat and defend the Constitution and democratic rights and to work for better living conditions for the people; around them can be united the most powerful anti-putschist forces, from the workers and peasants to the big capitalists and landlords interested in preserving the Constitution. These unified forces could ensure free elections and the victory of their candidates. Such a victory would give fresh impetus to the activity of the democratic and patriotic forces which could become a political power that, more than any of the promises made by the candidates, would compel the future government to respect democratic rights and immediately take concrete steps to improve the living conditions of the people.

In view of this, the slightest hesitation would be a mistake. We support the candidacy of Kubitschek and Goulart and are prepared to fight for victory on October 3.

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All Party members and Party organisations must give every attention and full support to the National Trabalhista Popular Movement (MNPT). * * * (FLP, 9/16/55: 3, 4)

September 17—Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin announces that U.S.S.R. would return air-naval base on Porkkala Peninsula in Finland.

The Soviet decision to leave Porkkala was part of an agreement to renew the Soviet-Finnish mutual defense alliance which was signed in Moscow on September 19.

On September 18, Defense Minister Zhukov stated that the Soviet Government had decided to liquidate all its military bases on foreign soil. However, American State Department officials stated that they knew of no other Soviet bases on foreign soil than Porkkala and Port Arthur which had been returned to Communist China during the year. (FOF:310F1-E2)

September 17—Khrushchev asserts ultimate victory of communism and durability of East German regime.

At a dinner in Moscow honoring the East German delegation, Nikita S. Khrushchev delivered an "off-the-cuff" speech relating to the future of communism and capitalism and the prospects for East Germany. The Soviet party chief referred to Western speculation about the Russians "starting to smile." "That smile is genuine," Khrushchev said. "We wish to live in peace, tranquility. But if anyone believes that our smiles involve abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engels * * * [and] Lenin, he deceives himself poorly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle." Referring to the recent negotiations with Bonn, Khrushchev said: "We honestly said to Adenauer: 'Your star is waning. It is the star of capitalism. That of socialism is only beginning, but it will shine with a thousand fires.'"

Recalling that "America did not recognize us for 16 years," Khrushchev told the East Germans: "The time will come when they will knock at your door to recognize you. Then it will be up to you to decide whether it is worth it. Without being recognized * * * you can very well exist." (FOF:310C1-E1)

September 18—Former Soviet espionage agent Petrov states Burgess and MacLean were Russian spies.

According to Vladimir Petrov, both Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, former British Foreign Service Officers, were recruited as spies while both were students at Cambridge University, although the two men did not know of each other's work until they fled to the U.S.S.R.

The British Foreign Office confirmed that MacLean and Burgess had performed espionage work for the Soviet Union for a long period before disappearing behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. According to British authorities, there was "insufficient evidence" to arrest MacLean, who was at the time head of the American desk in the Foreign Office. Burgess had been second secretary in the British Embassy in Washington. (FOF:310G2-A3)

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September 19—Alleged Communist “underground” leader is arrested in New York.

After a 4-year search, the FBI arrested Max Morris Weiss, an “alleged Red underground leader trained in Moscow,” in New York. Weiss had been indicted in Chicago on May 14, 1954, on charges of violating the Smith Act by being a Communist Party member with the knowledge that the Communists planned the forcible overthrow of the Government. Weiss was the sixth Communist arrested under the Smith Act “membership clause.” (FOF : 321C3)

September 20—Soviet Union grants sovereignty to East German Democratic Republic.

After a 3-day conference in Moscow between Soviet leaders and East German Premier Otto Grotewohl and Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht, the Soviet Government announced that the U.S.S.R. granted the East German regime its “sovereignty.” The Soviet Government abolished the office of Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany and annulled for East Germany all the laws and directives that had been issued by the Four Power Allied Control Council. The treaty which granted “sovereignty” stated that the East German Government was “free in its decisions upon questions of its interior politics * * * [and] foreign politics, including its relations with the [West] German Federal Republic, as well as of a development of relations with other states.” Soviet troops currently in East Germany, “in accordance with the existing international agreements, remain temporarily * * * with the approval [of East Germany] on conditions to be settled by an additional agreement.” East Germany was to become a full member of the Warsaw military pact. (FOF : 308B1-E1)

A letter accompanying the treaty granting “sovereignty” stated that the East German Government should have responsibility and control on East Germany’s borders, on the borders of Greater Berlin, and in Berlin. East German control would be restricted to all civilians and all civilian freight but not personnel and supplies of the United States, Great Britain, and France in Berlin. Control over these movements would be exercised by Soviet authorities. (NYT, 9/21/55 : 1)

September 21—Mayor Wagner of New York reports on loyalty check of city employees.

According to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York, 15 persons had been dismissed, 18 resigned, and 2 retired among the 58,000 of the city’s 187,000 employees investigated so far under a loyalty check. (FOF : 329D2)

September 22—West German Chancellor warns against recognizing East German regime.

In a report to the Bundestag on his Moscow conference, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer warned “3d powers” that the Bonn Government would continue to regard the establishment of diplomatic relations with the East German Government “as an unfriendly

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act because it would serve to deepen the division of Germany." The only nations recognizing the East German regime were countries of the Soviet bloc and Communist China. (FOF: 318E3)

September 23—Cominform press reports on meeting of leaders of Canada's Labor Progressive Party.

At a recent meeting of the National Committee of the Labor Progressive Party, Tim Buck, the party's general secretary, reported—

on the results of the Geneva Conference and the new prospects for lasting peace opened up thereby. Comrade Buck's report stressed the significance of the Geneva Conference for the cause of peace and pointed to the possibilities of ending the "cold war". These possibilities, he said, can be turned into actualities by popular activity. The impact of Geneva is already felt in the life of Canada, where tensions have relaxed and a new feeling of hope for peace is widely expressed.

The members of the LPP now have new opportunities to build the Party, to extend the growing democratic movement of the people, and to advance a democratic national front for peace, independence and democracy, said Comrade Tim Buck. (FLP, 9/23/55: 2)

September 24—President Eisenhower is stricken with heart attack in Denver, Colo. (FOF: 319D2)

September 25—Veteran Iranian Communist leader is sentenced to death.

Morteza Yazdi, the 59-year-old Communist founder of the Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party, was sentenced to death for treason by a secret military court. Yazdi was arrested in March after participating for 5 years in underground activity and after a purge had taken place in the Tudeh Party leadership following the abortive attempt to overthrow the regime of Prime Minister Fazlollah Zahedi in August 1953. (WP, 9/26/55:19)

September 26—East German Parliament takes steps to "rearm."

The East German Volkskammer (Parliament) approved the new treaty concluded with the Soviet Union and also amended the East German constitution to provide for national armed forces. (FOF: 318F3)

September 27—Egypt concludes arms pact with Czechoslovakia.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian Premier, announced that a barter agreement had been concluded with Czechoslovakia a week before in which all types of Communist arms would be exchanged for Egyptian cotton. In the meantime Egypt advised Great Britain that it had decided to accept an offer of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In a speech in Cairo Nasser stated that the agreement with Czechoslovakia was on "a purely commercial basis" and "will not create Russian or Czechoslovak influence in the Middle East or Egypt." "We will never attack or threaten anyone else," but, according to the Egyptian leader, "the Western powers have refused to give us arms for defense." (FOF: 319D-F1)

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September 28—British Colonial Office sees Communist influence in Cyprus.

The British Colonial Office stated that it had "definite evidence" that a Greek leader was "enlisting Communist support" in the campaign to unite Cyprus with Greece. (FOF: 390E3)

September 30—October 5—Uruguay Communist Party holds 16th Party Congress in Montevideo.

Among other things, the congress discussed, according to Cominform sources, was:

Report of the National Committee on the activity of the Party, the tasks in the struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy, the well-being of the workers and peasants and the strengthening and development of the Party (given by Comrade Rodney Arismendi, General Secretary). (FLP, 10/7/55:3)

October—American Communist leader states "peace" is main party line for presidential elections of 1956.

In an article published in *Political Affairs* entitled "Post-Geneva: The Fight for Peaceful Co-Existence," William Z. Foster concluded:

In the 1956 Presidential elections the question of liquidating the cold war, and with it the feverish, over-swollen military build-up of the United States, should also be made a vital issue. Inasmuch as the workers, in the main, function politically through the Democratic Party, this requires that a fight be conducted in the ranks of that party against the Harriman-Meany-Truman-Paul Douglas pro-cold war line. Such attitudes conflict with the strong peace will of the workers and the whole American people, and if the Democrats do not reject them and take a pro-Geneva stand, this could contribute heavily to a Republican victory in the Fall elections. Organized labor will make a fundamental error in the elections if it does not put itself at the head of the mass peace sentiment in this country and bring forth a program to end the cold war by fighting against all of its many manifestations.

Presidents Meany and Reuther of the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. both aver that the current merger of their two organizations will produce increase [sic] political activity by the labor movement. This assertion is good, so far as it goes; but it is necessary nevertheless to see to it that this stepped-up political activity is directed toward advancing the true interests of the working class. Among others, this calls for two basic considerations: first, that it be aimed at breaking the grip of the militarists upon this country and to writing "Finis" to their cold war; and second, that it move in the direction of developing independent political action of the working class. The American labor movement has far too long, dragged tamely after the two bourgeois political parties and their reactionary leaders and programs. If the labor movement, during the coming period, lives up to the spirit of the Geneva conference, by fighting against the warmongers and arms profiteers, one of the sure results in the near future will be a substantial increase in independent working class political action; first within the Democratic Party (as outlined in the program of the Communist Party) and ultimately in the direction of creating a great labor-farmer party, worthy of a labor movement with some 16,000,000 members. (PA, 10/55: 14)

October 3—United States, Great Britain, and France protest to Soviet Government against transfer on September 20 of control of civilian traffic between West Germany and West Berlin to East German Government.

The notes from the three Western powers stated that the Soviet Union "remains bound by the engagements which it has assumed

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vis-a-vis the 3 powers concerning Germany" and that the agreements between the U.S.S.R. and East Germany could not discharge the Soviet Government "from the responsibilities which it has assumed in matters concerning transportation and communication between the different parts of Germany, including Berlin." (FOF :326D3)

October 3—Khrushchev, Soviet party leader, denies interference in Algeria.

In a special interview in *Pravda* explaining the Soviet position on the Algerian question, Nikita S. Khrushchev stated that the U.S.S.R. "never interferes with the internal affairs of other states." The solution of the North African question, he said, "must certainly take into consideration the legitimate interests of the people of the French Union," but the fact that "the Soviet people give moral support * * * [and] sympathy to all peoples striving for national liberation is well known and * * * requires no further comment."

The statement was interpreted as "an attempt to soothe French feelings." (FOF :325D3)

October 3—Israeli official urges great powers to act against upsetting military balance in Middle East.

Speaking in the United Nations General Assembly, Israeli Ambassador to the United States Abba Eban called upon the great powers to avoid disturbing the military balance in the Middle East. Mr. Eban quoted from a statement to the United Nations by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov on September 23 in which he said that the primary objective of the United Nations must be to end the arms race, and went on to say: "It is unfortunate that a few days later an armament race was stimulated in the Middle East." Mr. Eban declared that the purchase of arms was a nation's sovereign right, but there were, he said, political and moral implications. The Ambassador asked whether "Israel, or indeed any state in like circumstances," would be expected to "wait passively while a hostile neighbor, asserting or practicing a state of war, strengthened himself for a decisive blow." (FOF: 327D2-F2)

October 3—Ten-man Soviet housing delegation headed by I. K. Kozuilia, Minister of Urban and Rural Construction, arrives in United States for month study tour. (FOF:327A1)

October 4-8—Chinese Communist Party Central Committee meets and decides to call first party congress in 10 years. (NYT, 10/16/55:10)

October 6-9—Soviet Union releases more than 1,700 German POW's in accordance with Soviet-West German agreement.

Among those released were 50 former generals. One general, General Walther von Seydlitz, deputy commander of the German Army that surrendered at Stalingrad, had helped establish the anti-Nazi Free Germany Committee which had been formed in the U.S.S.R. after the battle of Stalingrad. (FOF :338A2)

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October 7—Saudi-Arabian Foreign Minister, Crown Prince Emir Faisal, states Soviet Union offered arms to King Saud in August. (FOF: 335E3)

October 7-8—Local Communists support Rouen mutineers who refused to go to North Africa.

Two hundred of the 480 French reservists called for active duty in North Africa refused to leave the barracks in Rouen, France. Local Communists, who sang *The Internationale*, took part in the attacks. The mutineers were finally forced to surrender. (FOF: 333G2-C3)

October 8—British Communist Party denounces government's position on disarmament question.

A statement issued by the Political Committee of the British Communist Party stated that the British Government had "cast cold water on the prospects of disarmament and banning atomic weapons." The statement remarked that "the only steps" taken to reduce armaments "have come from the Soviet Union." (FLP, 10/14/55: 1)

October 8-9—Central Committee of Finnish Communist Party meets in Helsinki.

The Cominform press made the following report of this meeting:

Comrade Pessi [Ville Pessi, general secretary] stated that one could not adopt an attitude toward the Northern Council without taking into account the international situation as a whole and in particular the situation of the Scandinavian countries. He noted in this connection that international tension had lessened and that the contradictions in NATO had grown sharper, while in Denmark and Norway there was a movement afoot for a breakaway from the Atlantic pact. Should the circumstances which prompted us to object to Finland's affiliation to the Northern Council change, said Comrade Pessi, this will understandably call for a revision of our position.

* * * * *

The meeting adopted a resolution warmly welcoming the agreements reached by Finland and the Soviet Union prolonging their Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, and restoring Porkkala-Udd to Finland. (FLP, 10/14/55: 1)

October 10—NATO Atlantic commander cites Soviet superiority in submarines.

United States Admiral Jerauld Wright, NATO Atlantic commander, declared that the Soviet fleet ranked second to the United States fleet and that the U.S.S.R. was adding 3 submarines every 2 weeks to its fleet of more than 400 submarines. The Soviet submarine fleet exceeds all other nations combined and it has the largest submarine fleet in history, it was said. (FOF: 334F3, 335A1)

October 10—Communist influence in North Africa is assessed.

A report from Rabat, Morocco, stated that the forces of international communism were "busily active" in North Africa, although it was far from being the only factor in the problem. The report went on to say:

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The Khourigba case [a Communist-inspired uprising in Morocco] is one of the few * * * in which an important Communist influence is clear. In most others, all French officials have been able to say, is that they believe wholeheartedly that Communists worked in the background, such as in the late August native upheaval at the Moroccan beach resort of Mazagan, but the Communists have been extremely "discreet." A favorite theory in top French and diplomatic circles is that Communists are masking as native nationalists or using the nationalists, wittingly or unwittingly in the latter's case, as tools.

Nationalists have accepted Communist help thinking they can rid themselves of the Reds when they win power, and Communists have helped the nationals with the reverse expectation in mind, French North African Native Affairs officers report * * *.

The Communist party has been outlawed in Morocco for several years and has just been suppressed in Algeria. It is publishing a clandestine newspaper in Morocco, however, and has a network of sympathizers all over Algeria. In Morocco the Communists founded the native labor movement twelve years ago but gradually have lost power inside it to the native nationalists of the Istiqlal. The Istiqlal seems to have the upper hand over the Communists in the unions and in every other sphere of native organization at present but party leaders say they fear that they may begin losing to the Communists if efforts to come to terms with the French perpetually are frustrated.

The Communists in much of North Africa have soft-pedalled their own ideas and have copied the nationalists, presumably in obedience to the Stalin dictum that victory in North Africa would have to be a two-stage affair, a period of united front with the nationalists, later followed by Communist domination. (NYHT, 10/10/55: 12)

October 12—Press report indicates influence of Communist vote in Brazilian presidential election.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sam Pope Brewer, correspondent of the *New York Times*, reported:

Brazil's Communists can be counted among the winners in the Oct. 3 Presidential election.

Their party is illegal. They may not run their own candidates, but the men they backed won. Whether they get benefits or not, they expect them as a result of that fact.

Communist sympathizers would like to have it believed that the Communist vote swung the election for Juscelino Kubitschek as President and Joao (Jango) Goulart as Vice President. Experienced Brazilian observers said today Communist support probably cost those candidates about as many votes as it gained.

The strongly anti-Communist newspaper *Tribuna da Imprensa*, however, accepted tonight the thesis that the Communist votes had tipped the scale. It demanded that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal be called on to rule whether the votes of known Communists were valid.

The Supreme Court has already ruled that it is not illegal to express Communist views since the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and belief. It is illegal, however, to hold Communist meetings or take part in other organized party activities.

The newspaper *Imprensa Popular* has already begun a campaign for the legalization of the party. It was outlawed in January 1948, under a provision of the 1946 Constitution that bars teaching of subversive doctrines or class prejudice.

Opponents of Senhor Kubitschek and Senhor Goulart have asserted that they made a bargain with the Communists through which votes would be paid for later in concessions. Nothing has been proved.

As for the strength of the Communist Party in Brazil, a United States Senate report in October, 1953, put it at "less than 60,000." Brazilian Communists, however, have claimed 130,000. They are believed to command several times that many votes.

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In the 1946 elections, the last in which they were able to function legally, they elected seventy-eight Federal and state Deputies and one Senator—Luis Carlos Prestes, their leader. They polled 106,000 votes out of the total 429,000 for the Rio De Janeiro Municipal Council and were the strongest single party in it.

Their most effective activity has been in penetrating Government services and other political parties.

All discussions of the question take for granted that the election of Senhor Kubitschek and Senhor Goulart is assured. Technically, it is possible for the results to be upset through contesting of votes, but there seems little practical likelihood of that.

As of this afternoon, Senhor Kubitschek had 2,745,024 votes as against 2,340,756 for Maj. Gen. Juarez Tavora. Senhor Goulart had 3,151,488, and his nearest rival, Milton Campos, 2,951,402.

A total of 7,750,000 votes had been counted. The original estimate of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 is being revised downward, principally because of the large number of invalid ballots. (NYT, 10/13/55: 17)

October 12—Canadian Foreign Minister visits Moscow to discuss trade pact.

Canadian Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson was the first Western Foreign Minister to make an official visit to the U.S.S.R. since the beginning of the cold war. While in Moscow Pearson discussed with Soviet officials the possibilities of concluding a trade pact. According to a joint communique, agreement was reached on the need for removing "obstacles to a freer exchange of information * * * [and] views and to enlarge as much as possible the degree of cooperation between the 2 countries in the spheres of culture, science * * * [and] technology." (FOF: 335B1)

October 12—British and Soviet fleets exchange goodwill visits. (FOF: 343E2)

October 13—Egyptian Government confirms Soviet economic aid offer.

Officials of the Egyptian Government confirmed the report that the Soviet Union had offered to aid in financing the building of a Nile River dam near Aswan in return for cotton, rice, and other commodities. Four days later the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, Ahmed Hussein, told Secretary of State Dulles that Egypt would prefer to have the International Bank and the United States finance the construction of the dam. (FOF: 342D3)

October 14—North Vietnam reveals trade pact with France.

According to an announcement by the North Vietnam radio, France concluded a trade agreement for 1 year with the North Vietnam Government calling for commercial exchanges equal to \$2.8 million on each side. (FOF: 351D3)

October 18—Soviet Government announces granting of sovereignty to East Germany will not interrupt access of Western occupation forces to Berlin.

No mention was made, however, regarding the effect of the change of status of East Germany in relation to West German nationals or their access to Berlin. (NYHT, 10/20/55: 11)

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October 18—Former Boston Communist Party secretary surrenders.

Daniel Boone Schirmer, described as "a top Communist in New England" and who, in 1951, went in hiding following conviction of the top CPUSA officials, surrendered voluntarily to Boston officials. He had been indicted in May 1954 on a charge of conspiring to promote anarchy. The following day he was held in \$2,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government of Massachusetts. (NYT, 10/19/55:24; 10/20/55:38)

October 19—Soviet Union retains controls in East Berlin.

The Soviet Government told the United States, Great Britain, and France that it would continue its control of Allied military traffic between West Berlin and West Germany. However, the East German Government would control German communications between Berlin and the West, according to Moscow. The Soviet Union emphasized that it would continue to control Allied military traffic only "temporarily" and until "appropriate agreement" had been reached. (FOF:434F-G3)

October 21—Burmese Premier visits Moscow.

At a reception in Moscow on the day after his arrival, Burmese Premier U Nu praised the Soviet Union for its purchases of Burma's surplus rice which, he said, had averted an economic crisis. The Burmese Premier declared that Burma was "lamentably in need of factories, machines * * * [and] technicians. We are now in a position to purchase from the USSR machinery * * * [and] equipment and utilize the services of Soviet technicians commensurate with purchases made from us by the USSR." (FOF:350G1)

October 21-23—Eighteenth Congress of Danish Communist Party convenes in Copenhagen.

The political report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, entitled "The Party in the Struggle for Working-Class Unity, Peace and National Independence," was made by A. Jensen, vice chairman of the central committee. The Cominform press summarized the report as follows:

Reviewing the political situation in the period since the last Congress, he criticised the policy of the Danish Government which is determined by Denmark's affiliation to NATO. In this period, Comrade Jensen pointed out, the term of military service had been prolonged, war expenditure had risen from 705 million kroner in the fiscal year of 1952-1953 to 1,035 million in that of 1955-1956. Taxes had mounted from 5,291 million kroner in the fiscal year of 1952-1953 to 6,092 million in that of 1953-1954.

As may be seen, said Comrade Jensen, the Atlantic "policy of strength" and the arms race had not brought either security, liberty or economic progress to Denmark. The arms race was draining the country dry and, with the one-sided Atlantic trade policy, had plunged it into an economic crisis.

World political developments this summer, stressed Comrade Jensen, including the treaty with Austria, showed that even small countries can remain outside blocs. The road to cuts in war expenditure and a change in foreign trade policy was open to Denmark too.

* * * * *

The time had come to choose a different road. The Danish people were aware of the general detente in the international situation. The cold war

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was gradually losing its influence over them. A movement for Denmark to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the detente was spreading in the bourgeois parties. The Communist Party, Comrade Jensen went on, considered that Denmark should take steps to restore its independence and break away from the "policy of strength" and blocs. * * *

The Communist Party, stressed Comrade Jensen, was prepared to co-operate with everyone who favoured a change of course in the country's policy. * * * Denmark's place was not in the Atlantic pact but among the neutral countries. (FLP, 10/28/55: 4)

October 22—Israel warns of danger resulting from Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms arrangement. (FOF: 350G2)

October 23—CPUSA is told to work in the open, former FBI undercover agent says.

According to Herbert A. Philbrick, the Cominform, described as the "world headquarters of the Communist International"—

has ordered top Red agents here to bring the Red network in the United States above ground, and to reinstate the American Communist party as a "legitimate national political party, operating in the political arena." The new instructions, obviously part of the Red pattern of conduct since the Geneva conference, signals a major and abrupt shift for the Communist movement in the United States, which, for the last four years has operated almost entirely as an underground or "illegal" apparatus.

Individual Reds, some in the underground for as long as five years, are now being told by party couriers, acting under Cominform order, to "return to your jobs and families and your legitimate social and political activities." (NYHT, 10/23/55: 1)

October 24—Communists in Israeli Parliament vote against resolution on arms aid to Israel.

The five Communist deputies in the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) voted against a resolution calling on "the powers" to supply "defense arms to Israel." All other Israeli political parties supported the measure. The Communist deputies also asked for an end to negotiations with the West. (FOF: 350C3)

October 26—South Vietnam is declared republic.

As a result of the national referendum on October 23, South Vietnamese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem won 98.2 percent of the votes cast. The victory empowered Diem to announce the establishment of a republic, which he did on October 26. The same day he declared himself President in accordance with a provision in the constitution. (FOF: 351C2-A3)

October 27—Big Four Foreign Ministers open conference in Geneva.

The purpose of the conference of American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan, French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay, and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov was to take up the three-point agenda drawn up by the Geneva "summit" conference of the heads of government. The subjects to be considered were: German reunification and a European security system; disarmament and development of East-West contacts. (FOF: 357B1)

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October 28—West reaffirms stand on Berlin communications.

In notes sent to the Soviet Governments, the United States, Great Britain, and France stated again their position that the Soviet Union and not East Germany was responsible for communications between West Germany and Berlin and warned the Soviet Government against any new Communist attempt to blockade Berlin. (FOF:358D2) (WP,10/29/55:7)

October 29—Four more organizations are designated by Attorney General Brownell in connection with the Federal employee security program (E.O. 10450).

By order dated October 20, 1955, published in the Oct. 29 *Federal Register*, the following four organizations were designated as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450: Elsinore Progressive League, Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War, Idaho Pension Union, and Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights. (FR, vol. 20, 1955: 8163)

October 31—Israeli leader urges Molotov to call off arms aid to Egypt.

Moshe Sharett, Premier and Foreign Minister of Israel, declared that in his proposed meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov he would ask Molotov to halt the shipment of Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt and other Arab countries. After his meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Sharett stated that he would leave Geneva "with the feeling that the views of the Israeli * * * [Government] have been fully * * * [and] authoritatively represented" to the Big Four powers. He urged the Big Four to "restore the arms balance in the Middle East." He said Israel would strive for peace but was "ever determined to fight back if attacked."

The Israeli leader had also conferred with British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay in Geneva. (FOF: 359A1-B1)

November—Puerto Rican Communist leader denounces American "imperialism."

Pablo M. Garcia, a member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, wrote an article published in *Political Affairs* entitled "The Puerto Rican People Against Colonialism and McCarthyism." Garcia referred to the arrest of the various Puerto Rican Communists on October 20, 1954, and continuing, declared:

While on the one hand the United States Government joins the governments of England, France, and the Soviet Union in Geneva, and declares itself in favor of easing international tension, on the other, within the U.S., the government continues the persecution of those citizens and organizations that have struggled for a long time in favor of the preservation of peace, the Constitution, democratic rights, and the establishment of the Geneva spirit.

In its campaign of war and fascism, emphasized by the McCarthyite elements in the U.S. Government, particularly the Department of Justice, the imperialist authorities have continued and have intensified their measures of repression and militarization in the United States and in Puerto Rico.

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Congress has sole power over Puerto Rico. It approves laws and applies them here at its will. Puerto Rico is not represented in Congress, nor does it participate in the election of the President of the U.S. who signs such laws. It is in that perspective that the application to Puerto Rico of the Selective Service Law, the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley Law, the McCarran Law, etc., must be analyzed. * * *

* * * * *

Although we have already had expressions of solidarity from organizations in the United States, for which we are grateful, in order to guarantee justice for the Eleven Smith Act victims and for the other Puerto Rican political prisoners, we call on the people of the United States to give us ever greater aid by supporting through all the means of expressing solidarity, our struggle for the preservation of our democratic rights, our national independence movement, our judicial struggle and the cause of peace and freedom all over the world, for the success of the spirit of Geneva in international and domestic affairs. (PA, 11/55: 22, 26, 29, 30)

November—CPUSA commemorates 38th anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution with appeal for peaceful coexistence.

In an editorial commemorating the 38th anniversary of the "Great Socialist Revolution," the CPUSA expressed the view in an historical survey of peaceful coexistence that the—

policy of coexistence was further confirmed in the course of the Second World War. For despite the efforts of all anti-Soviet war plotters, that war was not one between the capitalist and socialist systems, but found the Soviet Union in alliance with the bourgeois democracies against the so-called "anti-Comintern" axis of the fascist and militarist powers.

Following the war, the Soviet Union re-affirmed in numerous statements of policy, even in the period before the massive re-armament of the so-called Western powers, its adherence to the policy of peace and co-existence.

* * * * *

Nevertheless, and despite such glaring distortions [of Soviet policy in the press], the important thing is that more and more the bourgeois press is compelled to admit that the Big Lie of the menace of Soviet aggression has lost its force, that the policy of the Soviet Union is for peaceful coexistence.

The Geneva Conference represents a historic triumph for that policy. It is a triumph not only for the peace policy of the Soviet Union. It is a triumph [sic] for all the peoples of the world, not least the American people. For who has more to gain than the American people from agreements to seek peaceful solutions, agreements that take away the foundations of the "security" hysteria, the self-imposed isolation from the progressive currents of the world, the sacrifice of nearly all social expenditures to the insatiable appetite of the "defense" machine, and finally the menace of atomic destruction itself?

The American people played a major role in bringing about the Conference of Geneva. Their protests against the continuance of the Korean War and against the war moves of the Eisenhower Administration contributed mightily to the Administration's decision to go along with the world-wide demand to seek a relaxation of tensions. (PA, 11/55: 2)

November 2—Senator McCarthy states Communist cell operates in NLRB.

In a letter addressed to Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) stated that he had "succeeded in uncovering facts which, if true, establish the existence of a currently-functioning Communist cell" in the NLRB. He said his "information incriminates a large number of individuals who at this very moment hold top-level jobs" in the NLRB.

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The subcommittee met on November 13 to review this matter, but it was agreed 2 days later that the investigation should be turned over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities which had been preparing an inquiry into the National Labor Relations Board for months. (FOF:394B3-D3)

November 2—Report indicates expansion of Soviet naval force.

Jane's Fighting Ships, published in London, stated that the Soviet Union had about 400 submarines, half of which were ocean-going, in addition to 100 submarines of five types under construction. (FOF:422E2)

November 4—Indian Communist leader hails Soviet-Indian friendship.

In an article commemorating the 38th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution and praising the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and First Secretary Khrushchev, Ajoy Ghosh, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party, stated:

That the USSR has played this role [as leader of socialist forces], which has earned it the gratitude of all peace-loving men and women, that the positive steps taken by it towards the relaxation of international tension have set a model before the whole world and powerfully influenced public opinion in every country, is no accident. This role and these steps follow inevitably from the very character of the Soviet state—a state of the working millions led by the working class, a state whose cause is the same as that of the people, a state which devotes its whole strength and energy towards ensuring a life of happiness and prosperity for the masses. No divergence can exist between the interests of such a state and the interests of mankind as a whole. (FLP, 11/4/55: 5)

November 4—Indonesian Communist leader cites example of Soviet Union and Communist China in building socialism in Indonesia.

D. N. Aidit, general secretary of the Indonesian Communist Party, concluded a commemorative article on the Bolshevik Revolution with the following commentary:

It becomes clear, by studying the October Revolution and also the Chinese Revolution, by studying the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, that the victory and success of the workers and the whole people can only be guaranteed if the Communists succeed in creating, preserving and continuously strengthening the alliance of workers and peasants. This is in conformity with the experiences of the national liberation struggle of the Indonesian people themselves, it is in conformity with the experiences of the August 1945 Revolution; it is this that was taught by Lenin and by Stalin and is taught by their tested pupils—Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh and others.

Thus it becomes clearer, by studying our own experiences and those of the peoples in other countries, that the national liberation struggle of the Indonesian people is basically a struggle to create an anti-feudal alliance of workers and peasants—and this in no way belittles the work being carried out among the intelligentsia, the urban poor and other sections of the people. It is with this conviction that the Indonesian Communists celebrate the 38th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a conviction which has been implanted by that glorious revolution. (FLP, 11/4/55: 6)

November 5—Chinese Communists push drive for collectivization.

According to a report from the Chinese mainland, 80 percent of the peasant families in a number of Chinese provinces would belong to cooperatives by the year 1958. (CSM, 11/5/55)

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November 6—Secretary of State Dulles confers with Tito in Yugoslavia.

After the talks, Secretary Dulles and Marshal Tito held a joint press conference on Brioni Island in the Adriatic Sea. According to the Secretary, the talks were "most satisfactory" and bore upon such questions as the Soviet satellites, the Big Four conference, the Middle East situation, and the Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav alliance. Mr. Dulles declared, with Tito concurring, that—

we reached a common accord in recognizing the importance of independence for those [satellite] states and on noninterference from outside in their internal affairs and their right to develop their own social * * * [and] economic laws in ways of their own choice. (FOF: 367D1-E1)

November 6—Soviet leader predicts ultimate victory for communism and stresses peace theme in Soviet foreign policy.

In a keynote speech at the celebration in Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre commemorating the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet First Deputy Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich predicted a "worldwide victory for communism" in the present century. Kaganovich declared that those who said the U.S.S.R. was exporting revolutionary ideas were either "fools or provocateurs" because communism could not be imposed from without but must arise from within each country. He said Communist ideas were spreading throughout the world "without visas * * * [and] without fingerprints." "No one can break the close ties linking the Soviet people with the broad masses and working classes of all countries of the world," he said. "Revolutionary ideas know no frontiers." (FOF: 367G1-B2)

Peace and coexistence were the principal themes in the address by the Soviet leader. Although Russia wants peace, he said, "we do not advise anyone to test our strength—especially those who have tested it already."

He declared that 1955 had shown that differences could be solved by talks.

The Soviet First Deputy Premier listed Russia's reconciliation with Yugoslavia; the State Treaty with Austria; Soviet agreements with Burma and India, with the East German Republic, and with Western Germany; and the evacuation of the Soviet base in Finland and of Port Arthur on the Chinese mainland. Kaganovich described these not as ordinary diplomatic moves, but as "real actions for peace in the world." (WP, 11/7/55: 5)

November 7—Zhukov warns of West in Moscow speech.

Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov told the crowds gathered in Moscow's Red Square that the Soviet Union was "stronger than ever before" but it was "still threatened by aggressive circles in the West." (FOF: 367C2)

November 10—United States warns Egypt and Israel on renewing war.

The State Department announced that it had warned both Israel and Egypt that it would "be strongly opposed to the side which starts a war * * * [and] would be very favorably disposed

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to the side which convinces us that it desires to maintain peace.”
(FOF:376F1)

November 10—Italian Communist Party is in “severe crisis,” report states.

A report from Rome indicated the extent of the crisis which was said to have been gripping the Italian Communist Party. It stated in part:

The crisis that the Communist party is suffering was acknowledged by the Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti. Speaking to leaders of Communist federations in Umbria and Latium, he complained that *L'Unita* “is not being read by all the comrades who should read it” and that an atmosphere of fatigue and doubt had assailed even the oldest and most trusted Communists.

Signor Togliatti demanded a renewed drive to regain the unconditional loyalty of old members and to gain new ones. (NYT, 11/13/55:19)

November 10—Norwegian Premier visits U.S.S.R.

Einar Gerhardsen, the Premier of Norway, arrived in Moscow on a goodwill visit. Five days later, he concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government to develop trade and cultural relations. The Premier also reaffirmed Norway's pledge of 1949 not to permit foreign bases on its soil unless Norway were threatened by aggression. (FOF:382B2)

November 11—Mexican Communist leader lauds Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism as inspiration to Latin America.

Dionisio Encina, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, in an article entitled “Truth About USSR Reaching All Latin American Countries” and published in the Cominform press, stated:

To an ever-increasing extent the working masses of Latin America are realising that the Soviet Union is a country in which a new society has been built, that it is a model for all peoples fighting for their independence and sovereignty.

The genuine embodiment of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union holds high the banner of the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the rights of all peoples, and comes out as the unflinching champion of the struggle for peace and friendship between all nations.

In the battle for their national liberation from the yoke of imperialism, the peoples of Latin America and their vanguard, revolutionary force—the Communist Parties—have at their disposal the very rich, inexhaustible experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, of its architect—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—and its great leader, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, under whose leadership the Russian working class established the world's first worker-peasant state.

The democratic and patriotic forces of Mexico and all Latin American countries understand that friendship with the Soviet Union and its people is closely linked with the battle for their vital interests, with the fight for independence and national sovereignty, for realisation of the peace-loving aspirations of our peoples. (FLP, 11/11/55:4)

November 16—Leading French Communist is expelled from party.

After spending 20 months in disgrace, Auguste Lecoœur, the “former No. 3 man of the French Communist Party,” was expelled. Since his removal from party functions in 1954, the Communist organ *l'Humanite* reported, Lecoœur had unmasked himself “as a

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renegade, an enemy of the party and of the working class." In March 1954, Lecoeur had been criticized by Jacques Duclos for alleged failures to follow the party line on matters of organization. Lecoeur later blamed the French party leadership as responsible for the faults set forth in the indictment by Duclos. (NYT, 11/17/55:6)

November 16—Foreign Ministers Conference ends in Geneva.

According to a report on the conference, the Western Ministers, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan, and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay, proposed, in connection with European security and Germany, free all-German elections in September 1956. Foreign Minister Molotov countered with a request for German participation in the Big Four conference. He also proposed an all-German council to discuss cooperation on economic and social matters, and eventually on elections. The Western powers proposed an East-West European security treaty to become effective only with German reunification. Molotov, however, revived a Soviet plan for a security pact between the East and West calling for the eventual dissolution of the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaties.

On the subject of disarmament Molotov declared that the Eisenhower plan for mutual air inspection and blueprint exchanges was "isolated" from the arms race but could be applied as a final step in reducing armaments and placing a ban on atomic weapons. The West, however, insisted on adequate controls before disarmament.

With relation to East-West contacts, Molotov emphasized interest in trade in strategic goods which were banned by the West. A 17-point proposal for increasing contacts was offered by the West.

In a separate statement the three Western Foreign Ministers blamed the Soviet Union for the continued division of Germany. The statement declared that Molotov, "despite the directive of the heads of government, made it plain that the Soviet * * * [Government] refused to agree to the reunification of Germany since that would lead to the liquidation of the East German regime." The Soviet Foreign Minister "made counter-proposals which would have involved the continued division of Germany as well as the eventual dissolution of the Western security system. It is for this reason that the negotiations have failed." However, according to the statement, the three Western Foreign Ministers believed that the Soviet Government "will come to recognize that its own self-interest will be served by ending the injustice of a divided Germany." The three Western powers, it stated, "will not cease their efforts to end the injustice" and "wrong now being done by dividing the German people." (FOF: 373D1-E2)

November 17—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles pledges support to West Berlin. (NYT, 11/18/55:4)

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November 17—Malayan Communist leader agrees to negotiate.

Chin Peng, the 33 year-old Malayan Communist Party leader, agreed to negotiate with the Federation of Malaya in order to end the 8-year jungle war. The decision came after Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman asserted he would set a Christmas deadline for the Communists to accept the amnesty offer. After that date, the report stated, all forces would be mobilized to wipe out the Communists on the peninsula. In a letter the Communist leader demanded, the report continued—

concrete assurance for the safety and freedom of personal movement of all Communist delegates, including Ching Peng [sic] himself.

The second was a demand that an agenda be drafted. "The broad masses hope that both sides concerned will approach all questions concerning peace talks with a sincere, conciliatory and tolerant attitude," the statement said.

The statement then went on to say that the Communists were unalterably opposed to such methods to end the war as outlined by the Federation Government in its amnesty declaration because such methods were equivalent to surrender offers.

Some observers here [Singapore] greeted the news of Communist willingness to talk with high hopes, but many others were more pessimistic and predicted protracted discussions to cover strategic Communist build-ups. (NYT, 11/18/55: 7)

November 17—Soviet Premier Bulganin and Khrushchev leave Moscow on month-long 5,000-mile goodwill tour of India, Burma, and Afghanistan.

Accompanying the Soviet Premier and first secretary of the CPSU were First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Agriculture D. R. Rasulov, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister P. N. Kумыkin, and Minister of Culture Nikolai A. Mikhailovich. The Soviet party of about 100 persons was carried in two military planes.

The first stop of the Soviet leaders was New Delhi where on November 18 they were greeted by an estimated one million persons. (FOF: 381F3-G3)

November 20—Soviet architecture is criticized for ornateness.

The first public criticism of Moscow's ornate subway was made when V. F. Promislov of Moscow Soviet's Executive Committee declared in a published magazine article that the "fashionable disease" of excessive ornamentation had penetrated underground.

Three days later *Izvestia* criticized the excessive decorations of the Volga-Don Canal which had been built under Stalin. (FOF: 382A3)

November 21—War is resumed in Malaya after Communist attack.

British and Malayan officials announced that all-out war had been resumed to clear the Malay Peninsula of Communist terrorists after the village of Kea Fram was attacked in a Communist guerrilla raid resulting in two deaths. According to a joint British-Malayan announcement, the Communists repeatedly had "taken offensive action" against the people of Malaya, despite the amnesty offered on September 9. The announcement stated that the amnesty would "continue for the present." Only the day before, on November 20, Chin Peng, the Malayan Communist leader,

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sent a message to Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman offering peace negotiations. Several guerrilla leaders had previously accepted the amnesty. (FOF: 387A1-B1)

November 22—Beria associates in Soviet Georgia are executed.

Tiflis radio announced that six men, one the former Georgian Minister of State Security Nikolai M. Rukhadze, were executed and two others sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of having conspired to conceal the activities of the late Minister of Internal Affairs Lavrenti P. Beria. (NYT, 11/23/55: 1) (TL, 11/23/44: 10)

November 23—Atomic Energy Commission Chairman reports Soviets set off largest nuclear explosion thus far.

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission announced that a recent nuclear explosion "in the current Soviet test series" was "the largest thus far in the USSR * * * [and] was in the range of megatons," that is, an explosion equivalent to 1 million tons of TNT. According to Mr. Strauss, the Russian tests "indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet * * * [Government] to develop their nuclear weapons potential." It was presumed that the Soviet explosion was a hydrogen explosion, although the AEC did not indicate this fact. (FOF: 382D2-E2)

November 23—West German Communists intensify propaganda among factory workers.

A report by the German Industry Institute, discussed in the *New York Times*, stated that the objective of this "massive effort" was—

to wean the West German industrial workers away from the Federal Republic and convince them the Communist social order in the East is to be preferred for a reunified Germany * * *.

The modest one-page leaflets formerly issued by the West German Communist party to factory workers have been replaced by expensive brochures containing as many as forty pages, the report said. Numerous photographs are included in the brochures for the purpose of giving the West German workers pictorial instructions on the various forms of direct action.

These instructions include the multiple forms of strike action—short strikes, go-slow tactics and rotating strikes * * *.

However the most effective effort being made by the East German Communists is the increasing frequency with which delegations of West German workers visit the East zone and the number of East German agitators who tour the working class districts in West Germany * * *. (NYT, 11/24/55: 10)

November 24—Khrushchev criticizes Western policy in Bombay speech.

First Secretary of the CPSU Nikita S. Khrushchev declared in a Bombay speech that the time might not be "ripe" for the settlement of some of the questions which were discussed at the Foreign Ministers meeting at Geneva, but "we can wait for better weather." He stated that "aggressors" and war instigators must be stopped and that the U.S.S.R. would not ask for "permission" to exist. (FOF: 389G2-C3)

The first secretary of the CPSU also declared that the United States and Great Britain "sent the troops of Hitlerite Germany" against the U.S.S.R. in 1941. (FOF: 390D1)

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November 25—Indonesian Communists stress “united front” in coming elections for Constituent Assembly.

The Cominform press reported that:

“* * * The Communist Party’s slogan in these elections is struggle for firm national unity, for co-operation among all national forces.” It is common knowledge that after the parliamentary elections the Communist Party spoke in favour of setting up a national coalition government on a broad basis, headed by the Nationalist, Communist, Nahdatul Ulama, and Masjumi parties. However, says the appeal [of the Indonesian Communists], the Masjumi leadership rejects the idea of establishing a government of this type.

The entire Indonesian people, the appeal goes on to say, must actively take part in the elections and elect their own genuine representatives to the Constituent Assembly. They must elect such people’s representatives as would draw up a constitution guaranteeing “full freedom and sovereignty to the Republic, and democratic rights to the people”.

It makes a passionate call to all Indonesians to vote for the candidates put forward by the Communist Party and the other national parties which are fighting for the country’s full independence. (FLP, 11/25/55: 6)

November 25—Cominform press commemorates 10th anniversary of founding of Tito’s regime in Yugoslavia.

In a feature article commemorating the anniversary of the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia, the Cominform press reviewed the history of Tito’s party during the war years, through the break in 1948, which was blamed upon Beria and Abakumov, and up to the recent rapprochement. After repeating some of the remarks made by Khrushchev on his arrival at Belgrade, the article concluded:

It was with extreme satisfaction that the Communist and Workers’ Parties of all countries and the masses of working people heard these words. The definite results achieved up to now in establishing contacts and in the rapprochement between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist League of Yugoslavia promote the further consolidation of peace, democracy and socialism.

The people of Yugoslavia, and all the friendly peoples of the socialist countries, mark the tenth anniversary of the victory of the people’s revolution in Yugoslavia at a time when the clouds of mistrust have been dispersed, when friendly, fraternal relations between Yugoslavia and other countries building a new life are again developing and gaining in strength. This friendship fills the people’s hearts with still greater joy and adds still greater historical significance to the great national holiday of the peoples of Yugoslavia. (FLP, 11/25/55: 5)

November 26—Soviet Union protests against Iran’s adherence to Baghdad Pact.

In a note handed to the Iranian Charge d’Affaires in Moscow by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Government charged that Iran’s participation in the Baghdad Treaty threatened Soviet borders and “contradicted good neighborly relations.” Molotov stated that Iran would be responsible for “possible consequences.” The Soviet note accused Iran of violating the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1927 which stipulated that alliances or agreements were not to be concluded that were directed against either country. No mention was made in the note of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of 1921 which permitted the entry of Soviet troops into Iran if that country were used as a base for military operations against the Soviet Union. (FOF: 390B2-C2)

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November 26—Soviet Government confirms nuclear explosion was “hydrogen bomb.”

The Soviet Government confirmed speculation of November 23 that its last nuclear explosion was “a hydrogen bomb” which “was the most powerful of all explosions carried out until now” in the Soviet Union. This confirmation was the fourth and most detailed of nuclear weapons tests since the announcement of an H-bomb explosion on August 20, 1953. (FOF:389B1)

November 26—British Governor-General of Cyprus proclaims state of emergency after a week of violent “union-with-Greece” demonstrations. (FOF:390B3-D3)

November 28—President Eisenhower assures West Berlin of “continuing interest” in its prosperity. (NYT, 11/29/55:2)

November 28—Soviet Premier Bulganin criticizes Western policy in Asia and supports India on Goa question.

In a speech given in Madras, India, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin stated that the Western powers were trying to push Asians into plans for “a new war.” “The different kinds of military pacts * * * [and] blocs in Southeast Asia * * * [and] the Middle East serve these purposes,” he declared, and were “started by the same people that fought on the side of colonialism.” Bulganin praised Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru’s “wise decision” to avoid military pacts and alliances.

According to one report, loud applause greeted Bulganin’s denunciation of Portugal’s claim to Goa. “It is a shame for civilized people to have this foreign-controlled territory in their country,” he said. “There is no justification” for any foreign country still to have territory in India. (FOF:398D3-E3)

November 29—Soviet Union considers occupation of East Berlin ended and East Berlin part of East Germany, according to Major General P. T. Dibrova, Soviet commandant in Berlin. (FOF:389F3)

November 30—West Berlin City Council resists Soviet attempts to curb Allies in Berlin.

The city council stated that any unilateral action by the Soviet Union to alter the status of all or part of Berlin was “openly contradictory to the agreements of the four powers on the quadripartite status of Berlin.” (NYT, 12/1/55:1)

November 30—Commandants of three Western powers in Berlin confer on new situation created by Soviet termination of occupation status in East Berlin. (TL, 12/1/55:10)

November 30—American Communist Party secondary leaders surrender.

Fred M. Fine, the former secretary of the CPUSA Public Affairs Committee, who had disappeared in 1951 after he and 20 other secondary Communist leaders were indicted in New York on Smith Act charges, surrendered to Federal authorities in New York City. Within the next week two other Communists sur-

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rendered: Dr. James Edward Jackson, Jr., Communist Party organizer in the South, and William Norman Marron, former executive secretary of the New York State Communist Party. (FOF: 431C3)

November 30—Communists rule nearly 1 billion people.

According to a report from Reuters, Communist governments ruled close to 1 billion people in 15 countries of Europe and Asia. Sixteen years ago the Communists ruled one country and 200 million people. (CSM, 11/30/55: 16)

December 1—Western powers reject Soviet contention that four-power status of Berlin is ended.

The United States, Great Britain, and France asserted this position in notes to Soviet Ambassador Georgi M. Pushkin. (NYT, 12/2/55: 1)

December 2—Ambassador Conant reaffirms American position in Berlin.

United States Ambassador James B. Conant visited East Berlin on a tour of Berlin in order to reaffirm the contention of the United States that Berlin remains a four-power city despite Soviet attempts to change its status. (NYT, 12/3/55: 1)

December 2—Khrushchev displays anger when questioned in Burma on Soviet colonialism.

In Rangoon Nikita S. Khrushchev responded to questions from Western newsmen regarding colonialism, that the Soviet Union wished to liberate oppressed peoples and assist them to self-government. American correspondents asked him about East Germany and the Baltic States. Khrushchev stated, flushing "angrily," that the newsmen did not know what was happening in East Germany because "you are paid slave writers of capitalism. If you wanted to write * * * the truth about the U.S.S.R., you would starve to death because the capitalist press would not print it." (FOF: 398C2-E2)

December 3—Threat of new restrictions on West Berlin arises as East Germany receives control of inland waterways traffic from Soviet Union.

It was believed that the German Communist regime might use this authority as a weapon to gain some form of recognition from the West German Government. (WS, 12/4/55: A11)

December 4—East German Communist press insists that Berlin is capital of East Germany as talk of blockade is intensified. (NYT, 12/5/55: 1)

December 4—Khrushchev and Bulganin attack Western colonialism in Mandalay speech.

In a response to a welcoming ceremony in Mandalay, Burma, Nikita S. Khrushchev declared that the British had obstructed the development of Burmese culture and its economy. "But not

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all Europeans think the same as the colonizers," he declared. "Our country is both Asian * * * [and] European and territorially it belongs more in Asia." (FOF: 398C2)

December 5—Leading East German Communist newspaper declares barge traffic to West Berlin would halt on New Year's Day unless East and West Germany reach agreement. (NYT, 12/6/55: 11)

December 6—Soviet Premier and Burmese Premier reaffirm desire for cooperation.

In a signed statement Premier Bulganin and Premier U Nu of Burma reaffirmed the desirability of cooperation on economic, cultural, and technical matters. (FOF: 398F2)

December 6—Britain and Soviet Union waive control of Berlin canal traffic although British still hold Soviets responsible for keeping waterway lifeline open to Berlin.

Henceforth the administration of the canal traffic would be in the hands of the East German Government.

In Washington Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared that the United States Government would hold the Soviet Union responsible for maintaining all rail and barge traffic to Berlin. (WP, 12/7/55: 6)

December 6—Khrushchev attacks Western powers in Rangoon, Burma, speech.

In his first formal speech in Burma, Nikita S. Khrushchev repeated his charge that the Western powers plotted to force the Nazis to attack the Soviet Union in World War II. The first secretary of the CPSU asked whether the same Western countries were not "using the same methods trying to push Western Germany * * * on the path of war * * * [and] new adventures."

In a speech at Rangoon, the Soviet party leader said that Russia never had attacked Great Britain, but Great Britain "destroyed our Russian people on our Russian soil" in the siege of Sevastopol in the Crimean War. Khrushchev also mentioned British intervention at Archangel after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. He denounced the United States, which he declared, "occupied the island of Formosa" and "other nearby islands" that were, he said, "lawful territory" of Communist China. (FOF: 398A2-B2)

December 8—Soviet air power is rated high.

Jane's All the World's Aircraft published in London stated that Soviet military planes had "commendably high" performance capabilities and that the Soviet Union would soon have a "formidable bomber striking force." Production figures, it said, probably had not approached those of the United States. (FOF: 422D2)

December 9—Claudia Jones, Trinidad-born convicted Communist leader, is deported to England from United States. (FOF: 431C2)

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December 9—Communist Party of Lebanon publishes appeal for “peace” and against “U.S.-British imperialists.”

The appeal stated, as reported in the Cominform press, that the “U.S.-British imperialists”—

are intensifying their pressure on the Arab countries in order to draw them into the Bagdad Pact. This pressure was greatly increased when Egypt concluded a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia for the purchase of arms, and also after the conclusion of the defence agreements between Syria and Egypt and between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

It is stressed in the appeal that the patriotic measures taken by these countries to strengthen their national sovereignty and more effectively resist the onslaught and provocations of the imperialists have infuriated U.S.-British ruling circles. That is why they are doing their savage best to keep Lebanon from signing the defence agreement with Syria that has lately been under discussion.

The appeal points out that the ruling circles of Lebanon, which condemn the country to plunder by foreign monopolies, are exerting every effort to carry out the imperialist policy of extending the Bagdad Pact—either directly, by including Lebanon and other Arab countries in it, or indirectly, by incorporating Iraq in the defence agreements concluded between other Arab countries.

The appeal also notes the rising tide of the national liberation movement in Lebanon and throughout the Arab East. Thanks to the unity of its people, the solidarity of the Arab peoples and the powerful support of the USSR, it is stated, Lebanon secured the evacuation of imperialist troops from its territory in 1947. Today, too, the union of all the patriotic forces in the country in a broad national front can thwart the schemes of the imperialists, put an end to the anti-national policy in Lebanon and achieve a policy of peace, national independence and democracy. (FLP, 12/9/55: 4)

December 9—Dominican Republic bans Communist Party and all other groups supporting Communist doctrines and programs. (FOF: 1956, 5A)

December 9—Cominform press reports meeting of CPUSA.

For A Lasting Peace reported that the CPUSA had recently held a national conference which was attended by 150 delegates from 32 States. The conference approved a statement, the report said—

welcoming the growing struggle for democratic rights in the United States. The struggle democratically-minded people are waging, the statement notes, and above all the detente resulting from the Geneva summit conference, have weakened the positions of those who persecute progressive elements.

The conference called for a broader campaign for the repeal of anti-democratic laws. (FLP, 12/9/55: 3)

December 9-10—Soviet Premier Bulganin and First Secretary Khrushchev support India's claims to Kashmir in opposition to Pakistan. (FOF: 407A1)

December 11—Soviet release of two American soldiers arrested in Berlin indicates Moscow has not thrown off responsibilities and control in Berlin.

The Soviet move in releasing the Americans was significant because the East German Communist Government had been proclaiming daily their full sovereignty in East Berlin. (NYT, 12/11/55: 1)

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December 12—British Prime Minister replies to Communist charge of colonialism.

In response to the attacks on Great Britain and the West by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Chief Khrushchev, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden termed these attacks as "fantastic." In the "sharpest" criticism of the U.S.S.R. in Commons since the Big Four "summit" meeting, Sir Anthony said: "We are told we are the wicked colonialists in Asia and that communism is the liberator. Is that really true anywhere on this earth today?" (FOF:407D2)

December 13—Professor Fuchs gives names of Communists employed in NLRB.

At hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities held in Chicago, Professor Herbert Fuchs gave the names of over 30 persons whom he described as Communist employees of the Government he had known while leader of a Communist Party cell when he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board during the period from 1937 to 1942 and while employed by the Denver office of the War Labor Board from 1942-1945.

The professor also testified that his NLRB employment extended from 1937 to 1948, with the exception of the 3-year assignment with the National War Labor Board. He admitted being a Communist Party member from 1934 until about the middle of 1946. (HCUA, Hearings, Investigation of Communist Infiltration of Government, part 1, 84th Cong., 1st sess.)

December 13—Prime Minister Nehru and Soviet Premier Bulganin issue joint statement as Soviet leaders end Indian visit.

At the close of a 20-day visit to India, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru issued a joint statement declaring that "there is no course open but that of disarmament" in order "to establish world peace" and "to eliminate conditions leading to the inconceivable disaster of another world war." The statement declared that "even continuing the present scale of armaments is a constant invitation to war." "There has already been a large measure of agreement on this subject," the Indian and Soviet leaders stated, "and there appears to be no reason why the remaining obstacles should not be overcome soon if enduring peace is the aim." The statement said that the Soviet Union and India shared a "strong conviction that there should be unconditional prohibition of the production, use * * * [and] experimentation of nuclear * * * [and] thermonuclear weapons" and that peace could not be insured by the "formation of military alliances or regional military blocs" but "only by the collective efforts of states."

According to the Indian and Soviet leaders, the visit of the Russians to India and the visit of Prime Minister Nehru to the Soviet Union in June "strengthened ties of friendship" and "resulted in understanding between them" and "their peoples which is based on mutual respect, good will * * * [and] tolerance." Both leaders reaffirmed adherence to the principles of

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peaceful coexistence. In addition they asserted that they were "strongly of the opinion that the principle of universality should be applied to membership of the UN." According to them, "lasting peace" was impossible so long as Communist China was not "given its rightful place in the UN." They also declared that the "legitimate rights" of Communist China to Formosa and other coastal islands "should be satisfied and the Korean problem should be settled on the basis of recognition of the national rights of the Korean people."

Premier Bulganin and Prime Minister Nehru expressed regret over the "impediments * * * placed in the way of carrying out the Geneva agreement" in Vietnam and Laos. They emphasized that the "breakdown of these agreements would produce consequences of utmost gravity both to Indochina * * * [and] to the world at large." (FOF: 406A3-F3)

December 14—British arrest Communist leaders in Cyprus.

British authorities in Cyprus outlawed the 20,000-member Communist Party of Cyprus and arrested 135 of its leading members.

On December 5 British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan urged Greek, Turkish, and Cypriot cooperation to help terminate the Communist-inspired "terrorism" on Cyprus. (FOF: 423G1)

December 14—Soviet Ambassador implies termination of four-power rule in Berlin.

In notes to the Ambassadors of the United States, France, and Great Britain in Bonn, the Soviet envoy, Georgi M. Pushkin, affirmed East German sovereignty in East Berlin and implied a change in the status of the Western sectors. (NYT, 12/15/55: 1)

December 14—Applications for admission of Hungary, Rumania, Albania, and Bulgaria to United Nations are approved. (FOF: 406F2)

December 14—Communists receive 2,567,000 votes in Indonesian election for Constituent Assembly.

Early returns on December 20 in the Indonesian election of a 520-member Constituent Assembly were as follows: Nationalist 3,563,000, Moslem Teachers 2,870,000, Communists 2,567,000, and Masjumi 1,563,000. (FOF: 433D2)

December 15—Soviet Union vetoes United States resolution relating to admission of Japan to United Nations. (FOF: 415E3)

December 15-16—North Atlantic Council expresses alarm over Soviet threat.

The North Atlantic Council, which is comprised of the Foreign, Defense, and Financial Ministers of the 15 NATO nations, held its regular end-of-the-year meeting in Paris. In its final communique, the Council stated that it had "reviewed recent provocative moves * * * [and] declarations by the USSR in the Middle East * * * [and] Asia." The Council said it recognized

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"that these tactics, coupled with a continued increase in Soviet military capability, created new problems * * * [and] a new challenge to the free world" and that "recent developments in the international situation made it more necessary than ever to have closer cooperation" among NATO members. (FOF: 413D2)

December 16—Cominform press extols Soviet-Indian friendship.

In a feature article entitled "Indestructible Fraternal Friendship of Two Great Peoples" the Cominform press stated:

The Soviet Union and India are traversing different paths of development; they have different social systems. But this presents no obstacle to their friendship, for both states are sincerely working for peace and co-operation. They are building and will continue to build their relations on the firm and reliable basis provided by the well-known Five Principles. These principles have by now won world-wide recognition.

* * * * *

The friendship of these two great peoples, representing as it does a truly classical example of the peaceful coexistence of two great states—the Soviet Union and India—is not to the liking of the opponents of international co-operation. Reactionary imperialist elements and their press meet every new fact which attests to the strengthening of friendship between the USSR and India with animosity and malevolent sneers. Why are they so upset and so venomous? Why is it that the bourgeois press engages so shamelessly in slanderous fabrications about the Soviet leaders' visit? Because friendship of the peoples prevents the formation of aggressive blocs and groupings, is an obstacle to the arms drive, atomic blackmail and the fostering of the cold war.

Certain elements in the capitalist countries, in the U.S.A. and Britain in particular, find it unpalatable that the Soviet Union warmly supports the peoples who have thrown off the colonial yoke and are advancing along a road of their own.

The imperialist oppressors apparently still cherish hopes that the days when colonial violence could be resorted to with impunity have not yet passed for them. But these hopes are vain. We live at a time when colonial regimes are collapsing and passing into oblivion. Having thrown off the yoke of colonial oppression, the peoples of countries which were backward in the past are making striking progress in the development of their national economy and culture. Having won her national independence, India is playing an increasingly important part in the solution of international problems; she is a great power and should occupy a leading place in the ranks of the great states of the world. But the colonisers do not want to recognise India as a great power, they seek to belittle the Indian people. (FLP, 12/16/55: 1)

December 17—Bulganin supports Afghan claims to Pathan in opposition to Pakistan.

In Kabul, Soviet Premier Bulganin supported the demands of Afghanistan that 5 million Pathan tribesmen residing in West Pakistan be allowed to form an independent state of Pushtoonistan. (FOF: 413F1-B2)

December 18—Bulganin and Khrushchev end Afghanistan visit by concluding economic aid pact.

After a 4-day visit to Afghanistan, Soviet Premier Bulganin and First Secretary Khrushchev concluded negotiations for a \$100 million Soviet economic aid loan. Under the terms of the loan the Soviet Government would furnish Afghanistan with a Soviet-organized technical aid program for agriculture, power stations,

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irrigation, motor repair shop, and improvement of the Kabul airfield. It was also announced that an agreement was reached whereby the 1931 neutrality and mutual nonaggression pact was extended for 10 years.

In a joint statement, both nations supported the principles of coexistence, Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations, "universal disarmament," and an "absolute ban on atomic weapons." According to one report, this statement set forth similar objectives as those expressed by India and Burma in previous joint statements with the Soviet Russians.

On the following day Mohammed Daud Khan, the Premier of Afghanistan, told a press conference after the departure of the Soviet leaders that the agreements with Soviet Russia would not alter Afghanistan's neutrality and that no secret political or military agreements had been concluded. The Premier would not disclose whether Afghanistan expected Soviet military assistance such as arms aid. (FOF: 413A1-A2)

December 18—Communists win 6.6 percent of votes cast in Saar elections. (FOF: 426B2)

December 18—West Berlin Mayor Otto Suhr urges Western allies to warn Soviet Union against Communist attempts to interfere with four-power status of Berlin. (WP, 12/19/55: 6)

December 18—East German Communists tighten restrictions around West Berlin by closing elevated railway exits to Western sector. (WP, 12/18/55: A8)

December 20—Communists win 41 seats in Indonesian parliamentary election.

The incomplete and unofficial results of elections held between September 29 and November 30 were as follows: Sixty-five seats each were won by the "pro-Western" Masjumi Party and neutralist Nationalist Party; 48 seats by the Moslem Teachers; 41 by the Communists; and 41 by other parties. Final results on the elections were not expected to be complete until March 1956. (FOF: 433C2-D2)

December 21—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee publishes handbook on communism.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee issued a 100-page handbook for Americans, explaining what the CPUSA is and "how it works." It described the Communist Party of the United States of America as—

in fact a Russian-inspired, Moscow-dominated, anti-American, quasi-military conspiracy against our Government, our ideals, and our freedoms.

It rejected the theory that "communism is a product of inequalities under our social system." According to the publication, "a large percentage of the Communist Party consists of mission-minded intellectuals * * *." In some instances, it "is a refuge for certain psychologically maladjusted individuals," and holds attraction for "adventurous spirits who thrive on the conspiratorial atmosphere within the party * * *." It is "in a sense, a

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vehicle for anyone with an ax to grind," the embittered, the handicapped, etc.

The "latest estimate" by the FBI of CPUSA membership was "about 22,663," according to the document, with "at least 10 times that number of sympathizers." The report further stated that this "conspiratorial organization" had included "directly or indirectly, at times, within its orbit, more than half a million individuals."

This handbook was made a Senate document April 23, 1956. (SISS, Senate Doc. 117, 84th Cong., 2d sess., *The Communist Party of the United States of America: What It Is: How It Works: A Handbook for Americans*)

December 22—Prime Minister Nehru of India relates "embarrassment" by attacks on West by Soviet leaders.

In a closed meeting of the Congress Party in New Delhi it was reported that Prime Minister Nehru told of his "embarrassment" over critical statements of the West made by Soviet Premier Bulganin and First Secretary Khrushchev. It was said that the Prime Minister criticized the Russians for "twisting history" in their attacks on the West. (FOF: 423B2)

December 23—Second Congress of Rumanian Workers' (Communist) Party convenes in Bucharest.

Present at the congress were such Communist personalities as Alexei I. Kirichenko, member of the Presidium, CPSU; Matyas Rakosi, first secretary of the Hungarian Workers' (Communist) Party; General Chu Teh, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Government, and the Spanish Communist leader, Dolores Ibaruri.

The agenda for the meeting included the report of the central committee by M. Gheorghiu-Dej, report of a revisions committee, report on the 5-year plan for 1956-1960, the report on changes in the status of Rumanian Workers Party, and the election of a new central committee.

In his report to the congress, Gheorghiu-Dej revealed that in a 1948 purge 192,000 persons were removed from the Communist Party. The fight against "deviationists" culminated in 1952 with the removal of Ana Pauker, the Foreign Minister of Rumania, and other high-ranking party leaders. (NYT, 12/25/55: 3)

December 25—Supreme Soviet "approves" Soviet participation in Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. also recommended more exchange visits among parliamentarians, especially those from Asia and Africa. (FOF: 422C2)

December 26—Prime Minister Nehru criticizes Communists.

In a speech delivered in Trichur, India, Prime Minister Nehru stated that the Communists of India were "reactionaries whose revolution consists only of copying other countries, irrespective of local conditions" and who "cling to outmoded" and "outdated

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theories" and "doctrines that have no relations to facts today."
(FOF: 423D2)

December 28—Gheorghiu-Dej is retained in post of first secretary of Rumanian Workers' Party.

Elections of the ranking officers in the Rumanian Workers' (Communist) Party took place at the last session of the Second Party Congress. The central committee of the party was enlarged from 46 to 61. (NYT, 12/30/55: 2)

The *New York Times* stated in an editorial commentary on the congress:

The conclusion would seem clear that in Rumania, even after a decade, the Communists have won only a limited victory and maintain only a precarious hold based upon Russian power next door. Any weakening of that power would open the door for the deluge based upon the people's resentment against their oppressors. (NYT, 12/31/55: 12)

December 28—Tito arrives in Cairo, Egypt, after 2-week state visit to Ethiopia to return 1954 visit to Yugoslavia by Emperor Haile Selassie. (FOF: 1956, 10D1)

December 28—U.S.S.R. and Communist China extend trade agreement 1 year, according to Moscow radio. (FOF: 1956, 5B2)

December 29—Bulganin and Khrushchev sharply criticize West in Supreme Soviet.

In addresses before the Supreme Soviet, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and First Secretary of the CPSU Nikita S. Khrushchev criticized Western policies. Premier Bulganin, who was the first to speak, said that India, Burma, and Afghanistan had accepted the five principles of coexistence of the Communists as "a solid basis" for "further consolidation of relations between our countries." According to the Soviet Premier, the acceptance of these principles by the United States, Great Britain, and France "would contribute to the further easing of international tension." He attacked SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) as having been "engineered" by the United States, Great Britain, and France and described the Baghdad Pact (METO) as "a manifestation of colonialism in a new form." The Premier declared that the Soviet Union still favored "an end to the arms race" and the outlawing of "weapons for mass annihilation, including rocket missiles, which * * * we can say are becoming inter-continental weapons."

Nikita S. Khrushchev followed Premier Bulganin and declared that the U.S.S.R. had advanced "concrete proposals" on disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, but the United States "is in effect removing" those topics from discussion "and puts to the foreground" the Geneva proposal of President Eisenhower "on the exchange of military blueprints" and "unhindered aerial photography." According to Khrushchev, the President's plan was "nothing more than military intelligence" and "does not settle the substance of the matter." He continued: "In conditions when no reduction of armaments is actually envisaged and it is intended even to increase them, flights over territories" and "aerial

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photography can only fan war passions" and "war psychosis." "This * * * is not even a semblance of control," he said, but rather "a means * * * of finding out more about the forces of another country."

According to Khrushchev, the Soviet Union did "not want to frighten anybody * * * but we must cool off the more rabid arms race supporters" and "remind them of * * * the recent tests of the latest Soviet hydrogen bomb." Continuing, he said: "Some Western politicians have a strange idea of the Geneva spirit" and "want us to disarm our army" and "also disarm morally" and "politically." "Such conditions," he declared, "are unacceptable." The Soviet party leader rebuked particularly Secretary of State Dulles, who, he said, "plays a leading role in advocating massive retaliation" and "other absurdities."

Khrushchev also denounced a Christmas message by President Eisenhower broadcast over Voice of America and Radio Free Europe to the people of the Soviet satellite states. (The message stated: "The American people recognize the trials under which you are suffering, join you in your concern for the restoration of individual freedom * * * [and] political liberty and share your faith that right in the end will prevail to bring you once again among the free nations of the world.") According to Khrushchev, the President's message "in no way accords with the spirit of Geneva and is gross interference in the internal affairs of free" and "sovereign states who are members of the UN." The Soviet leader declared that he did not like to criticize the American President, "for whom I have special respect," but, he added, the "so-called Christmas message" tended "to foment passions" and contributed "to a new arms race" and "the threat of a new war." (FOF: 421B1-G2)

December 29—Peace talks break down in Malaya.

In Baling, Kedah State in Malaya, attempts to reach a peace ended when conversations between the Malayan Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman and Chin Peng, the young Communist leader, broke down. The Malayan Minister refused to accept the Communist demands for recognition of the Malayan Communist Party, immediate freedom to Communist terrorists who had surrendered, and the right of surrendered Communists to form a new political party. (FOF: 1956, 55G1-A2)

December 31—American Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing states 35 "subversives" were deported during 1955. (FOF: 1956, 4A2)

December 31—West German officials report 271,000 persons fled East Germany in 1955.

According to the report, this was the largest number of refugees since 1953. (FOF: 1956, 2A1)

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December 31—Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary issues report on Matusow's recantation of 1952 testimony against Communists.

After extensive investigation, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported that Matusow's disavowal of his 1952 testimony was "the collective product of the Communist conspiracy." It declared that publication of Matusow's book *False Witness*—was a shameless attempt to mislead United States courts, the United States Congress, and the peoples of the entire world, and thus to give aid and comfort to the Communist conspiracy against human freedom.

The subcommittee found that Matusow's offer of aid to the Government in exposing Communists and his repeated assertion that he did this in good faith remains "unchallenged":

Matusow's story was checked by the Department of Justice through other sources. The Department found that 90 percent of the persons he had identified, while a witness for the Government, as Communists, were also identified as Communists by other evidence. The Department found no information to disprove the identification of the remaining 10 percent.

In 1951 and 1952 Matusow appeared and testified as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His repeated assertion that he so testified in good faith stands unchallenged in the record. (SISS, Report, Strategy and Tactics of World Communism (Significance of the Matusow Case) 84th Con., 1st sess. (dated Apr. 6, 1955; released Dec. 31, 1955.))



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